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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 137--82nd Congress

Chapter 376--1st Session

H. R. 3880

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 137

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952. The act appropriates funds for the following agencies in the amounts shown: Bureau of the Budget, \$3,362,000; Council of Economic Advisers, \$300,000; Civil Service Commission, \$17,500,000; General Accounting Office, \$29,894,000; General Services Administration, \$104,500,000. Among the other agencies for which funds are appropriated are the Federal Communications Commission, Federal Power Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Interstate Commerce Commission, Tariff Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, and Inland Waterways Corporation.

With regard to the following subjects, the pertinent sections of the Act are quoted or summarized:

Reduction in Personnel: Provides that no part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951, except that this inhibition shall not apply to not to exceed 25% of all vacancies, and certain agencies and functions are excepted. Provides further, "That when any department or agency covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 90 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative; And provided further; That amounts for personal services, in those paragraphs where amounts for such personal services have been expressly limited in this Act, may be exceeded by 2 per centum of said limitation on personal services if said 2 per centum is available from the total amount of any such appropriation or authorization."

Leave: "No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952: Provided, That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee shall be entitled to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of twenty days per year: Provided further, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952. Provided, further, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: And provided further, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Publicity and Information: None of the funds contained in the act may be used to pay the salaries of any persons engaged in publicity and informational work in excess of 75% of the amount requested for personal services in the budget estimates.

Typewriters: "... the purchase, utilization, and disposal of type-writing machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress.)"

Chauffeurs: No part of the appropriations may be used to pay for the services of any civilian employee whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), except for the chauffeurs for the President.

Fees and Charges: Title V of the Act states that it is the sense of the Congress that anything of value furnished by any Federal agency to individuals or groups not engaged in official Government business "shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation... to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts."

Emergency Fund for the President: \$1,000,000 is appropriated to enable the President "to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year."

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 3880

February 13, 1951	Hearings: House, on H. R. 3880, Part 1
March 2, 1951	Hearings: House, on H. R. 3880, Part 2
April 3, 1951	Hearings: Senate, on H. R. 3880,
April 27, 1951	Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported H. R. 3880. House Report 384. Print of bill as reported.
May 2, 1951	Mr. Sabath, of Committee on Rules, reported House Resolution 220 to waive points of order.
May 3, 1951	Agreed to resolution waiving points of order and began debate.
May 4, 1951	House concluded debate and passed H. R. 3880 with amendments.
May 7, 1951	Referred to Senate, H. R. 3880 which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Print of bill as referred to the Senate
June 12, 1951	H. R. 3880 reported by Mr. Maybank, with amendments. Senate report not written. Recommitted with instructions.
June 13, 1951	Mr. Maybank, from the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 3880 with additional amendments. Senate Report 418. Print of bill as reported.
June 14, 1951	H. R. 3880 made the unfinished business.
June 15, 1951	Senate began debate
June 18, 1951	Continued debate in the Senate
June 19, 1951	Senate continued debate
June 20, 1951	Senate concluded debate and passed H. R. 3880 with amendments. Senate conferees appointed
June 22, 1951	House conferees appointed.

TABLE 1. SUMMARY OF DATA

1. Total number of subjects	254
2. Number of subjects who completed the study	208
3. Number of subjects who dropped out	46
4. Number of subjects who were lost to follow-up	10
5. Number of subjects who were excluded from the analysis	10
6. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
7. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
8. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
9. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
10. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
11. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
12. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
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15. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
16. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
17. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
18. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
19. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208
20. Number of subjects who were included in the analysis	208

June 25, 1951 Senate agreed to Senate Concurrent Resolution to correct error in bill

June 27, 1951¹/₂ House agreed to Senate concurrent resolution to correct error.

July 24, 1951 House received conference report

July 25, 1951 House recommitted bill to conference committee

August 10, 1951 House appointed two new conferees

August 13, 1951 Agreed to file report

August 14, 1951 House received conference report House Report 869

August 15, 1951 House Agreed to conference report and acted on amendments in disagreement.

August 16, 1951 Senate agreed to conference report and acted on amendments in disagreement.

August 31, 1951 Approved: Public Law 137



INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

APRIL 27, 1951.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 3880]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill provides appropriations for the Executive Office of the President and sundry independent offices estimated for in the independent offices chapter of the 1952 budget, pages 46 to 178, inclusive, the General Services Administration, pages 240 to 266 of the 1952 budget, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, pages 268 to 343, estimates for maritime activities, Department of Commerce, pages 511 to 517, of the budget, and estimates for the Inland Waterways Corporation of the Department of Commerce, pages 533 to 538 of the budget. The committee also considered supplemental estimates contained in House Documents 49 and 66.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

A tabulation appears at the end of this report giving a comparative statement of appropriations for 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214), with budget estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952.

A summary of the totals in the tabulation is as follows:

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214), with budget estimates and amounts recommended in bill for 1952

Title	Appropriations 1951 (as reduced by Sec. 1214)	Budget esti- mates, 1952	Amount rec- ommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
				1951 appro- priation	1952 esti- mates
Titles I and III, Execu- tive Office and inde- pendent establishments	\$11,817,311,702	\$6,661,667,465	\$6,014,218,540	—\$5,803,093,162	—\$647,448,925
Title II, Department of Commerce, Maritime Activities.....	115,498,630	176,010,000	157,558,900	+42,150,270	—18,451,100
Totals.....	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,171,777,440	—5,760,942,892	—665,900,025
Other reductions:					
Rescission of contract authorization for public works advance planning.....					—13,100,000
Rescission of uncommitted authorization to make loans, prefabricated housing.....					—10,500,000
Estimated reduction in loans due to limit of 50,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal year 1952.....					—57,300,000
Total savings recommended by the Committee.....					746,800,025

The committee is of the opinion that the foregoing figures speak for themselves. Substantial reductions under the estimates have been recommended in practically every item, and it has been the goal of the committee to reduce estimates below the 1951 appropriations as well as the estimate itself wherever possible.

The committee is pleased to report a reduction of \$5,760,942,892 under 1951 appropriations, as shown in the above tabulation. This decrease is due in large part to the omission of a request for funds for strategic and critical materials for which \$3,038,548,370 was appropriated for the fiscal year 1951. Reductions in funds required for the atomic energy program and funds necessary to finance veterans' benefit programs account in large part for the remainder of the decrease under 1951 appropriations.

FEES AND CHARGES

The Committee is concerned that the Government is not receiving full return from many of the services which it renders to special beneficiaries. Many fees for such services are specifically fixed by law, and in some cases, it is specifically provided that no fees shall be charged. In other cases, however, no fees are charged even though the charging of fees is not prohibited; and in still others, fees are charged upon the basis of formulae prescribed in law, but the application of the formulae needs to be re-examined to bring the actual charges into line with present-day costs and other related considerations.

It is understood that other committees of the Congress have interested themselves in this matter and that studies now are under way which may result in further legislation to require that adequate con-

sideration be received for such services. However, such studies are necessarily time-consuming and the required legislation may not be enacted for a considerable period. Accordingly, the Committee has inserted language in the bill (Title V, page 60) which would authorize and encourage the charging or increasing of fees to the extent permitted under present basic laws, but which would in no way conflict with studies now under way to effect changes in such basic laws.

It is estimated that in 1952 the Government will receive more than \$300,000,000 in fees from sources of the type here under consideration. It seems entirely possible that many of these fees could be raised, and that fees could be charged for other services of similar types in cases where no charge is now made, to the extent that the Government might realize upwards of \$50,000,000 additional revenue.

The bill would provide authority for Government agencies to make charges for these services in cases where no charge is made at present, and to revise charges where present charges are too low, except in cases where the charge is specifically fixed by law or the law specifically provides that no charge shall be made. It is not the Committee's intention in including this provision to disturb existing practices with respect to charges for postal services, sales of power, or the interest on loans by the Government.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The bill contains funds in the amount submitted in the estimates for the salary and expenses of the President, amounting to \$150,000; and \$1,883,615 for salaries and expenses of the White House Office, which is an increase of \$298,062 over the 1951 appropriation. An appropriation of \$12,500,000 is recommended (Title III of bill) for the use of the President in connection with emergencies relating to the national defense, instead of \$25,000,000 as proposed by the budget. The sum of \$800,000 is recommended for disaster relief to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950, which is a reduction of \$200,000 in the budget estimate. The disaster relief program is administered by the Housing and Home Finance Agency. The budget estimate of \$315,600 for care and maintenance of the Executive Mansion and Grounds is included in the bill. This is an increase of \$49,600 over the current appropriation and is partially due to the additional space to be cared for after renovation of the Executive Mansion. The committee was advised that approximately 30 percent more space will be available on completion of the work of renovation.

Bureau of the Budget.—The committee has included \$3,412,000 in the bill for this agency, which is the amount of the specific 1951 appropriation and \$35,000 less than the budget estimate. The amount recommended will enable the bureau to operate on about the same basis as the current year. This activity has rendered the committee valuable assistance in problems coming before it during consideration of the pending bill. The fact that it is able to function efficiently under existing conditions with no increase in funds is a tribute to the morale and ability of the organization and particularly those who head up the agency.

Council of Economic Advisers.—The committee recommends \$300,000 for this activity, which is the amount of the current appropriation and \$75,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee was

advised that the increase of \$75,000 in the estimate over the 1951 appropriation was necessary to continue throughout the next fiscal year the annual rate of obligations during the fourth quarter as a result of supplemental allocations from the President's funds for the administration of the Defense Production Act. The committee is opposed to the approval of funds at an annual rate in excess of \$300,000 for the regular activities of the council and will require that funds essential for work arising as a result of international conditions shall continue to be financed from emergency funds.

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The bill includes \$710,400 for this purpose, which is \$64,600 less than the budget estimate and \$50,400 in excess of the current appropriation. Reductions in the estimate have been applied by the committee as follows:

Item:	Reduction
Salaries.....	\$31,915
Travel.....	3,500
Communication services.....	500
Other miscellaneous objects.....	28,685
Total.....	64,600

A substantial portion of the reduction in personal services has been applied to field activities. However, the committee is of the opinion that there is overstaffing in the Washington office and that a reduction in that staff should be effected.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries.—The committee recommends \$3,000,000 for the continuation of construction of memorials and cemeteries, which is a reduction of \$1,000,000 in the budget estimate. While this reduction will delay to some extent the completion date of these projects the demand for economy justifies the deceleration of the program during the next fiscal year.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

This Commission is responsible for the production of fissionable materials and atomic weapons, research and development of both military and peaceful applications of atomic energy, and the dissemination of unclassified technical information for general use by educational and other institutions and the public at large.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$1,210,000,000 for this activity, of which \$340,000,000 was requested to provide funds to liquidate obligations incurred under prior year contract authority. The committee has allowed the full amount requested for this purpose. In connection with the estimate of \$25,944,000 for program direction and administration, which provides funds for the Washington headquarters and some 15 operations in the field, the committee has recommended a reduction of \$1,184,650. This amount will provide funds in excess of current year appropriations, and, with some shifting of personnel to new operations, will enable the commission to perform all essential work during the next fiscal year.

A table showing reductions under the administrative expense item, together with the reductions recommended in other programs, is set forth below:

Activity:

	<i>Reduction</i>
Program direction and administration:	
Personal services.....	\$1, 019, 110
Travel expenses.....	62, 760
Transportation of things.....	15, 230
Communication services.....	43, 620
Printing and reproduction.....	14, 240
Supplies and materials.....	29, 690
Subtotal.....	1, 184, 650
Purchase of equipment (automobiles).....	1, 104, 000
Community operations.....	331, 100
Biology and medicine (operations).....	2, 362, 500
Construction (including \$15,000,000 for project to be financed from another source for which appropriation is not required).....	65, 000, 000
Total.....	69, 982, 250

While funds for operations under the biology and medicine programs have been reduced \$2,362,000 by the committee, it should be emphasized that the amount allowed, \$20,049,500, is \$2,362,084 in excess of expenditures for the fiscal year 1950.

The reduction of \$65,000,000 in funds for plant construction is a relatively small cut when consideration is given to the fact that the commission has under way a construction program involving an expenditure of about 2.2 billion dollars. It is not the intention of the committee to deny funds for the construction of any specific project. As shown in the above tabulation, a reduction of \$15,000,000 is made possible because one project is to be financed from another source. In applying the further reduction of \$50,000,000, the committee requests the commission to use care and simplicity in the designing of buildings and other construction. In the construction of new projects, only the bare minimum of details and space, without curtailing the utility of the project, should be approved. By carefully screening and eliminating unnecessary construction details, the committee is of the opinion that future construction costs can be substantially reduced. The committee doubts that, at the present time, the commission has in Washington or in the field, architects and engineers with sufficient "know-how" to ride herd on the private architectural firms who design atomic plants and other structures necessary to the AEC program. The design and planning is performed on a fee basis, and, unquestionably, with little or no regard to cost. The committee feels this is a startling weakness in the construction program which should be corrected promptly. The committee, as required by law, is being constantly advised of increased construction costs over the original estimate. A small but typical example can be cited in connection with the construction of a hospital for the care of dogs and other animals at Los Alamos, New Mexico. During last year's hearings it was stated the cost of the hospital would be \$59,000. At the recent hearings of the committee it was testified the cost had risen to \$85,000. Another example is in connection with the construction of a junior high school at Hanford where the original estimate was \$1,786,000 and the final cost approximately \$3,800,000.

The committee has restored the limitation placed on the commission in the 1951 law fixing ceilings on the amounts which may be paid to contractors for community management or operation of a transportation system. The budget for 1952 proposed elimination of this provision. During consideration of the 1951 bill it was con-

tended by AEC that it would be difficult if not impossible to renew contracts on the basis required by the limitation and that the commission would probably have to resort to government operation. During current hearings the committee was advised by the commission that no difficulties had arisen and that everything was working satisfactorily. This favorable situation leads the committee to request that the commission give further study to the matter with a view to determining whether ceilings fixed in the 1951 limitation cannot be lowered when new contracts are being written.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee recommends \$18,050,000 for salaries and expenses for this commission, which is a reduction of \$4,950,000 in the budget estimate and \$1,538,087 more than the 1951 appropriation. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that placements in the current fiscal year were estimated at 1,136,000 and that the estimated number for the fiscal year 1952 was 1,141,000. Also, it was testified that the turnover rate in 1952 was estimated at 36 per cent on an annual basis. The committee was further advised that the turnover rate during the first six months of the current year was at the rate of 2.3 monthly or 27.6 on an annual basis. A portion of the reduction of \$4,950,000 in the budget estimate is based on the belief that the turnover rate during the next fiscal year will not be substantially in excess of the rate during the first six months of the current year, which will permit a saving of approximately \$1,500,000. The committee also wishes to point out that 72 per cent of placements during the next fiscal year will be made by boards and committees of examiners paid for by the several agencies, whereas only 54 per cent of such placements will be made by agency boards during the current fiscal year. This transfer of work to the agencies will permit additional savings in the commission's expenditures.

A major portion of the increase of \$1,538,087 in the current appropriation is due to the substantial increase in the number of record check and inquiry cases under the loyalty program.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.—The bill contains the budget estimate of \$2,955,900 for this purpose. Included in the bill for the first time are funds totaling \$312,900 for the payment of annuities under the Lighthouse Service Widow's Benefit Act approved August 19, 1950. The act grants benefit payments of \$50 per month to widows of former employees. It is estimated that 554 widows of former Lighthouse Service employees will be receiving benefit payments on June 30, 1952.

Payments to civil service retirement and disability fund.—The committee recommends \$300,000,000 for this purpose, which is \$20,450,350 less than the budget estimate. In effecting this saving the committee has applied the reduction to that portion of the estimate amounting to \$180,313,228 requested to meet the Government's deficiency in this item. The action of the committee will in no way effect the solvency of the fund but will merely postpone the date on which the deficiency is liquidated.

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

The bill includes \$20,000 for the continuation and conclusion of the work of this commission during the next fiscal year. The amount recommended is \$13,000 less than the budget figure and \$45,000 less than funds available during the current year. The budget estimate contemplated operation of the commission until not later than March 1952. The amount recommended by the committee will permit operation until December 1, 1951. The work of modernization will be completed by November 1951, and it is planned that the President and his family will move in about December 1st. The commission should wind up its affairs by that time. A request for several positions for the purpose of providing architectural and engineering supervision has been denied because the Public Buildings Service is providing personnel for the same purpose. Expenditures by the PBS in connection with supervision, inspection and other duties are estimated at nearly \$600,000.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

The Displaced Persons Act was amended in the second session of the 81st Congress in several important aspects. These amendments extended until June 30, 1951, the provisions of the original act with reference to IRO displaced persons, and the provisions with reference to German expellees (Section 12) and war orphans (Section 2 (f)) were extended to June 30, 1952. The number of admissible eligible displaced persons and orphans was increased from 205,000 to 341,000. Over 207,000 displaced persons had been admitted to the United States as of January 1, 1951.

In connection with this activity the committee considered a Budget estimate of \$8,260,000, of which approximately \$700,000 was requested for liquidation of those activities of the Commission which will terminate on June 30, 1951, and \$7,560,000 was required to continue activities under Sections 12, 2 (f), 4, and 14, the latter sections dealing with visas for German expellees, war orphans, and for the adjustment of the immigration status of a maximum of 15,000 displaced persons already in this country. Of the \$7,080,000 estimate for this Commission's part of the program, \$4,375,000 is for transportation to the United States of 35,000 ethnic German refugees, \$1,200,000 is requested for loans to cover the cost of reception and inland transportation of such refugees, and \$300,000 is for salaries of the staff in the United States. The committee has reduced the item for inland transportation to \$1,100,000. The request for \$300,000 for salaries in the United States is substantially reduced. In the light of progress by the Commission in connection with this program during prior years, the committee is of the opinion that the amount recommended in the bill (\$6,195,000) will meet adequately all of the requirements of the commission during the next fiscal year.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

The committee recommends a total of \$6,575,000 for salaries and expenses of this Commission, which is \$275,000 less than the budget estimate and the amount available for expenditure during the current

year. The committee wishes to commend the commission for undertaking a reorganization of its activities, a task which the committee had been urging the commission to undertake during the past 2 years. The increased efficiency attained through reorganization of activities should enable the commission to keep current with a slightly increasing workload with funds equal to those provided during the present fiscal year.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses.—The committee has allowed a total of \$3,926,800 for this purpose, which is \$118,200 less than the budget estimate and \$23,500 less than funds available for the current year. The amount recommended will permit employment at the same level provided for the fiscal year 1951.

Flood-control surveys.—In allowing \$314,700 for this work the committee has provided an amount equal to funds available for the current year, and \$5,300 less than the budget estimate. This sum will be adequate for such purpose in view of the fact that the Congress will undoubtedly insist on keeping appropriations for river and harbor and flood control surveys at a minimum during the fiscal year 1952. During this period of emergency and high taxes it is suggested that the commission curtail some of its studies in connection with power and flood control which do not have specific projects in mind.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

For this activity there is recommended \$4,136,400, which is \$255,600 less than the budget estimate and \$244,705 in excess of funds available for the current year. Reductions in the estimate are recommended as follows:

Item:	Reduction
Proposed increase over 1951 appropriation (as reduced by Sec. 1214).....	\$75, 300
Index of concentration.....	25, 000
Travel, communications, printing and reproduction (proportionate reduction).....	20, 300
Prohibition of industrial mergers that reduce competition (H. Doc. 66).....	135, 000
Total.....	255, 600

In effecting a reduction of \$135,000 in the supplemental estimate of \$500,000 for anti-merger work, the committee has taken into consideration the fact that it will be extremely difficult to recruit trained legal personnel capable of performing the type of work required which will result in much delay in getting the program under way. The committee believes that efficiency will prevail if a policy of care and discrimination in the hiring of personnel is followed.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

The functions of the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year 1952 have been affected substantially by the passage in 1950 of the Budget and Accounting Act and the Post Office Financial Control Act. Under the Budget and Accounting Act, the Accounting and Bookkeeping Division has been abolished, and as a result of the Post Office Financial Control Act, the Postal Accounts Division has been

transferred to the Post Office Department. These two changes have permitted a substantial reduction in the appropriations required by this agency.

The committee has included \$29,894,000 for salaries for this office, which is \$431,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,190,500 below the 1951 appropriation (adjusted). The amount recommended will provide funds equal to current year obligations as set forth in the 1952 budget. The committee was advised during hearings on the bill that increases in the Postal Audit Division and the Reconciliation and Clearance Division were essential. It is the understanding of the committee that some increase in these divisions is desirable. However, the committee is convinced that savings being effected during the current year will produce a considerably larger unexpended balance than is set forth in the 1952 budget, and that such additional saving, projected into the fiscal year 1952, will provide the funds required for such new positions. The committee has allowed a total of \$1,600,000 for miscellaneous expense, a reduction of \$67,000 in the estimate and the amount available for this purpose during the current year.

The General Accounting Office is to be commended for the work it is performing in the audit and control of expenditures in the executive departments. Savings effected have been far in excess of the cost of operation and the restraining influence of the GAO audit has undoubtedly had an even greater influence in controlling expenditures.

The subcommittee in charge of this bill has had occasion to call upon GAO many times during its consideration. The staff of GAO has rendered the subcommittee invaluable assistance. Their efficiency and general understanding of governmental matters is of the highest caliber. The committee acknowledges with deep appreciation the fine service GAO has rendered it.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

The Federal Property Act of 1949, as amended by Public Law 754 of the 81st Congress, established the General Services Administration and empowered it with authority to provide effective economical and efficient systems of management of real property, personal property, and records of the Government. The committee considered estimates totaling \$165,594,000 for this agency and has included in the bill \$156,745,680, a reduction of \$8,848,320 below the budget estimates and \$3,066,885,884 less than funds available for the current fiscal year. The substantial reduction below 1951 appropriations is due primarily to the fact that no funds were requested in connection with the 1952 bill for strategic and critical materials. The 1952 budget sets forth a proposed estimate for this purpose for later transmission to the Congress in the sum of \$1,000,000,000.

Operating expenses.—This appropriation provides funds to the General Services Administration for all of its operating expenses in connection with the public buildings service, the federal supply service, the national archives and records service, and for executive direction and staff operations. For these purposes the committee considered a budget estimate on \$114,400,000. There has been included in the bill \$109,551,680 which is an increase of \$31,351,680 over the 1951 appropriation available and \$4,848,320 less than the budget estimate. Substantially the entire increase for 1952 over the 1951 appropriation

is due to the transfer of functions for the leasing of public buildings and for the operation and maintenance of public buildings under reorganization plans 18 and 20 of 1950. Of the total amount for operating expenses, approximately 89.1 percent is required for the activities coming under the Public Buildings Service, and consisting of payments for the rental of buildings, the cost of operating and maintaining buildings, charges for electricity, and other items which are subject to little or no reduction if essential services are to be provided.

The reduction of \$4,848,320 in the budget is set forth below:

Item:	Reduction	
Public Buildings Service.....	¹	\$2, 115, 668
Federal Supply Service.....		1, 000, 000
National Archives and records service:		
Records management.....		\$161, 000
Records centers.....		707, 227
National Archives.....		140, 700
Roosevelt Library.....		3, 725
Subtotal.....	1, 012, 652	1, 012, 652
Executive direction and staff operations.....		720, 000
Total reduction.....		4, 848, 320

¹ Includes reduction of \$77,068 due to transfer of rental costs for Office of Alien Property to Department of Justice.

The amount recommended will permit the establishment of three additional record centers at appropriate points in the United States instead of six additional as proposed by the budget which will increase to seven the number of such centers to be operated during the fiscal year 1952. The committee has effected a reduction of \$720,000 in connection with executive direction and staff operations. It is of the opinion that there is considerable overstaffing in this activity. Also the committee wishes to point out that funds available for this activity are supplemented by additional amounts transferred to it from other appropriations and agencies when additional services not a part of its routine duties are required of it. A statement submitted to the committee by GSA in justification of appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 shows that in excess of 1,400 additional positions are estimated to be available to it because of funds to be received from other appropriations and agencies.

The committee is of the opinion that it would be helpful to the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and to GSA if funds for the Public Buildings Service were submitted in a separate appropriation paragraph. As pointed out heretofore, this item constitutes nearly 90 per cent of the entire operating expense appropriation and consists, to a large degree, of fixed charges. The new appropriation item should include all sums required for the administration and operation of activities under the Public Buildings Service from the Commissioner down, consisting of the rental of space, operation and maintenance of buildings in and outside the District of Columbia, space acquisition and utilization, and related activities. The committee requests, therefore, that the Bureau of the Budget, with the assistance of GSA, submit this portion of the operating expense item as a separate appropriation paragraph in the 1953 Budget.

Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia.—Public Law 105 of the 81st Congress authorized the appropriation of \$30,000,000 for the renovation and improvement of public buildings outside the District of Columbia. A total of \$20,000,000 has been appropriated heretofore for this purpose. The authorization act requires that expenditures must be made on projects costing \$25,000 or more. The committee has effected a reduction of \$500,000 in the budget estimate of \$5,000,000 leaving an unappropriated authorization of \$5,500,000 for this purpose in future years.

Repair, preservation, and equipment outside the District of Columbia.—The sum of \$9,000,000 is recommended for this purpose which is \$1,000,000 less than the budget estimate and a similar amount below the 1951 appropriation. The work performed under this head consists of minor repair and preservation work on projects which will cost less than \$25,000. This repair work is necessary to maintain in good condition structures which were erected or purchased at a total cost of approximately one billion dollars and contains about 99,000,000 square feet of floor space.

Acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.—The bill includes the budget estimate of \$8,768,000 contained in House Document No. 66 to provide funds for the acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the Chicago Post Office. No improvements have been added to the physical plant of the Chicago Post Office since it was occupied in 1933. The situation is further complicated by the fact that a dual highway will soon be run through the present post office building along an easement reserved when the property was purchased. These conditions have left post office officials in a position where they will be unable to render satisfactory service to the public, and it is essential that additional land and buildings be acquired at the earliest possible date.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act.—Refunds under this Act are for payments due war contractors upon approval of claims presented under provisions of Title 7 of the Revenue Act of 1943. The committee has included in the bill \$8,500,000 for this purpose which is \$500,000 less than the budget estimate. Amounts required under this appropriation must be provided when claims are approved. The amount contained in the bill is \$1,100,000 in excess of the 1951 appropriation and should be sufficient to meet requirements during the next fiscal year.

General supply fund.—The committee has included in the bill for the first time as a separate item an appropriation for the operation of the general supply fund. During the current year funds were provided for transportation and handling from the appropriation "Operating expenses, General Services Administration", and the direct costs were financed from surcharges paid to GSA by purchasing agencies.

Establishment in fiscal year 1952 of a direct appropriation to defray both types of costs, thereby consolidating all expenses of doing business in one item and at the same time obviating the need for surcharges, is made possible under the provisions of Public Law 754, 81st Congress.

In the fiscal year 1952 it is estimated that sales-at-cost will amount to \$150,000,000 as compared to \$92,000,000 in 1951. The substantial increase in sales is made possible by an increase in capital under the

revolving fund from \$10,000,000 to \$44,000,000 during the current fiscal year.

There is included in the bill for the operation of this program a total of \$16,426,000, which is \$2,000,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has specifically denied funds for additional repair shops. An itemization of the reductions made in connection with this appropriation is as follows:

Item:	Reduction
Repair shops and equipment pools.....	\$268, 214
Commodity inspection.....	252, 706
Traffic management.....	4, 080
Staff operations.....	1, 433, 000
Additional reduction in other activities.....	42, 000
Total reduction.....	2, 000, 000

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

The major housing activities of the Federal government are grouped in the Housing and Home Finance Agency, which consists of the Office of the Administrator and three main constituents: The Home Loan Bank Board, including the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and the Home Owners Loan Corporation; the Federal Housing Administration; and the Public Housing Administration.

Salaries and expenses.—The bill contains \$3,446,200 for this purpose which is \$883,800 less than the budget estimate and \$653,800 below funds available for the current year. The committee feels that savings can be effected in administrative expenses (for which 879 positions are estimated) without seriously retarding any program for which the Administrator is responsible. This is particularly true of the Housing Research program which has been reduced to an amount more nearly in line with what the country can afford at this time. The amounts allowed for the five activities making up this appropriation as compared with the budget estimate are as follows:

Item	Budget Estimate	Recommended by Committee
Agency-wide program coordination and supervision.....	\$736, 000	\$650, 000
Housing research.....	1, 694, 000	1, 344, 200
Slum clearance and urban redevelopment.....	1, 598, 000	1, 200, 000
Alaska housing.....	102, 000	102, 000
Housing loans to educational institutions.....	200, 000	150, 000
Total.....	4, 330, 000	3, 446, 200

The committee has included in the bill a limitation of \$140,000 on the amount which may be paid for nonadministrative expenses, consisting of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions under Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950. The committee believes that the Congress should scrutinize such expenditures annually, and requests the Administrator to submit a breakdown and explanation of funds required for this purpose in his budget for the fiscal year 1953.

Advance planning of non-Federal Public works.—This function was transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Agency from the Gen-

eral Services Administration by Reorganization Plan No. 17 of 1950. During hearings on the bill the committee requested representatives of the agency in charge of this activity to discontinue in large part the making of any further advances of funds for new planning under this program, it being of the opinion that such activities with one or two exceptions, should be deferred until the international situation has improved.

The Act was originally passed to meet local needs under a normal peacetime economy. It was not planned as a defense measure, and there is pending before the Congress legislation to authorize a different type of Federal aid in connection with defense public works.

Accordingly, the committee has included language rescinding \$13,100,000 of the contract authorization previously provided. This would limit the total advances in the program from inception to about \$27,000,000 as compared with \$100,000,000 authorized in Public Law 352. After consultation with agency officials, the committee has permitted the agency to retain limited funds to be used for essential projects in communities having the most urgent needs. In a number of localities serious problems are already resulting from defense activities, such as those surrounding the Atomic Energy Developments in South Carolina and Kentucky.

The committee has provided \$550,000 for administrative expenses essential for the foregoing purposes and to bring the program to a close in lieu of \$1,100,000 for such purpose for continuation of the activity on a reduced basis as proposed by the budget.

Federal National Mortgage Association.—The Federal National Mortgage Association provides a secondary market for Federal Housing Administration insured mortgages under authority of Title III of the National Housing Act of 1934, and for Veterans Administration guaranteed mortgages as authorized by Public Law 864 (80th Congress). On September 7, 1950, pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 22, the functions, assets, and liabilities of the Association, together with personnel and unexpended balances of funds, were transferred from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator.

The committee is advised that the average portfolio maintained by FNMA will show a decrease in 1952, because of current restrictions on the construction of new housing, with a resultant decline in the mortgage servicing workload. In view of this decline in workload and because of economies effected by the consolidation and transfer of this activity, the committee has required a saving of \$540,000 in the estimate of \$3,600,000 proposed by the budget.

The table on page 285 of the Budget indicates administrative expenses not included in the \$3,600,000 limitation figure as \$158,000. The committee has included in the bill a limitation of \$150,000 on this item and requests that the 1953 budget submission and justification presented to the committee contain a break-down and explanation of the need for funds required under this head.

Prefabricated housing.—Reorganization Plan No. 23, effective September 7, 1950, transferred to the Housing and Home Finance Administrator certain lending functions of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation designed to provide Government financial aid to the prefabricated housing industry.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that uncommitted lending authority in the sum of \$10,500,000 had been transferred to the Administrator together with outstanding loans totaling an additional \$37,000,000. The committee is of the opinion that this program should be terminated at the earliest possible date and it has inserted in the bill a provision rescinding the remaining uncommitted authorization. The committee also requests the Administrator to refrain from committing the Government to further loans prior to the enactment of this bill.

Home Loan Bank Board.—The Home Loan Bank Board, consisting of three members, was created by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947 for the purpose of supervising the operations of the 11 Federal Home-Loan Banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and the Home Owner's Loan Corporation (in liquidation).

At the beginning of fiscal year 1950 there were 2,691 insured institutions with total assets of 10.5 billion dollars. At the start of the current year there were 2,799 associations with aggregate assets of 12.5 billion dollars.

The budget estimate considered for the administrative expenses of the Board for the next fiscal year was \$750,000 which is the amount allowed by the committee. Funds for use in this connection are payable wholly out of income derived from assessments and charges for services and facilities furnished.

The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for nonadministrative expenses should be scrutinized annually by the Congress and it has inserted in the bill a limitation of \$1,664,000 on such expense in connection with the 1952 expenditures of the Examining Division of the Board. This is the amount set forth in the Budget. The committee requests that this agency submit an appropriate justification and explanation of this nonadministrative expense in connection with the 1953 budget.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.—The Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation was created in 1934 with a capital stock of \$100,000,000, pursuant to Title IV of the National Housing Act, for the purpose of insuring savings accounts up to \$5,000 in all Federal Savings and Loan Associations and in those state-chartered savings and loan institutions which apply and are approved for insurance. In 1950, the insurance limit was raised to \$10,000 by Public Law 797, 81st Congress. On June 30, 1950, the 2,799 insured associations had resources of 12.5 billion, representing approximately 80 percent of the assets of all savings and loan associations.

Administrative expenses of the corporation are paid from corporate funds received from insurance premiums, admission fees, and interest on investments. The committee has authorized the use of \$435,000 for this purpose, which is the amount of the budget estimate.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation.—There are no administrative expenses estimated for the fiscal year 1952. However, certain expenses incident to final liquidation, such as cost of final audit and compilation and printing of final report are in a budget request for an advance of \$100,000 of the corporation's funds to be available for nonadministrative expenses of liquidation. The committee has allowed \$75,000 for this purpose.

Federal Housing Administration.—The Federal Housing Administration, created by the National Housing Act of 1934, is a non-corporate business-type agency subject to the provisions of the Government Corporation Control Act under the Housing Act of 1948.

The principal purposes of the administration are to stabilize the mortgage market, to improve home-financing practices, and to improve housing standards and conditions, through a system of insurance of loans and investments to finance the production, purchase, repair, and improvement of residential structures. As of June 30, 1950, a total of 20.5 billion dollars of insurance had been written.

The committee considered a budget estimate of \$5,360,000, for expenses other than nonadministrative, and has recommended \$4,824,000, a reduction of \$536,000 in the budget estimate. The amount recommended is to provide for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia. In addition to such administrative costs FHA has nonadministrative costs in the field for which the budget indicates a proposed expenditure of \$24,800,000 during the fiscal year 1952, required for the examination and insurance of loans or investments. The committee has included in the bill a provision limiting the amount which may be expended for such nonadministrative expenses to \$22,320,000. The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for nonadministrative expenses should be scrutinized annually by the Congress and requests FHA to submit a breakdown and explanation of funds required for such purpose in its budget for the fiscal year 1953.

In support of the foregoing reductions and in connection with the overall housing program and limits placed on it due to the defense program, the committee wishes to quote from a statement by Housing Administrator Foley, in which he forecasts a cutback of about one-third in new housing production:

Federal financial aids have been converted from a device for stimulating new housing construction to an aid in limiting such construction in order to conserve materials and manpower for the defense effort and to reduce inflationary pressures within the housing economy. Measures have been taken to cut back new housing production by about one-third—to a rate of 800,000 to 850,000 new starts. This has been accomplished directly in connection with public housing by limitations on the number of units to be started and indirectly in connection with private housing production by tightening the terms on which new residential construction credit is available.

Public Housing Administration.—The Public Housing Administration was established by Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1947.

Housing programs for which the administration is directly responsible are—

1. United States housing program.
2. Subsistence homesteads and Greentowns program.
3. Public war housing program.
4. Veterans' reuse housing program.
5. Homes conversion program.

Detailed information setting forth the facts and figures in connection with each of these programs will be found beginning on page 314 of the 1952 budget.

The Housing Act of 1949 authorizes the start of construction of 135,000 low-rent housing units each year for six years commencing with July 1, 1949. In view of the international situation only 30,000 units have been approved for construction between July 1 and Decem-

ber 31, 1950. The President reduced the construction program to an annual rate of 75,000 units beginning January 1, 1951. The committee has recommended a reduction in this program for the fiscal 1952 to 50,000 units, due to a scarcity of materials and the war effort. The last proviso in the paragraph is to show expressly the intention of Congress that where a locality has disapproved or rejected low-rent projects, projects of that type shall not be constructed in the locality under authority granted by the Public Housing Administration until and unless the projects have been approved by the same procedure as that by which they had been rejected or disapproved. This proviso will apply to projects initiated before March 1, 1949, the same local control exercised under the Housing Act of 1949 with respect to projects initiated after that date.

For the administrative expenses of this program during the next fiscal year the committee considered an estimate of \$12,400,000. In recommending an appropriation of \$9,540,000 the committee has effected a reduction of \$2,860,000 in the budget estimate and has provided \$840,000 in excess of the funds available for the current fiscal year. The committee is of the opinion that expenditures for expenses other than administrative and not specifically limited in the PHA budget as submitted to the Congress should be scrutinized annually by the Congress, and it has inserted in the bill a limitation on such expense in connection with the Public Housing Administration. The 1952 Budget estimates an expenditure of \$34,517,896 for such purpose. The committee has inserted a limitation of \$33,000,000. It is requested that this agency submit an appropriate justification and explanation of proposed expenditures under this head for the fiscal year 1953.

Authorization for the use of funds totaling \$3,600,000 from program revenues for continuing operation and disposal programs in connection with subsistence homesteads, public war housing, veterans' reuse housing, and the home conversion program, has been reduced \$360,000 by the committee.

The bill contains an appropriation of \$10,000,000 for annual contributions, which is \$5,000,000 less than the budget estimate and \$2,500,000 in excess of the 1951 appropriation. The increase over the 1951 appropriation is required to meet annual contributions on projects completed under the 1949 low-rent housing program. A reduction in the 1952 construction program, delays in completion and occupancy of new properties, and the fact that tenants in defense areas who are war workers and should be able to pay the prevailing rent in such areas, justifies the reduction recommended in this item.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

For salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee has included in the bill \$90,000, which is \$9,000 less than the budget estimate and \$5,000 under funds available for the current fiscal year. During hearings on the bill it was disclosed that the position of chief investigator was vacant and it is understood that there is no plan to fill the position in the near future. In view of this situation it is believed the commission can operate efficiently with an appropriation of \$90,000 during the next fiscal year.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

The Inland Waterways Corporation was created by act of Congress June 3, 1924. It is administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce. The Corporation operates the most complete common carrier barge service on the Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri, and Warrior Rivers with 21 boats and 264 barges.

Operations in fiscal 1950 resulted in a loss of \$785,637 and are estimated to be \$534,100 and \$740,300 in fiscal years 1951 and 1952, respectively, after including depreciation on equipment totaling more than \$1,000,000 each year. Cash available at June 30, 1950, including funds on deposit with the Treasury Department, amounted to \$2,933,757 and the balance available June 30, 1952 is estimated to be \$1,563,954 after purchases of new floating equipment during the period totaling \$2,500,000. An increase in working capital from operations in fiscal years 1951 and 1952 will total approximately \$800,000.

The Committee has approved the budget estimate for administrative expenses in the sum of \$481,200, a reduction of \$60,800 from the 1951 authorization.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The committee considered estimates totaling \$11,542,000 for the Interstate Commerce Commission. It has included in the bill a total of \$10,759,470 which is a reduction of \$782,530 under the 1952 estimates and is \$648,730 less than funds available during the current fiscal year.

General expenses.—The bill contains \$9,069,870 for salaries and expenses which is a reduction of \$753,130 in the budget estimate and is \$648,730 less than funds available for the fiscal year 1951. The committee has made reductions totaling \$1,040,820 in connection with several items and it has provided additional funds for two other activities, amounting to \$287,690. During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that reductions in the Bureau of Valuation could be made with less public harm than in any other activity. The committee has, therefore, recommended a reduction in this activity and in two or three other branches of the service and has recommended increases in two instances where it believes additional funds can be advantageously utilized. A breakdown of the reductions and increases is set forth below as follows:

Item:	<i>Reduction</i>
Proposed increase by Budget over funds available for 1951.....	\$218, 190
Bureaus of Transport Economics and Statistics, and Valuation..	375, 380
Bureau of Motor Carriers: Legal and Enforcement, Safety and Field Sections (proportionate reduction).....	311, 330
Ten automobiles.....	14, 000
Travel, printing and reproduction, other contractual services, supplies and materials, and equipment (proportionate reduction)...	121, 920
Total reduction.....	<u>1, 040, 820</u>
Item:	<i>Increase</i>
Miscellaneous essential activities of the commission.....	187, 690
Bureau of Motor Carriers: Section of Certificates.....	100, 000
Total increase.....	<u>287, 690</u>
Net reduction.....	<u>753, 130</u>

Railroad safety and locomotive inspection.—The committee has recommended \$983,000 and \$706,600 respectively for these two activities. The amounts recommended will provide funds identical to those available for the current fiscal year.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Motor Carrier Claims Commission adjudicates claims against the United States, brought by motor carrier transportation systems, and arising out of their seizure or control by the Government in World War II. The activities of the Commission will come to an end on September 20, 1951. Legislation extending the Commission's life is now pending in the Congress. Funds recommended in the bill provide for its operation only until its present date of expiration. The committee considered a budget estimate of \$40,000 and has recommended that \$34,000 be provided to continue its operation during the period to September 20, 1951.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is charged with the responsibility for scientific aeronautical research. The agency has its central office in Washington and laboratories at Langley Field, Virginia, Moffett Field, California, and the Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory near Cleveland, Ohio.

The bill includes \$48,112,980 for salaries and expenses which is a decrease of \$6,887,020 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$2,362,980 over funds available for the current fiscal year. As the committee has pointed out many times, funds requested for this agency have increased tremendously over the past decade. For instance, the appropriation for NACA for the fiscal year 1942 was \$19,865,910. For 1946, "after the show was over," it was \$24,014,393.

However, the committee realizes that the need for research in the field of aircraft is of great importance to the country and it has, therefore, allowed a portion of the increase requested. In connection with funds for personal services the committee has allowed an amount sufficient to provide 600 additional positions for the fiscal year 1952 out of a total request for 1,200 new positions. The new positions allowed will provide a total employment of 8,361 for the fiscal year 1952. The committee has also made appropriate reductions in other items under this heading. A break-down of such reductions is set forth below as follows:

Item:	Reduction
Personal services.....	\$2, 938, 625
Travel.....	12, 500
Transportation.....	10, 373
Communication.....	3, 162
Rents and utilities.....	15, 500
Printing and reproduction.....	3, 750
Other contractual services:	
Repairs and alterations.....	266, 580
Research contracts.....	777, 500
Services by other agencies.....	280, 500
Supplies and materials.....	1, 311, 063
Equipment.....	1, 267, 217
Refunds, awards, etc.....	250
Total.....	6, 887, 020

Construction.—The committee considered the budget estimate of \$25,000,000 for construction and equipment of laboratories and has allowed a total of \$18,350,000 for this purpose. The amount recommended will provide a sum of \$6,650,000 less than the budget estimate but is \$1,032,000 in excess of funds available during the current fiscal year. The amount contained in the bill provides \$11,700,000 to make payments under contracts entered into during the current or prior fiscal years, and will leave a total of \$6,650,000 available for new projects to be initiated during the next fiscal year. The amount provided for these new projects, \$6,650,000, is for initiation and completion of such projects, no additional funds to be required at a later date. The committee has specifically denied the request for \$4,323,000 for a flight test facility at Edwards Station in California.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

The committee has inserted in the bill the sum of \$32,800 for maintenance and operation of properties under Title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act. The budget proposal was to eliminate this item and permit operation from revenues as provided by Section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950. The committee is of the opinion that this activity should be presented to the Congress annually for consideration rather than to operate under a permanent appropriation as would be the case under the budget proposal. The procedure recommended by the committee will give the Congress an opportunity to review the budget of this agency and make appropriate changes annually.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

The bill includes \$155,000 for this purpose which is \$444,500 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$995,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting this substantial reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied all funds proposed for use in connection with the acquisition of property in nearby Maryland and Virginia and has restricted the applicability of funds to the purchase of land for park and playground purposes in the District of Columbia.

Authorization for the acquisition of land in connection with the George Washington Memorial Parkway and for extension of the National Capital Park System is contained in the Act of May 29, 1930. Section 1A of the Act dealing with the George Washington Memorial Parkway authorizes appropriations totaling \$7,500,000 of which \$1,237,700 has been provided to date. Section 1B of the Act deals with the acquisition of land in Montgomery and Prince Georges counties, Maryland, and authorizes appropriations totaling \$4,500,000, of which \$1,531,050 has been provided for Montgomery County and \$1,027,250 for Prince Georges County. Since these projects have been authorized for more than twenty years and will require many more years for completion the committee believes that no hardship will result from deferring the appropriation of additional funds until after the present international difficulties have subsided.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

For the salaries and expenses of this Commission the committee recommends an appropriation of \$5,699,000, which is \$381,000 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$225,000 below the budget estimate. In effecting the foregoing reduction the committee requires that such reductions in staff and other expenditures as must be made shall be applied to the District of Columbia. An increase of 13 additional positions for the field service has been approved. While the committee realizes that this increase in the field will require an additional reduction in funds available in the District of Columbia, it feels that the demand for such personnel in the field outweighs the demand in the District of Columbia.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses.—An appropriation of \$2,391,200 is provided for salaries and expenses of the Smithsonian Institution. This is a reduction of \$165,800 in the budget estimate and is \$208,800 below funds available for the current fiscal year. In effecting the reduction in the budget estimate the committee has denied proposed increases totaling \$115,000 for relocation of the Astro-physical Laboratory on Clark Mountain, California, and for replacement of worn out equipment in the Radiation Division. The committee has also required a further reduction of \$50,800 in funds requested for "Other obligations". The committee has allowed all funds requested for use in the District of Columbia for salaries and for construction.

National Gallery of Art.—In recommending \$1,154,000 for this activity the committee has effected a reduction of \$33,000 in the budget estimate. The amount contained in the bill will provide funds equal to those available for expenditure during the current fiscal year.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, which is Title I of the Internal Security Act of 1950 (Public Law 831—81st Congress), provides for the establishment of the Subversive Activities Control Board. The Board was formally organized on November 1, 1950. The Board is presently operating with an appropriation of \$175,000 and an additional allocation of \$60,000 from the President's Emergency Fund, a total of \$235,000.

During hearings on the bill the committee was advised that the work of the Commission had been delayed due to the fact that a temporary injunction had been obtained attacking the validity of the Act. Until this question is settled the Commission will be unable to proceed on a full-scale basis, and will not require funds approaching the sum requested in the budget estimate. The committee, therefore, has included in the bill \$235,000 which will provide a sum equal to that available during the current fiscal year, with the understanding that the Board will submit a request for additional funds when final action has been taken by the courts.

TARIFF COMMISSION

The committee has allowed a total of \$1,259,300 for the salaries and expenses of this Commission. The amount allowed is \$6,400 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$6,700 below the budget estimate. The reduction in the budget estimate will not require a cut in the number of positions proposed by the budget but will necessitate a reduction in funds for travel, printing and reproduction, supplies and materials, and equipment.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress on May 18, 1933 (16 U. S. C. 831). It was established—to improve the navigability and to provide for the flood control of the Tennessee River; to provide for reforestation and the proper use of marginal lands in the Tennessee Valley; to provide for the agricultural and industrial development of said valley; to provide for the national defense by the creation of a corporation for the operation of Government properties at and near Muscle Shoals in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes.

Up to the present time the Congress has appropriated \$1,025,317,981 of which \$3,000,000, a portion of the 1951 appropriation, has been placed in reserve under the provisions of Section 1214 of the General Appropriation Act of 1951.

The 1952 budget program provides for the retirement of bonds from power proceeds in the sum of \$4,000,000, leaving a balance of \$40,000,-000 outstanding as of June 30, 1952.

In addition to the retirement of bonds mentioned above, repayment of \$5,000,000 from power proceeds of the United States Treasury's investment in power program assets is budgeted for 1952. A repayment of \$2,773,175 from non-power proceeds is also budgeted for 1952.

The budget estimate for the 1952 program involves the use of \$250,622,000 of appropriated funds and \$108,202,000 of corporate funds, a total of \$358,824,000. Corporate funds are available for expenditure without specific appropriation by the Congress, authorization therefor having been provided under Section 26 of the TVA Act. Of the total request for appropriated funds amounting to \$248,568,000, to be used primarily for the acquisition of assets, the committee has allowed \$236,139,600, a reduction of \$12,428,400 in the estimate. A substantial portion of the funds included in the bill are required for power generation and transmission facilities for use in connection with the atomic energy program. Reductions in the estimate by the committee will in no way retard this phase of the program and it is the opinion of the committee that wise management, supervision, and planning will enable TVA to carry forward its program as outlined in the budget with the funds contained in the bill.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

The committee recommends a total of \$3,971,944,145 for the Veterans Administration for the fiscal year 1952. This amount represents a decrease of \$1,832,095,655 under funds provided for the current year, and is \$483,378,855 less than the budget estimates.

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services.—This appropriation covers all expenses including salaries and operating costs of the Central Office in Washington, 13 district offices for insurance and death claims activities, 70 regional offices of which 11 are located at hospitals, 147 hospitals, 16 domiciliary facilities of which 13 are located at hospitals, 3 supply depots, 2 forms depots, 1 publication depot, 1 records center, 2 special offices and 456 contact offices (at February 28, 1951). The number of VA offices (contact offices) will be reduced by closings as the number of visitors seeking information and assistance is inconsistent with the expense of operation. Under this policy the VA plans to close 72 VA offices immediately and may close approximately 90 additional offices during fiscal year 1952.

By the end of 1952 the number of hospitals will increase to 169, and there will be 17 domiciliary facilities. A total of 10,245 new hospital and domiciliary beds will become available in 1952, which will provide an average of 127,642 hospital and 18,148 domiciliary beds in that year. It is estimated that an average of 137,940 patients and members will be cared for by the Veterans Administration, of which an average of 124,990 will be in VA facilities and 12,950 will be cared for by State hospitals and homes, other federal, and local hospitals on a contract basis. It is also anticipated that 2,655,200 individuals will be given medical or dental examination and 2,204,800 will receive treatments on an outpatient basis in 1952. At the end of February 1951, 34.7 percent of all Veterans Administration patients in hospitals had service-connected disabilities and 65.3 percent were hospitalized for non-service-connected reasons.

The bill includes \$875,163,335 for these activities, which is \$5,201,465 less than funds available for the current year, and a reduction of \$19,624,665 in the budget estimate. The bill provides for an increase over the 1951 appropriation for the medical program due to the expansion of the medical and hospital facilities, which increase is more than offset by the reduction in the non-medical program. The reduction in the non-medical program is attributable principally to the declining load in the veterans' education and training program under Public Law 346. This reduction not only affects the Vocational Rehabilitation and Education Service, which is primarily responsible for administering this program, but also lessens the work load in Administrative and Finance Services. The net reduction of \$19,624,665 in the budget estimate is detailed as follows:

Item	Budget estimate	Reduction
Salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia, including medical service:		
Program 1000-7000.....	\$48, 189, 835	\$4, 818, 985
Program 8000—medical service.....	8, 383, 400	838, 340
Subtotal.....	56, 573, 235	5, 657, 325
Field service (except Medicine and Surgery).....	187, 208, 165	9, 360, 400
Passenger carrying automobiles.....	230, 200	46, 040
Nonrecurring item for investigation of VA in fiscal year 1951.....		605, 000
Medicine and Surgery:		
Research program (excluding \$800,000 for prosthetic research which is allowed in full).....	3, 700, 000	1, 233, 300
Travel, other than patient travel, communication services, and supplies and materials for hospitals:		
Travel (employees only).....	1, 823, 600	} 2, 722, 600
Communication services.....	1, 536, 100	
Supplies and materials (other than food).....	51, 092, 600	
Total, salaries and expenses.....	302, 163, 900	19, 624, 665

The committee is strongly of the opinion that the census of veterans upon which the Veterans Administration bases its recommendations should be re-examined. This particularly refers to the possible need for hospitalization in general, tubercular and neuropsychiatric hospitals in the States of California and Florida and the general increase in the number of veterans in those areas, as well as a corresponding decrease in other States.

For the past two years the committee has called to the attention of the Administrator the delays and confusion resulting from the shifting of insurance records from one point to another and recommended that they be consolidated in a central office, or four or five regional offices where every insurance record for that region should be kept. The committee again renews its request that VA do something about this situation at an early date. Such action is certain to save administrative costs, cut down the period of delay in service to the veteran, and remove from the District of Columbia many employees whose duties could be performed elsewhere.

During hearings on the bill it was noted that many doctors and dentists are engaged in performing administrative work in the District of Columbia and the area offices. The 1952 estimates indicate that 92 doctors are to be engaged in administrative work during that year. In many instances this is a waste of trained medical personnel. This personnel should be transferred to active duty where their services are urgently required.

Compensation and pensions.—The bill includes \$2,112,230,000 for the payment of compensation and pensions to veterans of the various wars and of beneficiaries in accordance with the laws enacted by the Congress and also for the payment of subsistence allowances to disabled veterans under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, as amended. The

amount recommended is \$35,290,000 less than the 1951 appropriation and \$111,170,000 below the budget estimate.

Readjustment benefits.—The committee recommends \$861,640,000 for this purpose in 1952, which is \$1,643,960,000 less than the 1951 appropriation and \$350,000,000 below the budget estimate. Since conclusion of the hearings on this item the Veterans Administration has informed the subcommittee that expenditures during the current year will be approximately \$200,000,000 less than estimated originally when these estimates were prepared, due to a declining trainee load in the education program, which has indicated a more rapid decline than originally anticipated. This change in the anticipated balance at the close of the year which will remain available for the 1952 year has been taken into account in the recommended appropriation, and the committee has effected a further reduction of \$150,000,000 in the 1952 estimate in anticipation of a continuation of the decline in trainee load during the next fiscal year. This item provides for the payment of benefits to or in behalf of veterans for education and training, loans, and unemployment allowances as authorized by the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 as amended. Approximately 92 percent of the funds recommended for 1952 are for education and training (Public Law 346). Training in colleges, other schools and on-the-job training is expected to decline quite rapidly in 1952, while institutional on-the-farm training is expected to decline at a slower rate. The total number in training is estimated to average approximately one-third less in 1952 than in 1951.

Military and naval insurance.—The bill includes \$6,000,000 for this item, a decrease of \$830,000 from the 1951 appropriation. This appropriation covers payments arising from contracts with World War I veterans for what was known as war-risk insurance. Payments now being made are those to veterans who suffered a permanent and total disability as a result of war service or during the postwar period in which they carried this type of insurance; payments to beneficiaries of members of the armed services who died in service or during the postwar period during which this type of insurance was in force; and payment to the United States Government life-insurance fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to the extra hazard of military or naval service in the case of persons so engaged while protected by the United States Government insurance policies.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities.—The committee recommends \$27,955,440 under this item for 1952. These funds are for the liquidation of obligations incurred against contract authorizations previously granted and increase the total cash appropriations applicable to the total contract authorizations of \$822,500,000 to \$389,955,440. The bill also includes specific authority for the modernization and improvement of the hospital facilities at Lake City, Florida, in order to provide facilities for medical care to veterans in the State of Florida and the southern portion of Georgia comparable to facilities which exist elsewhere. The limitation on the amount that can be expended for portable initial equipment (for new construction) is increased to \$31,455,440. This appropriation is to finance the cost of constructing new

hospitals and homes and additions to existing hospitals and homes to provide new beds and administrative facilities at hospital sites. It also provides for the purchase of portable initial equipment for new hospital and home beds. Cash appropriations to meet expenditure requirements are estimated to be exhausted before the end of 1952, necessitating an appropriation of \$27,955,440.

National Service life insurance.—The bill includes \$66,795,000 for this purpose which is \$35,195,000 greater than the appropriation for 1951. This item covers payment to the national service life insurance trust fund to meet obligations sustained by that fund incident to mortality costs on account of deaths traceable to the extra hazards of military or naval service; the cost of waiver of premiums on account of total disability traceable to such extra hazards; cost of waiver of recovery of payments under the provisions of section 609 (a) on national life insurance policies in accordance with the provisions of part I, title VI, Public Law 801, Seventy-sixth Congress; and the payment of benefits directly from and the crediting of premiums directly to the appropriation under the authority of the act as amended, August 1, 1946, Public Law 589, Seventy-ninth Congress.

Veterans miscellaneous benefits.—The bill includes \$21,060,370 for miscellaneous benefits consisting of the cost of allowances for burial expenses authorized by Veterans Regulation 9 (a) as amended, tuition, supplies and equipment for disabled veteran trainees under Public Law 16, and assistance to veterans with specified permanent and total service-connected disabilities in acquiring suitable housing. The amount recommended is a decrease of \$50,039,630 below the 1951 appropriation, and \$2,539,630 less than the budget estimate. The major portion of this decrease is attributable to the rapidly declining trainee load of veterans granted vocational rehabilitation under Public Law 16. The amount of \$21,060,370 recommended herein plus the estimated balance of \$21,244,110 available from the current fiscal year will provide funds for expenditure during 1952 in the total amount of \$42,304,480.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines.—The committee recommends \$1,100,000 for this item in 1952. The appropriation for 1951 totaled \$3,285,000 which was to provide treatment and medical care for Philippine veterans eligible under Public Law 865, 80th Congress. However, the expected rate of expenditure for this purpose has not materialized, and \$2,635,000 of the amount appropriated for 1951 has been impounded under Section 1214 of the General Appropriation Act, 1951. The amount of \$9,400,000 included in the appropriation for 1950 for the construction and equipping of hospitals in the Philippines is estimated to be sufficient at this time to complete the presently proposed construction program authorized under Public Law 865 of the 80th Congress. Section 4 of Public Law 865 provides that grants for expenses incident to hospitalization may be made for a period not to exceed 5 years to reimburse the Republic of the Philippines for moneys expended for such hospitalization with a proviso that the total of such grants shall not exceed \$3,285,000 for any fiscal year.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

The War Claims Commission adjudicates the claims of internees, prisoners of war, and religious organizations. Approximately 275,000 valid claims, amounting to about \$120,000,000 were received by March 1, 1951, the statutory deadline for filing claims. The Commission is required by its basic Act to wind up its affairs by March 1, 1954. The Budget estimate of \$1,200,000 for administrative expenses, which is a 100 percent increase over the current appropriation, is based on the goal of completing its work a substantial period before the termination of the life of the commission. In recommending \$800,000, a one-third increase over the current appropriation, the committee believes it has provided the maximum justifiable under present employment conditions. With the trend in employment toward active defense agencies, the committee believes this agency should find ways and means of simplifying its work with a view to accomplishing the desired goal through increased speed and efficiency.

TITLE II—MARITIME ACTIVITIES, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Ship construction.—The committee has included in the bill the budget estimate of \$105,000,000 for the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended. Funds provided in the bill will not permit the initiation of any new construction during the fiscal year 1952. The budget request for the construction of additional ships in fiscal year 1952 is being deferred pending further analysis of total requirements.

Operating-differential subsidies.—During hearings on the bill the committee questioned representatives of the Department as to the need for the total estimate of \$35,000,000 for the fiscal year 1952, particularly in view of the favorable situation as to shipping anticipated during the next fiscal year. The committee was advised that the outlook was most encouraging and that profits should be sufficient to enable funds required for this purpose to be reduced by \$15,000,000. The committee has therefore included in the bill \$20,000,000 for operating differential subsidies instead of \$35,000,000 as proposed by the budget.

The Maritime Administration's request, as submitted in the 1952 Budget, proposed that the limitation dealing with operating-differential subsidies be on a voyage basis rather than on a ship basis as is the case during the current year. The Administration estimates the number of subsidized voyages for the fiscal year 1951 at 1434. The committee, for the fiscal year 1952, has removed the limitation of 263 subsidized ships, in accordance with the budget recommendation, and has authorized 1450 subsidized voyages, which is an increase of 16 voyages over 1951. The committee requests the Maritime Administration to distribute the number of voyages equitably among all shipping interests in order that each company may have a fair share of the subsidies provided by this appropriation. In the past the law has been so administered that it developed a monopoly among the big shipping

interests. This monopoly should be broken. During this period of tremendous movement of cargoes there is very little if any justification for the payment of any subsidy.

The greatest of care should be used in figuring out the actual amounts paid to subsidized ships on all of the five items on which subsidies are based: wages, subsistence, maintenance, repairs, and insurance. As the matter now stands, a broad invitation exists to the companies to pay the top figure for each of the subsidized items, because the taxpayer must pay the difference between those figures and the foreign prices. This, in substance, is very much akin to a cost-plus contract. In other words, the more the expense with reference to the five subsidized items the more the ship operator gets in the form of a subsidy.

Administrative expenses.—The bill includes \$8,029,400 for this purpose which is a reduction of \$865,600 in the budget estimate. A breakdown of the reductions made by the committee is set forth below as follows:

Item:	
Office of Subsidy and Government Aid-----	\$113, 740
Office of Maritime Operations-----	346, 440
Office of the Comptroller-----	327, 920
Model testing-----	77, 500
Total-----	865, 600

In connection with the Office of the Comptroller, the committee is of the opinion that there are more personnel than essential in the auditing and accounting divisions, and that while some progress is being made in reducing the backlog of work, much greater efficiency can be effected through appropriate supervision and direction of personnel.

Shipyards, terminals, warehouses.—Funds for these three activities, heretofore carried as separate items, are consolidated into a single paragraph as proposed in the budget with a total estimate of \$2,215,000. The committee has approved the estimate of \$775,000 for shipyards, \$470,000 for warehouses, and has effected a reduction of \$118,000 in the estimate of \$970,000 for terminals. An increase of \$118,000 is allowed to provide for the repair and rehabilitation of terminals which have been neglected during the past few years.

Reserve fleet expenses.—The bill contains \$5,525,000 for this purpose which is \$975,000 less than the budget estimate. The committee has based its reduction in this item primarily on the substantial number of vessels to be taken out of the reserve fleet during the next fiscal year thus relieving the Maritime Administration from care and upkeep of such vessels. As of December 31, 1950, there were 2,104 vessels in the reserve. The committee was advised that about 400 ships will be taken out of the reserve fleet during the next few months, that there would be about 1,700 ships remaining in the fleet during the fiscal year 1952, and that a proportionate reduction could be made in the 1952 estimate. This information was not available at the time of the preparation of the estimate in December 1950 but was supplied the committee during hearings on the bill some five weeks ago. The committee's reduction in the estimate of \$975,000

is made in order to adjust the appropriation to requirements on the basis of the latest information available.

Maritime training.—The committee recommends a total of \$3,724,500 for this purpose. The committee has applied a reduction of \$344,500 in the estimate, consisting of \$248,500 in connection with funds requested for personal services, and \$96,000 from funds requested for supplies and materials. The committee has inserted in the bill \$464,000 additional which will permit pay of \$65 per month to cadet midshipmen in lieu of providing a straight \$200 annual allowance for uniforms and textbooks for such midshipmen as proposed in the budget estimates. Activities carried on under this heading consist of cadet midshipman training at the Kings Point Academy in New York, upgrade and specialist training at Sheepshead Bay, New York, and Alameda, California, and correspondence training courses.

State marine schools.—The bill contains \$683,000 for this purpose which is \$419,050 less than funds available for the current fiscal year and \$112,000 less than the budget estimate. \$340,000 is included in the bill for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets at an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet. The committee has approved the budget recommendation eliminating the \$65 per month allowance for cadet midshipmen, funds for uniforms and textbooks in lieu thereof being provided in the \$475 allowance. The reduction of \$112,000 in the budget estimate is due to the denial of a proposed increase of \$102,000 in funds requested for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned to the states, and to a further reduction of \$10,000, consisting of a cut of \$2,500 for out-of-state students at each of the state schools located in California, Maine, Massachusetts and New York.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On pages 2 and 3, in connection with the appropriation for disaster relief:

Provided, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951, and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of 1949: Provided further, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

On page 16, in connection with the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission:

The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30, 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b); and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission.

On page 24, in connection with the appropriation for the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency:

* * * *but such nonadministrative expense shall not exceed \$140,000*

On page 45, in connection with operating-differential subsidies, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

* * * *Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of fourteen hundred and fifty which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.*

On page 46, in connection with the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Maritime Activities, Department of Commerce:

Provided further, That the administrative expenses of ship construction shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of such construction;

On page 53, in connection with the Federal National Mortgage Association:

* * * *Provided further, That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000 shall not exceed \$150,000.*

On page 55, in connection with the Home Loan Bank Board:

* * * *Provided further, That the nonadministrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.*

On page 56, in connection with the Home Owners' Loan Corporation:

Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

On page 57, in connection with the Federal Housing Administration:

* * * *Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$22,320,000.*

On page 58, in connection with the Public Housing Administration:

* * * *Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000:*

On pages 60 and 61 in connection with fees and charges:

TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945) to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided, that nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify

existing statutes prohibiting the collection, fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee, charge or price: Provided further, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescribing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any such fee, charge or price.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XIII—CLAUSE 2 (A)

The following is submitted in compliance with Clause 2 (A), of rule XIII:

(PENDING BILL)

On page 17, lines 4 to 15, inclusive, in connection with the General Accounting Office:

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

On page 25, line 17, through line 14, page 26:

Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: Provided further, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects

(EXISTING LAW)

Public Law 429, Eighty-first Congress, Sec. 505:

SEC. 505. (a) No position shall be placed in Grade 16 or 17 of the General Schedule except by action of, or after prior approval by, the Commission. At any one time there shall not be more than three hundred positions in Grade 16 of the General Schedule and not more than seventy-five positions in Grade 17 of the General Schedule.

(b) No position shall be placed in or removed from Grade 18 of the General Schedule except by the President upon recommendation of the Commission. There shall not be more than twenty-five positions in such grade at any one time.

Public Law 171, 81st Congress, Section 305 (a):

“* * * With respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, the Authority may authorize the commencement of construction of not to exceed one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units after July 1, 1949, which limit shall be increased by further amounts of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dwelling units on July 1 in each of the years 1950 through and including 1954, respectively: *Provided*, That (subject to the authorization of not to exceed eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units) such limit, and any such authorized increase therein, may be increased at any time or times by additional amounts aggregating not more than sixty-five thousand dwelling units, or may be decreased at any time or times by amounts aggregating not more than eighty-five thousand dwelling units, upon a determination by the President, after receiving advice from the Council of Economic Advisers as to the general effect of such increase or decrease upon conditions in the building

(PENDING BILL)

have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

Page 30, lines 2 to 6, inclusive, in connection with the National Capital Housing Authority:

: Provided further, that so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.

(EXISTING LAW)

industry and upon the national economy, that such action is in the public interest: *And provided further, That contracts for annual contributions with respect to low-rent housing projects initiated after March 1, 1949, shall not provide for the commencement of construction of more than eight hundred and ten thousand dwelling units without further authorization from the Congress: And provided further, That in no event shall the Authority permit the commencement of construction of more than two hundred thousand dwelling units in any fiscal year.*";

Section 507, Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress:

SEC. 507. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, except provisions of law hereafter enacted expressly in limitation hereof, receipts of the National Capital Housing Authority from leases, sales, or other sources under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Act are and shall remain available to the Authority for the purposes of said title I, subject to approval by the Public Housing Administration of budgets for maintenance and operation of properties administered under title I in the same manner as budgets are approved by said Administration with respect to maintenance and operation of projects under title II of said Act.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1952 PERMANENT
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Object	Appropriations, 1951	Estimates, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....	\$13, 132	\$6, 500	— \$6, 632
Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....	1, 500	1, 500	-----
Federal Power Commission:			
Payments to States under Federal Power Act.....	27, 800	29, 400	+ 1, 600
Replacement of personal property sold.....	800	800	-----
General Services Administration:			
Costs of maintenance, repair, etc., of improvements, public buildings.....	274, 707	275, 000	+ 293
Maintenance, etc., Lafayette Building, Washington, D. C.....	38, 400	38, 400	-----
Replacement of personal property sold.....	1, 500	2, 000	+ 500
Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....	1, 000	1, 000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold.....	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold.....	358	300	— 58
Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold.....	63, 900	50, 000	— 13, 900
Total.....	436, 097	417, 900	— 18, 197

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorization, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
Housing and Home Finance Agency:						
Federal National Mortgage Association-----	\$4,512,800	\$4,512,800	\$3,600,000	\$3,060,000	-\$1,452,800	-\$540,000
Loans for prefabricated housing-----	¹ 150,000	¹ 150,000	185,000	157,250	+7,250	-27,750
Home Loan Bank Board-----	455,000	455,000	750,000	750,000	+295,000	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation-----	635,000	635,000	435,000	435,000	-200,000	-----
Home Owners' Loan Corporation-----	1,400,000	1,400,000	⁽²⁾	⁽³⁾	-1,400,000	-----
Federal Housing Administration-----	5,425,000	5,425,000	5,360,000	4,824,000	-601,000	-536,000
Public Housing Administration-----	⁴ 15,024,000	⁵ 14,724,000	⁶ 16,000,000	⁷ 12,780,000	-1,944,000	-3,220,000
Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce-----	542,000	542,000	481,200	481,200	-60,800	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	⁸ 4,250,000	⁸ 4,250,000	4,600,000	⁽⁹⁾	-4,250,000	-4,600,000
Total-----	32,393,800	32,093,800	31,411,200	22,487,450	-9,606,350	-8,923,750

¹ For period from Sept. 7, 1950, to June 30, 1951.

² \$100,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.

³ \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.

⁴ Includes \$9,000,000 of appropriated funds.

⁵ Includes \$8,700,000 of appropriated funds.

⁶ Includes estimate of \$12,400,000 of appropriated funds.

⁷ Includes \$9,540,000 of appropriated funds.

⁸ Increased from \$4,026,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁹ Limitation on administrative expenses eliminated.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951, AMOUNTS AS REDUCED UNDER SECTION 1214
(GENERAL REDUCTION OF \$550,000,000 IN GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951), ESTIMATES FOR 1952
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1952

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT						
Compensation of the President.....	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000	\$150, 000		
The White House Office.....	1, 585, 553	1, 585, 553	1, 883, 615	1, 883, 615	+ \$298, 062	
Emergencies (national defense) (See title III of bill).....	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	25, 000, 000	12, 500, 000	+ 2, 500, 000	— \$12, 500, 000
Disaster relief.....			1, 000, 000	800, 000	+ 800, 000	— 200, 000
Emergency fund for the President.....	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000			— 1, 000, 000	
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	266, 000	266, 000	315, 600	315, 600	+ 49, 600	
Bureau of the Budget.....	3, 412, 000	3, 362, 000	3, 447, 000	3, 412, 000	+ 50, 000	— 35, 000
Council of Economic Advisers.....	300, 000	300, 000	375, 000	300, 000		— 75, 000
Office for Emergency Management: Philippine Alien Property Administration, administrative expenses.....						
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	16, 713, 553	16, 663, 553	32, 171, 215	19, 361, 215	+ 2, 697, 662	— 12, 810, 000

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	670, 000	660, 000	775, 000	710, 400	+50, 400	-64, 600
Construction of memorials and cemeteries-----	3 8, 500, 000	7, 010, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 000, 000	-4, 010, 000	-1, 000, 000
Total, American Battle Monuments Commission-	3 9, 170, 000	7, 670, 000	4, 775, 000	3, 710, 400	-3, 959, 600	-1, 064, 600
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION----	4 1, 972, 820, 000	4 1, 972, 820, 000	1, 210, 000, 000	1, 140, 017, 750	-832, 802, 250	-69, 982, 250
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses-----	5 16, 511, 913	5 16, 511, 913	6 23, 000, 000	18, 050, 000	+1, 538, 087	-4, 950, 000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Light-house-Service widows-----	2, 803, 177	2, 803, 177	2, 955, 900	2, 955, 900	+152, 723	-----
Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	305, 000, 000	305, 000, 000	320, 450, 350	300, 000, 000	-5, 000, 000	-20, 450, 350
Total Civil Service Commission-----	324, 315, 090	324, 315, 090	346, 406, 250	321, 005, 900	-3, 309, 190	-25, 400, 350
COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION----	7 35, 000	7 35, 000	33, 000	20, 000	-15, 000	-13, 000

¹ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

² Not to exceed \$187,750 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

³ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁴ And contract authorization of \$300,150,000 and unexpended balances of prior year appropriations continued available; includes \$260,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$1,065,000,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁵ Includes \$1,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁶ Includes \$3,125,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 49.

⁷ And not to exceed \$30,000 of unobligated balances of prior year appropriations.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION	\$8,000,000	\$7,800,000	\$8,260,000	\$6,195,000	—\$1,605,000	—\$2,065,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	6,625,000	6,575,000	6,850,000	6,575,000	-----	—275,000
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses	4,013,300	3,950,300	4,045,000	3,926,800	—23,500	—118,200
Flood-control surveys	351,700	314,700	320,000	314,700	-----	—5,300
Total, Federal Power Commission	4,365,000	4,265,000	4,365,000	4,241,500	—23,500	—123,500
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	3,891,695	3,891,695	4,392,000	4,136,400	+244,705	—255,600
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE						
Salaries	32,689,500	32,689,500	30,325,000	29,894,000	—2,795,500	—431,000
Miscellaneous expenses	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,607,000	1,600,000	—150,000	—67,000
Total, General Accounting Office	34,439,500	34,439,500	31,932,000	31,494,000	—2,945,500	—498,000

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION							
Operating expenses-----	78, 500, 000	78, 200, 000	114, 400, 000	109,551,680	+31, 351, 680	-4, 848, 320	
Sites and planning, public build- ings outside the District of Columbia-----	22, 000, 000	1, 000, 000			-1, 000, 000		
Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings out- side of the District of Columbia--	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	-5, 500, 000	-500, 000	
Repair, preservation, and equip- ment, outside the District of Columbia-----	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	9, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	-1, 000, 000	
Expansion of post office facilities, Chicago, Ill-----				8, 768, 000	+8, 768, 000		
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn-----	1, 200, 000	1, 200, 000			-1, 200, 000		
Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000			-6, 000, 000		
General Accounting Office Build- ing, District of Columbia-----	15, 358, 194	15, 358, 194			-15, 358, 194		
Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion-----	3, 400, 000	3, 400, 000			-3, 400, 000		
Strategic and critical materials-----	103, 038, 548, 370	103, 038, 548, 370			-3, 038, 548, 370		
Refunds under Renegotiation Act--	7, 400, 000	7, 400, 000	9, 000, 000	8, 500, 000	+1, 100, 000	-500, 000	

⁸ Includes \$500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 66.

⁹ Contained in H. Doc. No. 66.

¹⁰ And contract authorization of \$125,000,000; includes \$598,637,370 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$1,834,911,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—continued						
General supply fund-----	11 \$34, 000, 000	11 \$34, 000, 000			—\$34, 000, 000	-----
Expenses, General Supply Fund-----			\$18, 426, 000	\$16, 426, 000	+ 16, 426, 000	—\$2, 000, 000
War public works (community facilities) liquidation-----	(12)	(12)			-----	-----
Acquisition of additional land in the District of Columbia, public buildings-----	13 525, 000	13 525, 000			-----	-----
Acquisition, Department of State building, New York, N. Y.-----	13 3, 000, 000	13 3, 000, 000			—525, 000	-----
Emergency operating expenses-----	13 15, 000, 000	13 15, 000, 000			—3, 000, 000	-----
					—15, 000, 000	-----
Total, General Services Administration-----	3, 244, 931, 564	3, 223, 631, 564	165, 594, 000	156, 745, 680	—3, 066, 885, 884	—8, 848, 320
HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY						
Office of the Administrator:						
Salaries and expenses-----	4, 200, 000	4, 100, 000	4, 330, 000	3, 446, 200	—653, 800	—883, 800

Advance planning of non-Federal public works-----	14 20,000,000	14 20,000,000	6,000,000	16 550,000	-19,450,000	-5,450,000
Public works advance planning-----	(16)	(16)				
Public works advance planning liquidation-----	(17)	(17)				
Total, Office of the Administrator-----	24,200,000	24,100,000	10,330,000	3,996,200	-20,103,800	-6,333,800
Public Housing Administration:						
Annual contributions-----	7,500,000	7,500,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	+2,500,000	-5,000,000
Administrative expenses-----	9,000,000	8,700,000	12,400,000	9,540,000	+840,000	-2,860,000
Total, Public Housing Administration-----	16,500,000	16,200,000	27,400,000	19,540,000	+3,340,000	-7,860,000
Total, Housing and Home Finance Agency-----	40,700,000	40,300,000	37,730,000	23,536,200	-16,763,800	-14,193,800
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION----	18 91,700	18 87,700	99,000	90,000	+2,300	-9,000

¹¹ Includes \$30,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

¹² Not to exceed \$40,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹³ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

¹⁴ And contract authorization of \$27,000,000, reduced to \$12,000,000 by sec. 1214.

¹⁵ And \$13,100,000 of contract authorizations heretofore granted, rescinded.

¹⁶ Not to exceed \$1,350,000 of the unexpended balances on June 30, 1950, continued available until June 30, 1951.

¹⁷ Not to exceed \$125,000 of unobligated balances made available.

¹⁸ And not to exceed \$7,300 of unobligated balances made available.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION						
General expenses-----	\$9,889,600	\$9,718,600	\$9,823,000	\$9,069,870	-\$648,730	-\$753,130
Railroad safety-----	1,000,000	983,000	1,000,000	983,000	-----	-17,000
Locomotive inspection-----	718,600	706,600	719,000	706,600	-----	-12,400
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission-----	11,608,200	11,408,200	11,542,000	10,759,470	-648,730	-782,530
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN-----	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	-----	-----
MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----	190,000	190,000	40,000	34,000	-156,000	-6,000
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS						
Salaries and expenses-----	¹⁰ 45,750,000	¹⁰ 45,750,000	55,000,000	48,112,980	+2,362,980	-6,887,020
Construction and equipment at laboratories-----	²⁰ 17,318,000	²⁰ 17,318,000	25,000,000	18,350,000	+1,032,000	-6,650,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----	63,068,000	63,068,000	80,000,000	66,462,980	+3,394,980	-13,537,020

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY-----	38, 000	38, 000	-----	32, 800	-5, 200	+32, 800
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION-----	724, 500	599, 500	1, 150, 000	155, 000	-444, 500	-995, 000
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	225, 000	225, 000	-----	-----	-225, 000	-----
OFFICE OF THE HOUSING EXPEDITER-----	²¹ 11, 815, 500	²¹ 11, 815, 500	-----	-----	-11, 815, 500	-----
PHILIPPINE WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION-----	40, 200, 000	40, 200, 000	-----	-----	-40, 200, 000	-----
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COM- MISSION-----	6, 230, 000	6, 080, 000	5, 924, 000	5, 699, 000	-381, 000	-225, 000
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM-----	²² 36, 430, 000	²² 36, 430, 000	-----	-----	-36, 430, 000	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and expenses-----	2, 700, 000	2, 600, 000	2, 557, 000	2, 391, 200	-208, 800	-165, 800
National Gallery of Art, salaries and expenses-----	1, 179, 000	1, 154, 000	1, 187, 000	1, 154, 000	-----	-33, 000
Total, Smithsonian Institu- tion-----	3, 879, 000	3, 754, 000	3, 744, 000	3, 545, 200	-208, 800	-198, 800

¹⁹ Includes \$3,250,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁰ And contract authorization of \$11,000,000; includes \$1,818,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²¹ And \$1,600,000 of prior year unobligated balances made available; includes \$1,200,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²² Total includes \$20,476,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, \$4,954,000 transferred from the appropriation "Office of Selective Service Records" by the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$11,000,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BOARD-----	²³ \$175,000	²³ \$175,000	\$620,000	\$235,000	+\$60,000	—\$385,000
TARIFF COMMISSION-----	1,290,700	1,265,700	1,266,000	1,259,300	—6,400	—6,700
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY-----	²⁴ 197,714,000	²⁴ 194,714,000	248,568,000	236,139,600	+41,425,600	—12,428,400
THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES-----	826,900	809,900	818,000	818,000	+8,100	-----
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION						
Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services-----	²⁵ 890,364,800	²⁵ 880,364,800	894,788,000	875,163,335	—5,201,465	—19,624,665
Compensation and pensions-----	2,147,520,000	2,147,520,000	2,223,400,000	2,112,230,000	—35,290,000	—111,170,000
Readjustment benefits-----	2,505,600,000	2,505,600,000	1,211,640,000	861,640,000	—1,643,960,000	—350,000,000
Military and naval insurance-----	6,830,000	6,830,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	—830,000	-----
Hospital and domiciliary facilities-----	²⁶ 160,000,000	²⁶ 160,000,000	28,000,000	27,955,440	—132,044,560	—44,560
National service life insurance-----	31,600,000	31,600,000	66,795,000	66,795,000	+35,195,000	-----
Veterans' miscellaneous benefits-----	71,100,000	71,100,000	23,600,000	21,060,370	—50,039,630	—2,539,630

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	3, 285, 000	650, 000	1, 100, 000	1, 100, 000	+450, 000	-----
Automobiles and other conveyances for disabled veterans-----	27 375, 000	27 375, 000			-375, 000	-----
Total, Veterans' Administration-----	5, 816, 674, 800	5, 804, 039, 800	4, 455, 323, 000	3, 971, 944, 145	-1, 832, 095, 655	-483, 378, 855
WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Payment of claims-----	(28)	(28)	(28)	(28)		-----
Administrative expenses-----	(30)	(29)	(30)	(31)		-----
Total, titles I and III, Executive Office of the President and independent offices-----	11, 857, 192, 702	11, 817, 311, 702	6, 661, 667, 465	6, 014, 218, 540	-5, 803, 093, 162	-647, 448, 925

²³ Contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁴ Includes \$28,500,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$66,500,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁵ And \$179,000 of unobligated prior year appropriations continued available; includes \$8,614,800 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁶ Contract authorizations contained in prior appropriation acts for this purpose continued available until July 1, 1952.

²⁷ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁸ Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

²⁹ Amount of \$600,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³⁰ Amount of \$1,200,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³¹ Amount of \$800,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Object	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in bill for 1952	Bill compared with—	
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214			1951 as reduced under sec. 1214	1952 estimates
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE						
MARITIME ACTIVITIES						
Ship construction.....	\$3 \$35, 000, 000	\$3 \$35, 000, 000	\$105, 000, 000	\$105, 000, 000	+\$70, 000, 000	-----
Operating-differential subsidies.....	\$3 25, 450, 000	\$3 26, 450, 000	35, 000, 000	20, 000, 000	- 6, 450, 000	-\$15, 000, 000
Salaries and expenses.....	19, 903, 300	19, 803, 300	17, 610, 000	15, 651, 400	- 4, 151, 900	- 1, 938, 000
Maritime training.....	4, 348, 520	4, 298, 520	3, 605, 000	3, 724, 500	-574, 020	+119, 500
State marine schools.....	1, 102, 050	1, 102, 050	795, 000	683, 000	-419, 050	-112, 000
Vessel operating functions.....	764, 760	754, 760	-----	-----	- 754, 760	-----
Construction fund.....	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	14, 000, 000	12, 500, 000	+2, 500, 000	- 1, 500, 000
War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	(34)	(34)	(34)	(34)	-----	-----

Repair of reserve fleet vessels-----	\$ 18,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total, title II, Maritime activities-----	115,568,630	115,408,630	176,010,000	157,558,900	+ 42,150,270
Grand total, titles I, II and III-----	11,972,761,332	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,171,777,440	- 5,760,942,892
					- 665,900,025

SUMMARY TABLE SHOWING TOTAL SAVINGS RESULTING FROM ACTION RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE

Reduction in Budget estimates-----	\$665,900,025
Rescission of contract authorization for public works advance planning-----	13,100,000
Rescission of uncommitted authorization to make loans, prefabricated housing-----	10,500,000
Estimated reduction in loans due to limit of 50,000 public housing units to be started in fiscal year 1952-----	57,300,000
Total savings, fiscal year 1952-----	746,800,025

³² Plus contract authority of \$63,000,000. Appropriations and contract authority for fiscal years 1950 and 1951, and additional contract authorization for \$224,000,000, made available for cargo-ship construction in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

³³ And reappropriation of 1949 and 1950 appropriations and other unobligated balances of special deposit funds.

³⁴ Unexpended balance continued available.

³⁵ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

○



Union Calendar No. 102

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

[Report No. 384]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 27, 1951

MR. THOMAS, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1952, namely:

1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

5

6

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

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Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,883,615.

18

DISASTER RELIEF

19

20

21

22

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President"
2 shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951,
3 and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be
4 disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-
5 Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not
6 exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
7 available for administrative expenses.

8 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

9 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
10 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
11 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Exec-
12 utive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
13 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
14 provisions of any other Act, \$315,600.

15 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals
18 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-
19 ing \$900) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as au-
20 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
22 individuals; \$3,412,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
4 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and
5 periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not
6 exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

8 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
10 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
11 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest
12 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms
13 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside
14 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a
15 cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in
16 foreign countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in
17 foreign countries when required by law of such countries;
18 \$710,400: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been
19 authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the
20 Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same
21 allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces
22 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same

1 foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
2 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,*
3 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of
4 the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the
5 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
6 for civilian members of the Commission.

7 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses
8 necessary for the permanent design and construction of
9 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized
10 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,
11 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),
12 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

13 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
16 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens;
17 purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
19 purchase of not to exceed three hundred passenger motor
20 vehicles, of which two hundred and twenty-nine shall be
21 for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation
22 of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic informa-

tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000) ; official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract authorizations; \$1,140,017,750, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949,

1 if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in
2 excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of
3 equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

5 (A) to start any new construction project for which
6 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current
7 fiscal year;

8 (B) to start any new construction project the cur-
9 rently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost
10 included therefor in such budget; or

11 (C) to continue any community facility construction
12 project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof
13 exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such
14 budget;

15 unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically
16 approves the start of such construction project or its continu-
17 ation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith
18 by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the
19 Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Com-
20 mittee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this
21 proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total
22 estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as
23 used herein, the term “construction project” includes the

1 purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the
2 term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting
3 the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the
4 current estimate to complete any construction project (except
5 community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the esti-
6 mated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated
7 cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the
8 foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director,
9 the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation
10 thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the
11 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the
12 House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on
13 Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing
14 provisos shall have no application with respect to technical
15 and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to
16 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate
17 construction or immediate continuation of construction is
18 necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if
19 the Director agrees that such certification is justified:
20 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
21 shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee
22 to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a
23 cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation
24 of the Commission, where that fee for community manage-
25 ment is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for

1 the operation of a transportation system where that fee is
2 at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

3 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by
6 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
7 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed
8 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
9 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
10 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
11 held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for
12 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
13 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
14 to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing
15 the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July
16 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General
17 Services Administration for security guard services for protec-
18 tion of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actu-
19 arial services by contract, without regard to section 3709,
20 Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,050,000: *Provided*, That
21 no details from any executive department or independent
22 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
23 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
24 regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year,

1 but this shall not affect the making of details for service as
2 members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate
3 offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional
4 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons
5 qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:
6 *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall
7 have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any
8 of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided*
9 *further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in
10 Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field
11 may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem
12 in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act
13 of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their
14 homes or regular places of business, and while en route to
15 and from and at the place where their services are to be per-
16 formed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or
17 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
18 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
19 to any person because of his appointment for part-time or
20 intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review
21 Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Com-
22 mission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$520,000 of
23 this appropriation shall be available for travel expenses.

24 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
25 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and

1 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
2 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
3 lished pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July
4 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member
5 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit
6 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within
7 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a
8 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,
9 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency
10 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated
11 or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after mak-
12 ing such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time
13 of the rating is employed by an agency before which the
14 board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of
15 a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That
16 the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and
17 "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act
18 shall apply to these terms as used herein.

19 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
20 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
21 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
22 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
23 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
24 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
25 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of

1 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
2 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
3 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
4 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
5 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
6 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
7 exercised.

8 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
9 Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
10 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
11 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
12 465), \$2,955,900.

13 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
14 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
15 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
16 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$300,000,000, which amount
17 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
18 and disability fund".

19 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE
20 EXECUTIVE MANSION

21 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of
22 the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40,
23 Eighty-first Congress, \$20,000.

1 DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

2 Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary
3 to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of
4 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law
5 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant
6 to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia;
7 travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental
8 United States without regard to the Standardized Govern-
9 ment Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per
10 diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949;
11 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding out-
12 side the continental limits of the United States without
13 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
14 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses incident to the primary and sec-
15 ondary education of American children who are dependents
16 of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and
17 stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment
19 of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in ad-
20 vance; \$6,195,000: *Provided*, That allocations may be made
21 from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by
22 the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, cor-
23 poration, or independent establishment of the Government for

1 direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and
2 any such expenditures may be made under the specific author-
3 ity herein contained or under the authority governing the
4 activities of the department, agency, corporation, or inde-
5 pendent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the Commission may enter into
7 agreements with international agencies for the use of their
8 transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons
9 as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of
10 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental
11 agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimburse-
12 ment for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering
13 assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions
14 of this Act.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
17 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
18 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended
19 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
20 Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
21 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
22 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
23 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
24 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121),
25 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel

1 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-
2 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed
3 twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
5 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,575,000.

6 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as
9 authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for
10 travel; purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only)
11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed
12 \$500 for newspapers; \$3,926,800, of which not to exceed
13 \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem
16 for individuals.

17 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
18 work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the
19 Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar
20 provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract steno-
21 graphic reporting services, \$314,700.

22 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic
25 reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,

1 \$4,136,400: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appro-
 2 priated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be
 3 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
 4 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
 5 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
 6 finance the cost of such investigation.

7 FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

8 The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino
 9 Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Ap-
 10 propriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30,
 11 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be
 12 disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the
 13 provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of
 14 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b) ; and the Secretary of the Treas-
 15 ury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the
 16 Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the
 17 Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution
 18 toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation
 19 Commission.

20 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

21 Salaries: For personal services, \$29,894,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 23 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
 24 ment only, \$1,600,000.

25 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall

1 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
2 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter
5 is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
6 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to
7 the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two
8 positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17,
9 and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule
10 established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such
11 positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General
12 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.
13 The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require
14 or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General
15 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 General Services Administration not otherwise provided for,
19 including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and
20 grounds under the control of the General Services Admin-
21 istration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia;
22 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies
23 in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer
24 of building space; demolition of buildings; furnishings and

1 equipment; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal
2 by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; pur-
3 chase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for re-
4 placement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of news-
5 papers and periodicals; processing and determining net rene-
6 gotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act to
7 promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31) ; and
8 preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the
9 Second World War; \$109,551,680.

10 The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1)
11 advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative
12 expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the
13 General Services Administration, and such salaries and ex-
14 penses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of
15 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
16 received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40
17 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed
18 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
19 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by public
20 authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
21 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
22 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
23 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
24 vided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or
25 funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the

1 General Services Administration, in connection with property
2 transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant
3 to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such
4 appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the
5 Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

6 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
7 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
8 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-
9 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines
10 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
11 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
12 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
13 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
14 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-
15 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer
16 of such machines during the six-month period immediately
17 preceding such quarter.

18 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
19 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
20 ment (which shall include all departments, independent es-
21 tablishments, and wholly owned Government corporations)
22 shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase
23 within the continental limits of the United States of any
24 typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for
25 veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans'

Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each

1 agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder
2 amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by
3 him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply
4 fund.

5 Renovation and improvement of federally owned build-
6 ings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses neces-
7 sary for continuing the program for the renovation and
8 improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District
9 of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available,
10 including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are
11 under the control of the General Services Administration for
12 repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act
13 of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain
14 available until expended.

15 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,
17 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not
18 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the
19 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together
20 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and
21 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the
22 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair
23 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-
24 tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000.

25 For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon

1 adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago,
2 Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements,
3 and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures,
4 ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities,
5 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
6 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000,
7 to remain available until expended.

8 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
9 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation
10 of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of
11 section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the
12 Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged
13 or determined to have been erroneously collected by the
14 United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of ex-
15 cessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed
16 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War
17 Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of
18 certification to the Treasury Department for payment;
19 \$8,500,000: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made
20 from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under
21 the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction
22 Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Recon-
23 struction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary
24 shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That
25 refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate

1 of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly
2 authorized representatives.

3 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
4 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
5 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including the
6 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$16,426,000.

7 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

8 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
10 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of
11 Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
12 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the
13 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attend-
14 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
15 the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed
16 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
17 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
18 persons serving without compensation as members of any
19 advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the
20 Housing Act of 1949; \$3,446,200: *Provided*, That neces-
21 sary expenses of inspections of projects financed through
22 loans to educational institutions authorized by Title IV of
23 the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such
24 institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the
25 aggregate in relation to the development costs of such

1 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
2 expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
3 trative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections,
4 the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency
5 may accept reimbursement or payment for such services
6 from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit
7 such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which
8 such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative
9 expense shall not exceed \$140,000.

10 Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For
11 carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13,
12 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning
13 of public works, to remain available until expended,
14 for administrative expenses, including those necessary for
15 the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobili-
16 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided,*
17 That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations
18 to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is
19 hereby rescinded.

20 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

21 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
22 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
23 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
24 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided,* That
25 except for payments required on contracts entered into prior

1 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
2 available for payment to any public housing agency for
3 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
4 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-
5 lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
6 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
7 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the
8 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any
9 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)
10 from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the
11 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior
12 to the date of application for admission to such housing:
13 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation
14 shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comp-
15 troller General of the United States under the provisions of
16 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended:
17 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of
18 the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the
19 Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to
20 projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during
21 the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of
22 in excess of fifty thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the
23 date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement,
24 contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public

1 Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual con-
2 tributions, or authorizations for commencement of construc-
3 tion, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thou-
4 sand to be authorized for commencement of construction
5 during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year
6 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized
7 by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing
8 Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this
9 Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated be-
10 fore or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such
11 projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the
12 governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such
13 projects have been subsequently approved by the same
14 procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

15 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
16 of the Public Housing Administration, \$9,540,000, to be
17 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
18 expenses contained in title IV of this Act.

19 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

20 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
21 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
22 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$90,000.

23 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

24 General expenses: For expenses necessary in perform-
25 ing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49

1 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except
2 those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and
3 for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000
4 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
5 reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and
6 purchase of nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
7 ment only; \$9,069,870: *Provided*, That Joint Board mem-
8 bers and cooperating State commissioners may use Govern-
9 ment transportation requests when traveling in connection
10 with their duties as such.

11 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
12 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46,
13 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in
14 the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate,
15 test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any
16 appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
17 way operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and
18 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
19 approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May
20 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by
21 railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or
22 train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49
23 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and
24 engineers, \$983,000.

25 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the

1 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
2 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
3 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
4 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
5 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
6 U. S. C. 22-34), \$706,600.

7 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
8 RIVER BASIN

9 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
10 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
11 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
12 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
13 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
14 administration of its business in the conservancy district
15 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
16 748), \$5,000.

17 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
20 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
21 Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15
22 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$34,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$48,112,980.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, to remain available until expended, \$18,350,000, of which \$11,700,000 shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under this head.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or

1 other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
2 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are
3 available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
4 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
5 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be
6 effective.

7 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
8 COMMISSION

9 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and
10 playground system: For necessary expenses for the National
11 Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with
12 the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground
13 system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4
14 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including
15 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
16 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,
17 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service
18 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
19 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and
20 other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to
21 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceed-
22 ing \$12,000 of the funds available under the above appro-
23 priation during the current fiscal year may be used for
24 regular and part-time personal services or other necessary
25 expenses of the Commission, excepting services by contract.

1 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
3 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
4 only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers;
5 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,699,000.

7 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
9 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
10 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring ex-
11 peditions of the Government and from other sources; for the
12 system of international exchanges between the United States
13 and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
14 the American Indians and the natives of lands under the
15 jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently
16 or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific or-
17 ganizations in the United States, and the excavation and
18 preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the
19 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
20 tions in high altitudes; for the administration of the National
21 Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the
22 construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facili-
23 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
24 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
25 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for

1 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
2 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C.
3 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-
4 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
5 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
6 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
7 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
8 and illustrations for publications; \$2,391,200.

9 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
10 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the pro-
11 tection and care of the works of art therein, and adminis-
12 trative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of
13 March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
14 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
15 sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section
16 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
17 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
18 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
19 societies whose publications or services are available to
20 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
21 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
22 for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of
23 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
24 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,

1 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
2 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
3 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
4 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
5 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
6 \$1,154,000.

7 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

8 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
9 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as
10 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase
12 of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

13 TARIFF COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
15 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers
16 (not to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting
17 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
18 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,259,300: *Provided*, That no part
19 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any
20 member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter partici-
21 pate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and
22 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member
23 of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest,
24 or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
4 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)
5 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft;
6 the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and ninety, of
7 which one hundred and sixty-four shall be for replacement
8 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$236,139,600
9 to remain available until expended, and to be available
10 for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior
11 appropriations.

12 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
14 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to ex-
15 ceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$818,000: *Provided*, That
16 travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written
17 certificate of the judge.

18 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

19 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
20 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
21 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-
22 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
23 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
24 with administering, including purchase of seventy-four pas-
25 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as

1 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
2 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms;
3 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained
4 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to
5 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and
6 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the
7 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized
8 by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a),
9 as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity
10 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended
11 (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for
12 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital
13 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers
14 and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation,
15 shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic
16 displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational in-
17 formation and descriptive material, including the purchase or
18 rental of equipment; \$875,163,335, of which \$656,518,760
19 shall be available only for medical, hospital and domiciliary
20 services, and from which allotments and transfers may be
21 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health
22 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for
23 disbursements by them under the various headings of their
24 applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary
25 for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans'

1 Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
2 shall be used to pay in excess of seventy persons engaged
3 in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of
4 this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any
5 site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or
6 home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not
7 more than \$6,888,000 of this appropriation may be used to
8 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
9 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
10 Administration either by contract or by the hire of tempo-
11 rary employees and the purchase of materials.

12 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
13 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
14 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'
15 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of
16 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, in-
17 cluding emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the
18 administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
19 in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of
20 adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601
21 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631
22 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and
23 to remain available until expended.

24 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
25 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,

1 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
2 \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain
3 available until expended.

4 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
5 insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

6 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
7 domiciliary facilities, \$27,955,440, to remain available until
8 expended for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein
9 authorized to be incurred under this head, including the im-
10 provement of facilities at Lake City, Florida, for extend-
11 ing, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities
12 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for
13 any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act
14 approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438 j-k) or in section
15 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38
16 U. S. C. 693a): *Provided*, That not to exceed 5.5 per
17 centum of the amounts available under this head shall be
18 available for the employment of all necessary technical and
19 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-
20 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the super-
21 vision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses,
22 field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith,
23 except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it
24 necessary in the construction of any project to employ other
25 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service

1 to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the
2 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
3 *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head
4 for portable initial equipment, are increased from \$25,000,-
5 000 to \$31,455,440 including the purchase of one hundred
6 and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

7 National service life insurance: For the payment of
8 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-
9 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life
10 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain
11 available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums
12 shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the
13 Act.

14 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
15 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-
16 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
17 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments
18 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-
19 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
22 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
23 with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-

1 1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment
2 of veterans, \$1,100,000.

3 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
4 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
5 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
6 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
7 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
8 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

9 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

11 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
12 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
13 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of
14 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
15 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
16 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7
17 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated
18 in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the
19 Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives,
20 which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which
21 might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropria-
22 tion shall not be available for administrative expenses:
23 *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid

1 under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from
2 any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pur-
3 suant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With
4 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as pro-
5 vided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

6 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commis-
8 sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of
10 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
11 appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other
12 Government agencies for use of their facilities and services
13 in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$800,000,
14 to be derived from the war claims fund created by section
15 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,
16 approved July 3, 1948).

17 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

18 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
19 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used
20 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who
21 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the
22 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
23 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,
24 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of
25 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of

1 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such
2 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:
3 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who
4 is a member of an organization or party that advocates
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship
7 the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are
8 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall
9 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
10 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
11 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
12 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
13 provisions of existing law.

14 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
15 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
16 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
17 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
18 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

19 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
20 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
21 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
22 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
23 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
24 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
25 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of

1 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
2 herein provided.

3 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in
4 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
5 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
6 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
7 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
8 period of active military or naval service and has within
9 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
10 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
11 more than one year made application for restoration to his
12 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
13 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
14 former position and has not been restored thereto.

15 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
16 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
17 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
18 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
19 izations concerned with the function or activity for which
20 the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available
21 for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activi-
22 ties in the field.

23 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made

1 available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the
2 purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of estab-
3 lishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
4 That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have
5 been approved by the Congress and appropriations made
6 therefor.

7 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation con-
8 tained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of
9 any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the
10 number that would be provided by a ratio of one such
11 employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-
12 time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency
13 concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section em-
14 ployees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if
15 they spend half time or more in personnel administration
16 consisting of direction and administration of the personnel
17 program; employment, placement, and separation; job eval-
18 uation and classification; employee relations and services;
19 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-
20 service examiners; wage administration; and processing, re-
21 cording, and reporting.

22 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head
23 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall

1 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the
2 Tennessee Valley Authority.

3 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

4 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

5 Ship construction: For the payment of obligations in-
6 curred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, recon-
7 ditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine
8 Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under
9 the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the
10 several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948,
11 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the
12 unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the
13 liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that
14 purpose until expended.

15 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
16 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies
17 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the
18 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-
19 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-
20 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:
21 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential
22 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is
23 represented on the operator's books by a contingent
24 accounts receivable item against the United States as a

1 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the
2 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in
3 the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of
4 such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be
5 entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been
6 deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent
7 that any amount paid to the operator by the United States
8 reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable
9 account against the United States, such amount, unless it is
10 forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as with-
11 drawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,
12 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of the
13 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation,
14 nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-
15 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the
16 current fiscal year, in excess of fourteen hundred and fifty
17 which number shall include the number of voyages under
18 contracts hereafter awarded.

19 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
20 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and
21 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board
22 and the Maritime Administration, \$15,651,400, within limi-
23 tations as follows:

24 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
25 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of five passenger

1 motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as authorized
2 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
3 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials
4 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-
5 time Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively
6 for ship structure research, testing and models; \$8,029,400:
7 *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized
8 to dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts
9 covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the administrative expenses of ship construction
11 shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of such
12 construction;

13 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
14 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals,
15 \$2,097,000;

16 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

17 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
18 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training
19 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New
20 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime
21 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,236,500 for
22 personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen) in
23 the District of Columbia and elsewhere which may be used to

1 provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United
2 States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast
3 Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R.
4 7707) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, for re-
5 placement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for
6 the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Acad-
7 emy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed
8 \$69,300 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the
9 Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime
10 Administration; \$3,724,500, including the pay of cadet
11 midshipmen.

12 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
13 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
14 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,
15 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and sup-
16 port of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act
17 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so
18 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.
19 1121-1123) ; \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of
20 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
21 use in connection with such State marine schools; and
22 \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets
23 on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet;
24 \$683,000.

25 Construction fund: For an additional amount for pay-

1 ment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship con-
2 struction, reconditioning, and betterments incurred pursuant
3 to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies)
5 incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund
6 established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
7 amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952,
8 for expenditure only.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall
20 have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for
21 consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with
22 respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Com-
23 mission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and

1 that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest
2 items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be
3 removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
4 expense.

5 No money appropriated by this or any other Act may
6 be used for the payment to the owner on account of the
7 purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States
8 is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United
9 States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United
10 States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated
11 cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent
12 to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That, in the
13 case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted
14 pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant
15 Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall
16 not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of
17 March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of
18 capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to
19 such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide
20 purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed
21 the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such pur-
22 chaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal
23 Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United
24 States is chartered or taken for use by the United States,
25 the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall

1 not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted
2 under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were
3 purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the
4 preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with
5 the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue
6 for income tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such
7 schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5
8 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of
9 any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the
10 Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose
11 whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by
12 the United States, except in accordance with the preceding
13 provisions.

14 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
15 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
16 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
17 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
18 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
19 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
20 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be cred-
21 ited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Pro-*
22 *vided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract,
23 or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,
24 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as
25 miscellaneous receipts.

1 No obligations shall be incurred during the current
2 fiscal year from the construction fund established by the
3 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
4 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or
5 in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which other-
6 wise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be
7 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

8 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
9 tained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations
10 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

11 TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
12 PRESIDENT

13 NATIONAL DEFENSE

14 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
15 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
16 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
17 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
18 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
19 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
20 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
21 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
22 \$12,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
23 shall be available for allocation to finance a function or
24 project for which function or project a budget estimate of
25 appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the

1 Eighty-second Congress and such appropriation denied after
2 consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representa-
3 tives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

4 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

5 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
6 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
7 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
8 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
9 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
10 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
11 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
12 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
13 Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or
14 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
17 \$3,060,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
18 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
19 interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
20 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services
21 performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but
22 not including other personal services) in connection with

1 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
2 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
3 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
4 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
5 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
6 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
7 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
8 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
9 said Association may utilize and may make payment for
10 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
11 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
12 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
13 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized ac-
14 counting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
15 the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000
16 shall not exceed \$150,000.

17 Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250
18 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall
19 be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the
20 Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial
21 assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale mod-
22 ernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive

1 of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
2 connection with termination of contracts and legal services
3 on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That the uncommitted
4 authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes,
5 transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganiza-
6 tion Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncom-
7 mitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby
8 rescinded.

9 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
10 \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
11 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase
12 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and
13 shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan
14 Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account
15 established under the provisions under the head "Federal
16 Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent
17 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the
18 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
19 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
20 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
21 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
22 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
23 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
24 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
25 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-

1 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
2 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
3 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
4 not including other personal services) in connection with
5 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange,
6 of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
7 sale, issuance; and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
8 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
9 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
10 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
11 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except
12 for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the ad-
13 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Board
14 shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the
15 provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22,
16 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided*
17 *further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the exam-
18 ination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not
19 exceed \$1,664,000.

20 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
21 to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative
22 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
23 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
24 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
25 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or

1 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
2 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimiz-
3 ing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal
4 fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
5 of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to
6 be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corpora-
7 tion may utilize and may make payment for services and
8 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
9 serve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies
10 of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
11 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in
12 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
13 and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred,
14 allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act
15 of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

16 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed
17 \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall
18 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure
19 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation
20 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

21 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
22 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
23 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-
24 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying
25 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed

1 \$4,824,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing
2 Administration shall be available for expenditure, in
3 accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
4 (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as
5 herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of
6 said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
7 accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*,
8 That funds available for expenditure shall be available for
9 contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
10 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
11 \$1,500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
12 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
13 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
14 \$22,320,000.

15 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
16 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
17 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
18 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated
19 by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,780,000 shall be
20 available for such expenses, including purchase of not to
21 exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
22 only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
23 tions concerned with the work of the Administration: *Pro-*
24 *vided*, That necessary expenses of providing representa-
25 tives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal proj-

1 ects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal
2 projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Ad-
3 ministration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the
4 payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to
5 the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of
6 rendering such services, and expenditures by the Adminis-
7 tration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-
8 tive expenses, and funds received from such payments may
9 be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of pro-
10 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
11 non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the
12 Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by
13 the Congress: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the
14 Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in
15 this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant
16 to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: *Provided further*, That
17 funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
18 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including
19 administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Adminis-
20 tration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19,
21 1949 (Public Law 65).

22 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

23 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under
24 the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
25 Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for adminis-

1 trative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth
2 under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System
3 of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate
4 Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947) : *Pro-*
5 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of
6 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of
7 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
8 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensa-
9 tion of vessel employees and such terminal and other em-
10 ployees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of
11 rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the
12 area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel em-
13 ployees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be
14 construed as establishing a different leave system within
15 the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of
16 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

17 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

18 SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
19 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
20 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
21 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
22 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
23 hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
24 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
25 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall

1 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
2 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
3 direction and administration of the personnel program;
4 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
5 classification; employee relations and services; training;
6 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
7 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
8 and reporting.

9 TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

10 It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service,
11 publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority,
12 use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or
13 similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, pro-
14 vided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency
15 (including wholly owned Government corporations as de-
16 fined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)
17 to or for any person (including groups, associations, organ-
18 izations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except
19 those engaged in the transaction of official business of the
20 Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent pos-
21 sible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized
22 by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the execu-
23 tive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject
24 to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe
25 therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall deter-

1 mine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an exist-
2 ing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration
3 direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the
4 recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent
5 facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall
6 be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous
7 receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall
8 repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection,
9 fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee,
10 charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained
11 in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescrib-
12 ing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this
13 proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation
14 in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any
15 such fee, charge or price.

16 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

17 SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
18 penditure by any corporation or agency included in this or
19 any other Act, including the government of the District of
20 Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumu-
21 lated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar
22 year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30,
23 1952: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers
24 and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental
25 United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall

1 not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for
2 accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or em-
3 ployees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose
4 of entering upon active military or naval service in the
5 Armed Forces of the United States.

6 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
8 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
9 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
10 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
13 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
19 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
20 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
21 the Government of the United States, or that such person
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
25 any person who engages in a strike against the Government

1 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
8 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
9 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
10 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
11 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
12 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 603. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
14 Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

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Union Calendar No. 102

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

[Report No. 384]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

By Mr. THOMAS

APRIL 27, 1951

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed



COPYRIGHTS

Committee on the Judiciary: Bryson Subcommittee No. 3 concluded public hearings on H. R. 3589, to amend title 17 of the U. S. Code, entitled "Copyrights," with respect to recording and performing rights in literary works. Final witnesses to be heard were Arthur Farmer, American Book Publishers Council, Inc.; H. Linwood Godfrey, Patent Section, Claims Division, Department of Justice; and Arthur Fisher, Copyright Office, Library of Congress.

EXPLOSIVES, ALASKA SHIPPING

Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: The Hart special subcommittee, by unanimous vote, adopted a motion today to table present consideration of its investigation of unloading explosives in Alaska.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Committee on Public Works: Voted to appoint a subcommittee of five members to study the proposed St. Lawrence seaway development program at the presently scheduled site chosen for the improvements.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—FARM LABOR—PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Rules: Approved a resolution waiving points of order, during House consideration, against H. R. 3880, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952. Speaking on behalf of the resolution were Representatives Thomas and Cotton, members of the Committee on Appropriations. Heard in opposition

were Representatives Hart, Allen of California, Boykin, and Bonner, members of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Representatives Spence and Brown of Georgia, members of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Considered, but took no action on, H. R. 3293, amending the Agricultural Act of 1949, regarding recruitment of agricultural workers from foreign countries on the mainland of the Western Hemisphere. Representative Celler appeared in opposition to the legislation, while Representative McCarthy, who spoke against certain provisions contained in the bill, was in favor of the rule insofar as amendments could be offered during House consideration.

Also considered, but held over until a later meeting, H. Res. 158, to authorize studies and investigations relating to jurisdictional matters of the House Committee on Public Works.

CHEMICALIZED FOODS

Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products: The Delaney subcommittee resumed hearings today and received testimony concerned with the general problem of the use of insecticides on growing crops from Dr. Frank Princi, College of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, Ohio; and Dr. Charles E. Palm, New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. Recessed until tomorrow morning at which time Dr. George C. Decker, entomologist, State of Illinois Natural History Survey Division, Urbana, Ill., will speak on same subject matter.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY,
MAY 2

(All meetings are open unless otherwise designated)

Senate

Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, executive, on calendar, 10:30 a. m., 324 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Treasury-Post Office, executive, 10 a. m., room F-39, Capitol; Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, executive, 10:30 a. m., room F-82, Capitol; Armed Services Subcommittee, executive, on fourth supplemental, 2 p. m., room F-37, Capitol.

Committee on Armed Services, executive, S. 677, Marine Corps; S. 1244, civil defense; H. R. 1726, Air Force; and S. 1039 and 841, Officer Personnel Act, 10:30 a. m., 212 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Banking and Currency, on pending RFC legislation, 10 a. m., 301 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Investigations Subcommittee, on Federal jobs in Mississippi, 10 a. m., 457 Senate Office Building.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on S. 1346, gas pipelines, 10 a. m., room G-16, Capitol.

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, subcommittee, on S. 1347, railroad retirement, 10 a. m., old Supreme Court chamber, Capitol.

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, on S. 1335 and 1369, fourth-class mail rates, 10 a. m., 135 Senate Office Building.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Abernethy Subcommittee No. 4, to consider bills on timber access roads, executive, 10 a. m., 1310 New House Office Building.

Committee on Armed Services, Durham Subcommittee No. 3, on miscellaneous bills, 10 a. m., 313-A Old House Office Building.

Committee on the District of Columbia, on H. R. 3586, omnibus crime-prevention bill, executive, 10 a. m., 446 Old House Office Building.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Ribicoff subcommittee, on H. Con. Res. 57, reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, executive, 10:30 a. m., room G-3, Capitol.

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to consider reports of various subcommittees, 10 a. m., 1324 New House Office Building, followed by the Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation, on national defense power requirements.

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on H. R. 3298, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, dealing with the refilling of prescriptions for drugs, 10 a. m., 1334 New House Office Building.

May 8, to continue hearings on H. R. 274 and 913, local public health units.

May 15, on H. R. 3669, H. R. 3755, and 30 other bills, to amend the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937.

Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee No. 2, on H. R. 1113 and 1494, to increase judicial salaries, 10 a. m., 346 Old House Office Building.

~~Subcommittee No. 4, on H. R. 3442, relating to the emblems and badges of the Girl Scouts of the U. S. A., 10 a. m., 327 Old House Office Building.~~

~~Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Subcommittee on Maritime Affairs, on H. R. 3436, authorizing vessels of Canadian registry to transport grain between U. S. ports on the Great Lakes during 1951, 10 a. m., 219 Old House Office Building.~~

~~Committee on Ways and Means, executive consideration of the 1951 tax bill, 10 a. m., 1102 New House Office Building.~~

~~Select Committee To Investigate the Use of Chemicals in Food Products, to consider the general problem of the use of insecticides on growing crops, 10 a. m., 304 Old House Office Building.~~

~~Joint Committee~~

~~Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, executive, on current committee business, 10:30 a. m., room F-88, Capitol.~~

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. VINSON, for 10 days, on account of important business.

To Mr. RAINS (at the request of Mr. JONES of Alabama), for 1 week, on account of illness.

To Mr. BRAMBLETT (at the request of Mr. PHILLIPS), indefinitely, on account of illness in family.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES APPROPRIATION, 1952

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 220, Rept. No. 417), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, that during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, all points of order against said bill or any provision contained in said bill are hereby waived.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include copies of letters from constituents.

Mr. VELDE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BUFFETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include some extraneous matter.

Mr. AYRES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. ST. GEORGE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. JAVITS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material in four instances.

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include editorials.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a radio address by Dr. Dale Crowell.

Mr. COLE of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an address by Hon. Alf M. Landon.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HAYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include some extraneous material.

Mr. MCCARTHY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MCGUIRE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mrs. BOSONE asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include an editorial and an article.

Mr. HOWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter, notwithstanding that it exceeds the limit set by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. FLOOD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances.

Mr. BARING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HELLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in six instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include some speeches.

Mr. RODINO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MEADER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in each to include extraneous matter.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I have consent in the committee following the gentleman from Virginia, relative to the Fish and Wildlife Service amendment to extend my remarks at that point. I also ask that I may include certain letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT (at the request of Mr. REES of Kansas) was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances, in one to include an article from the New York Times.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances and include newspaper articles.

Mr. SHAFER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in two instances.

Mr. EVINS (at the request of Mr. MCCORMACK) was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article in relation to Stuart Symington.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. STANLEY, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 3096. An act relating to the acquisition and disposition of land and interests in land by the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Federal Civil Defense Administration.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following title:

S. 900. An act for the relief of Lloyd F. Stewart;

S. 451. An act for the relief of James McGillic and Blossom McGillic;

S. 464. An act for the relief of Willard Cheek and Louise Cheek;

S. 568. An act for the relief of George W. Purdy;

S. 613. An act for the relief of Ernestine Bacon Jacobs;

S. 768. An act conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claims of G. T. Elliott, Inc., and M. F. Quinn;

S. 803. An act to authorize the sale of post route and rural delivery maps, opinions of the Solicitor, and transcripts of hearings before trial examiners, at rates to be determined by the Postmaster General; and

S. 993. An act to facilitate the financing of the defense contracts by banks and other financing institutions, to amend the Assignment of Claims Act of 1940, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 3, 1951, at 11 o'clock a. m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

419. A letter from the president, Girl Scouts of the United States of America, transmitting the First Annual Report of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America for the year ending December 31, 1950, under the requirement of section 7 of the act of March 16, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 123); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

420. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting the second report pursuant to section 708 (e) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774, 81st Cong.), based upon a survey of Government procurement since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

421. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a legislative proposal entitled, "A bill to provide for the reforestation and revegetation of the forest and range lands under the administration or control of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

422. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill for the relief of M. Neil Andrews"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

423. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 30, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the coasts of the Great Lakes, harbors of refuge for light-draft vessels, particularly with respect to a harbor of refuge at Port Huron, Mich.; on Black River, Sanilac and St. Clair Counties, Mich., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on September 25, 1945, and March 5, 1946, respectively; and also a preliminary examination and survey of Black River, Port Huron, Mich., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946; to the Committee on Public Works.

424. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 23, 1951, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers on a review of

reports on Shipyard River, S. C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on November 20, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 220. Resolution for consideration of H. R. 3880, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 417). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 616. A bill for the relief of Tomas J. Zafriadis; without amendment (Rept. No. 402). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 617. A bill for the relief of Franz Furtner, his wife, Valentina Furtner, and her daughters, Nina Tuerck and Victoria Tuerck; with amendment (Rept. No. 403). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 895. A bill for the relief of Dr. Giuseppe Mazzzone; without amendment (Rept. No. 404). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1233. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Vasilia Parselles; with amendment (Rept. No. 405). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1234. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Selma Cecella Gahl; with amendment (Rept. No. 406). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1457. A bill for the relief of Antranik Ayanian; without amendment (Rept. No. 407). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2114. A bill for the relief of Joe Lee (also known as Lee Jow); without amendment (Rept. No. 408). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2310. A bill for the relief of Jindrich (Henri) Nosek and Mrs. Zdenka Nosek; with amendment (Rept. No. 409). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2372. A bill for the relief of Michael Post-Posniakoff and Zinaida Post-Posniakoff; with amendment (Rept. No. 410). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2852. A bill for the relief of Quon Mee Gee, also known as Loui Siu Lin; with amendment (Rept. No. 411). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2853. A bill for the relief of Shizue Sakurada; without amendment

(Rept. No. 412). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. FEIGHAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2854. A bill for the relief of Dorothy Fumie Maeda; without amendment (Rept. No. 413). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. CHELF: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 2916. A bill for the relief of Shizu Terauchi Parks; without amendment (Rept. No. 414). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3063. A bill for the relief of Rosina Mouradian; without amendment (Rept. No. 415). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3133. A bill for the relief of Chin Yuen Ling, minor unmarried Chinese child of a United States citizen; without amendment (Rept. No. 416). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 3930. A bill to authorize a \$100 per capita payment to members of the Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from the proceeds of the sale of timber and lumber on the Red Lake Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HELLER:

H. R. 3931. A bill to create the United States Medical Academy; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAGEE:

H. R. 3932. A bill to amend subparagraph (a), paragraph 1, part I, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more equitable rates of disability and death compensation for disability or death incurred in service on or after June 27, 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 3933. A bill to amend subparagraph (a), paragraph 1, part I, Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more equitable rates of disability and death compensation for disability or death incurred in service on or after June 27, 1950, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 3934. A bill to authorize the appropriation of funds to assist the States and Territories in financing a minimum foundation education program of public elementary and secondary schools, and in reducing the inequalities of educational opportunities through public elementary and secondary schools, for the general welfare, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 3935. A bill to provide compensation under the veterans' laws and regulations for a child whose legal adoption by a veteran of World War II was not completed before the service-connected death of such veteran; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 3936. A bill to confirm and establish the title of the States to lands beneath navigable waters within State boundaries and natural resources within such lands and waters and to provide for the use and control of said lands and resources; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDIE SCOTT:

H. R. 3937. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061), to provide for the operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties following the acquisition of such properties and before the establishment of the Inde-

pendence National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 3938. A bill to amend the act of June 28, 1948 (62 Stat. 1061), to provide for the operation, management, maintenance, and demolition of federally acquired properties following the acquisition of such properties and before the establishment of the Independence National Historical Park, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. R. 3939. A bill to amend the act of June 23, 1949, with respect to telephone and telegraph service for Members of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MILLS:

H. R. 3940. A bill to exclude from gross income certain receipts collected for the benefit of the American Red Cross; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORANO:

H. R. 3941. A bill to amend section 2 of the Natural Gas Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 3942. A bill to adjust the salaries of postmasters and supervisors of the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. GOODWIN:

H. R. 3943. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAND:

H. R. 3944. A bill authorizing the prosecution of the work of improvement for purposes of beach erosion control at Atlantic City, N. J.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. J. Res. 248. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 249. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEANE:

H. Res. 218. Resolution authorizing the Committee on House Administration to increase the telephone and telegraph allowance for Members of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. Res. 219. Resolution providing for the printing as a House document of the address of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur delivered to the Congress on April 19, 1951; to the Committee on House Administration.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 3945. A bill for the relief of Cosmo Casati; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BECKWORTH:

H. R. 3946. A bill for the relief of Master Sgt. Orval Bennett; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLSWORTH:

H. R. 3947. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make an allotment of certain land to Pauline Acosta Dumont; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 3948. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to make an allotment of certain land to Jasper Palouse; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

year alone being \$236,139,600, which the Government must borrow in order to keep this spendthrift organization in operation. For efficiency and economy, it should be turned over to private enterprise to operate.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, we are taking care of ourselves in the Tennessee Valley, but the rest of the people are being shut out from these public power projects, as I showed on yesterday. They are all entitled to the benefits of the cheap electricity produced at these Government dams on our navigable streams.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, in the spirit of peace and harmony, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very important announcement by a little Quaker college in Ohio, Wilmington College, for the promotion of a plan that college education may be put within the reach of all.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I do so for the purpose of informing the gentleman—

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi is clearly out of order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is: Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN]?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I am reserving the right to object.

The SPEAKER. The regular order has been demanded, therefore the gentleman cannot proceed under a reservation of objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

BRITISH DISLOYALTY

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, it is high time that Great Britain stopped playing games with us. It is incredible that the British Government would permit the sale of 40,400 tons of rubber to Russia since the beginning of the war. But it is absolutely fantastic that the British would sell 120,000 tons of the same rubber to Communist China. This is a time when soldiers of the British Commonwealth in the forces of the United Nations

are fighting Communist Chinese alongside of us.

We have always been loyal to our friends, but loyalty is a two-way street and the British have clearly been disloyal to us. They have been giving lip service to the United Nations' decision to fight in Korea, but they are working both sides of the street. For the sake of British trade in Hong Kong, the Labor Government is playing the shabbiest kind of immoral dishonesty and incredible politics. If anything should bring the Labor Party to defeat, this shocking demonstration of duplicity is it.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

VETERANS' HOSPITALS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, in the extension of my remarks which I am placing in the Appendix of the RECORD, I am going to include certain material and data regarding the problem of veterans in the Veterans' Administration hospitals. I think the Members will admit that there is a shortage of beds, particularly in the NP and TB hospitals. The Army and Navy and National Defense have requested of the Veterans' Administration beds for men still in service who have NP and TB disabilities. The overcrowding in those hospitals is extremely dangerous. There will be a great many accidents and the men are not getting the proper care due to shortage of personnel.

Also, there must be a military status of the doctors in the veterans' hospitals, otherwise you will have practically no doctors and nurses to take care of the patients, for many already have been drafted for the armed services. It was necessary in World War II to do this.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

AID TO INDIA

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I have taken the floor simply to warn the membership of this body not to be caught in the trap that the so-called India wheat bill has set for them. This bill is simply a softening-up process. It simply makes way for other countries that are coming for a hand-out. The advocates of a further, or new ECA thought it best to bring this bill up because of the so-called humanitarian element involved. A vote for this bill will be a vote of confidence in Dean Acheson, and it will be committing us to another little ECA that will be known as the Javits Plan, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has been

doing the thinking and the planning for the group interested in bringing into existence this additional little ECA, that will in the total call for approximately \$7,000,000,000.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST MEN IN UNIFORM

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago I received the shock of my life when I learned that certain railroads are discriminating against our boys in uniform. I quote from a letter I received from the mother of a GI:

Last week my son, a member of the United States Air Force, was coming home on leave before reporting to a port of embarkation base. He was traveling from Chicago to Binghamton. When he and several other members of the Armed Forces started to enter the club car, they were told by the conductor that the car was only for Pullman passengers. Do you know if this is a standard policy of all railroads?

How I wish my son and all other sons of mothers the world over could be turned back from battle zones because they are not Pullman passengers.

Such discrimination is an outrage. A GI should be able to move freely from car to car on any train just like any other citizen. Is this the practice going on all over the country, on our railroads or in other public places? I mean to find out. This form of discrimination against our gallant fighting men had better be stopped before it is too late.

All the more reason why Congress should wake up and pass the Hall free furlough bill now languishing in the hands of a House committee. While railroads discriminate against servicemen who are lucky enough to dig up the money to travel second class, thousands of GIs now dog the dusty, dreary highways of our Nation on their long journeys home during furlough.

I might add, the boys tell me it is increasingly difficult for them to thumb and bum their way home. Does not our country's uniform mean as much to the civilian as it did before? Let us stop this discrimination against our servicemen. If Dean Acheson can ride in a limousine, if the General Staff members ride in Cadillacs and Lincolns, if our generals in the East ride in rickshaws carried by Chinese coolies, why draw the line on our GIs? Let us approve the Hall furlough bill, issue free passes to soldiers who want to visit their homes and forget there was anything like barring men in uniform from club cars or anywhere else in the good old United States of America.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. O'TOOLE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 47]

Anderson, Calif.	Gregory	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett	Halleck	Murray, Wis.
Bramblett	Havenner	Passman
Brooks	Hays, Ark.	Patman
Buckley	Hébert	Powell
Burton	Hinshaw	Price
Byrne, N. Y.	Holfield	Rains
Case	Irving	Redden
Chatham	Jarman	Ribicoff
Cole, N. Y.	Jenison	Rivers
Cooley	Kearney	Scott, Hardie
Curtis, Mo.	Kee	Shaffer
Dawson	Kersten, Wis.	Shoemaker
DeGraffenried	Klein	Vail
Dingell	Mansfield	Vinson
Evins	Miller, N. Y.	Watts
Fallon	Morrison	Whitaker
Gillette	Moulder	Widnall
Gore	Murdock	Woodruff
Gossett	Murphy	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 373 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 271) to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 1, 1951.)

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution (H. Res. 220) providing for the waiving of points of order against H. R. 3380, a bill making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That during the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3380) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, all points of order against

said bill or any provision contained in said bill are hereby waived.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later of course, as usual, I shall yield 30 minutes to my colleague, the gentleman from my State [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules I am presenting this rule, House Resolution 220. Personally, I am opposed to this rule which provides for the waiver of points of order against legislation which has been inserted in this appropriation bill by the Committee on Appropriations. This rule is unnecessary as far as consideration of the bill itself is concerned. The committee has already agreed on 4 hours of general debate. This resolution, if adopted, will protect those sections which materially alter general legislation already adopted by the Congress which, under the rules of this House, are the direct responsibility of several of the important standing committees of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. SABATH. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Does this rule waive points of order against amendments?

Mr. SABATH. It waives points of order on the 12 or 14 items of general legislation that are in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. I mean amendments offered from the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can answer that question; the answer is "No."

Mr. SABATH. Thirty years ago, as some of you will recall, the legislative committees also had the power to appropriate. This power was taken away from them and made the sole jurisdiction of the great Committee on Appropriations. Now the Committee on Appropriations comes in and insists on usurping the prerogatives of legislative committees.

The tendency in recent years has been to increase the amount of general legislation in appropriation bills. If this door continues to be widened we can say goodbye to the legislative committees and turn over all legislation to the Committee on Appropriations. This is very bad practice. I have always opposed it. As an old Member, one who has been here for many years, who has stood for orderly procedure and tried to protect and defend the rights of the membership, I feel this rule should not be adopted. You Members with years of service on important legislative committees, as well as you younger Members who have assumed responsibilities on these committees, have a vital concern in what transpires here today. By voting to adopt this rule you are abrogating the prestige, the power, the responsibility embodied in the committee on which you serve. I feel certain that if you fully realize the import of this resolution, you will vote "no" and thereby protect your own committee. A vote to defeat the motion on the previous question is only a vote against this usurpation of power by the Committee on Appropriations. It is not a vote against the appropriation bill itself.

Under the pretense of economy or reducing certain appropriations the gentlemen who will speak for the rule will undoubtedly employ their worn-out ar-

gument that their motives are in the interest of the taxpayer—that great economies will result from the reduction in certain appropriations—but, unfortunately, this will not be borne out by their votes on the real economy bills which come before this House. Some day I shall call attention to their votes on legislation that will place these gentlemen in a rather embarrassing position. They talk about saving thousands in this measure, but when it comes to legislation that means millions upon millions to their friends in big business they are strangely silent with their economy pleas; they go right down the line for them.

Here are some of the important changes in existing law contained in this appropriation bill which this rule proposes to protect:

On page 24, lines 17 to 19: This provision suspends the advance-planning program of the Housing and Home Finance Agency under Public Law 352, which authorizes \$100,000,000 for this program. This proviso limits the total advances for the program from its inception to \$27,000,000. This will seriously cripple the housing program at a time when our defense effort creates a greater demand than ever for housing for defense workers.

Page 25, line 17 through line 7, page 26: The limitations embodied in these paragraphs constitute a change in existing law. The Housing Act now provides for 135,000 dwelling units each year to 1954. This proviso limits it to 50,000 units in any 1 year.

Page 30, lines 2 to 6: This proviso virtually suspends section 507 of the Housing Act, which provides administrative funds for the National Capital Housing Authority. The committee allowed \$32,800 for maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the act. Present law permits the National Capital Housing Authority to use funds derived from leases, sales, and so forth, under title I for this purpose without limitation.

Page 53, lines 14 to 16: This section amends title III of the National Housing Act by limiting authorizations for administrative expenses for the Federal National Mortgage Association. It cuts the present authorization for administrative purposes by \$540,000.

Page 54, lines 3 to 8: This provision rescinds the authorization of funds for prefabricated housing loans. In effect, it terminates the program authorized by section 102 of the Housing Act of 1948.

Page 55, lines 16 to 19: These lines constitute a change in existing law. They amend the Home Loan Act by inserting a limitation of \$1,664,000 for non-administrative expenses of the Examiner's Division of the Home Loan Bank Board.

Page 57, lines 11 to 14: This section amends the National Housing Act by cutting authorizations for nonadministrative expenses to \$22,320,000.

Page 58, lines 13 to 16: These words change section 303 of the Lanham Act, by limiting authorizations for nonadministrative expenses to \$32,000,000.

All of the above involve serious infringement on the responsibilities and duties of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The following two provisions infringe on the jurisdiction of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

Page 45, lines 12 and 18: This limits the number of voyages to be made by subsidized ships flying the American flag, now in operation and/or hereafter contracted for. This is certain to interfere with the proper development and expansion of our American merchant marine; it plays right into the hands of the foreign-registry shipowners, many of whom are American citizens or large corporations.

Page 46, lines 9 to 12: This proviso limits the administrative expenses under our ship-construction program to 5 percent of the total cost of such construction.

There are a number of other provisions of general legislation which I have not touched on which trespass on the jurisdiction of other important legislative committees. Chairman HART, of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee; Chairman SPENCE, of the Banking and Currency Committee; and several other chairmen of legislative committees will undoubtedly give you more detailed information concerning the encroachment upon their respective committees if this rule is adopted.

No single appropriation bill in my memory has endeavored to legislate in so many instances. Again I repeat, this is entirely contrary to the rules of the House. It is a highly dangerous practice to permit the Committee on Appropriations to legislate in appropriation bills. This rule should be defeated.

Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that I have so many requests for time I shall ask permission to revise and extend my remarks and now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may use.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for so much of 30 minutes as he may use.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, as our distinguished chairman has said, this rule waives points of order.

Since I have been on the Rules Committee I venture to say that sometime or other every chairman of a standing committee of this House has come before the Committee on Rules and asked that points of order be waived on certain legislation sponsored by their respective committee.

The reason my friend from Chicago [Mr. SABATH] is opposed to this rule is because the main object is to save the taxpayers some money. To some Members this appears to be a crime. The reason the Appropriations Committee came before the Rules Committee asking for a rule waiving points of order was because they want to save the American taxpayers from one and a half to two billion dollars and that committee knew if it did not make the request for

a rule waiving points of order against certain language that constitutes legislation on an appropriation bill, the Committee on Banking and Currency would continue to demand 25,000 housing units costing \$9,000 each or a total of \$225,000,000 in order to subsidize low-cost housing at a time when we are probably in the greatest emergency since the War Between the States. It may be even greater. The object of the rule is to defer the building of these subsidized housing units and save a total of \$225,000,000.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. PERKINS. I would like to ask the gentleman if it is not the sole purpose of this rule to usurp the functions of the other standing committees of the House by legislating on an appropriation bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I would say definitely not. The sole object is to save taxpayers' money at a time when we are taxing the people \$55,000,000,000 and, in fact, the Congress is now trying to bleed ten or twelve billion dollars more out of them. So I will say to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] chairman of the subcommittee and to the members of the Appropriations Committee that they have my congratulations for bringing this bill before the House in this manner. Never in all history is it as important to practice economy.

Another group particularly interested in this bill and against waiving points of order is the Maritime Commission. We all know that after the last war our Government, after having paid a million and a half dollars each for thousands of ships, sold approximately one thousand of these ships to American citizens for about one-third of what they cost; in other words about \$500,000 apiece. The Government feels now that it might be necessary in the present emergency to charter these ships. Those boats which were sold for \$500,000 are now worth approximately two and a half million dollars. The present bill provides that in the event the Government charters these same ships and they are sunk that the Government will pay the owner the amount the Government received for them plus the cost of improvement minus the cost of any depreciation. The owners feel that they should receive the present valuation which is at least four or five times more than they paid the Government. Could anything be more mercenary?

Mr. COX. And plus improvements that are made.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Another reason why the Maritime Commission and the ones who have purchased these boats are objecting to this rule waiving points of order is because it has placed a limitation on subsidies. As you know, the Government is subsidizing these boats that cost the Government one and a half million dollars, later sold to American citizens for a half million dollars, for a certain number of voyages. This limits the subsidized voyages to 1,450. These same ship owners desire that all voyages be subsidized although shipping is

enjoying one of its greatest prosperities in history with corresponding high profits. This bill provides \$20,000,000 for subsidies. I can understand that because our seamen receive higher wages, because it costs more for their maintenance than the seamen of foreign countries than occasionally in the present emergency that it might be necessary to charter one of the ships for a voyage which would necessarily have to make the run at a loss. The 1,450 subsidized voyages allowed in this bill will take care of these emergencies. The Appropriations Committee, in my opinion, should receive the congratulations of the Members of this House for bringing in a bill designed to save the taxpayers some one and a half billion dollars.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I understand that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will take the floor in a few minutes and if the Members will listen to what the gentleman has to say they will find complete justification for the action of the Rules Committee in bringing this entire question in here in order that the House might have the opportunity of passing upon the identical question the gentleman has been discussing. In other words, the House is deprived of nothing. These committees that are complaining have been deprived of no rights. Their views may be stressed here with amendments that they have the privilege of offering to the bill. The Rules Committee, in the interest of giving the House an opportunity to effect economy, saw fit to report this rule and they will find justification for that action in the statement that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will make very shortly.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I thank the gentleman for his always sound remarks.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Bills from the Committee on Appropriations are privileged, are they not?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. So if you were to vote down this rule the committee could still call the bill up under the rules of the House; is that not correct?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. The rule is merely designed to waive points of order.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I will say to the gentleman that the will of the majority will decide this issue. When we vote on the previous question the will of the majority is not denied one thing under this rule. If the majority do not want this rule, then, of course, it will be turned down. So, I say the Committee on Rules has not denied the majority membership of this House the right of final determination, because they will have the opportunity of voting the rule up or down.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield further, there has not been an important committee of this

House that has not been before the Committee on Rules asking for the waiving of points of order on their bills. The Committee on Appropriations came there and in the judgment of the Committee on Rules made a good case, and the committee reported the bill and ordered to give the House the opportunity to now pass upon the important questions that are dealt with in the bill.

Mr. RANKIN. And that is all that is dealt with?

Mr. COX. That is all.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. In conclusion I want to say this: Yesterday the House did a great job in regard to cutting down nondefense expenditures. I have repeatedly stated we should also more carefully scrutinize actual military expenditures. Frankly, I think the House can do an even greater job when we come to reading this bill for amendment and that they can cut down this bill many millions of dollars. I refer especially to the TVA, which I have previously mentioned today. This Congress has a great responsibility. Our chief one is to keep the Nation solvent. In my opinion we cannot do so unless we cut every appropriation to the bone and in addition completely eliminate the scores of governmental agencies now in existence which are not needed and which in no way benefit our people—that is, with the exception of those who are on the taxpayers' payroll.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas, [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if permitted to do so, I would like to yield to the gentleman the 5 minutes reserved for me.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Georgia relinquishes his time, then it reverts to the gentleman from Texas. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SABATH. I promised the gentleman from Georgia 5 minutes, and if he desires to do that, it is all right with me.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois yields 10 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] for his generosity, and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] also.

I do not think there is much room for any heat here. I cannot quibble with my friend, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH]; we all admire and love him too much to do that. Fundamentally he is right that the Committee on Appropriations ought not to do any legislating, and as a general rule we do not, and the only reason we are here today is purely on account of an emergency, wartime condition, and if that condition did not prevail we would not be here asking you to waive points of order. I hope and pray that you will waive these points of order because this language that we are asking you to waive points of order upon is worth a bare minimum to the taxpayers of this country \$750,000,000 over and above the reductions already made in the bill, and I will give the details to you word for

word if you will give me the time. That is a very conservative estimate. It can run much greater than \$750,000,000.

We do not like to be placed in the attitude of encroaching so to speak, on the jurisdiction of the great Committee on Banking and Currency on the housing unit item here. We all respect that great committee and its great chairman. They are fine, patriotic men, and they have done a splendid job.

This is what we have done. You passed a bill in 1949 calling for the construction of 810,000 publicly subsidized low-cost housing units, at an individual cost of about \$9,000. The President reduced it for this year to 75,000 units. All you could start was 75,000 units, on account of the war, the scarcity of material, the scarcity of manpower, and to hold down inflation.

The committee, after thinking it over, decided that figure should be reduced to 50,000 for the fiscal year 1952; for the same reasons: to hold down inflation, and because of the scarcity of materials and manpower, steel bathtubs and cookstoves.

Why does the Committee on Banking and Currency now come here and say we are trespassing on the jurisdiction of their great committee? Because that committee did what? It legislated authority to the Housing Agency to issue notes and other obligations in an amount not to exceed \$1,500,000,000. You did not appropriate it. You do not get to pass on it, and your servant, the Committee on Appropriations, does not get a chance to pass on it. That great legislative committee, whom I admire, wrote into the bill that you go to the Treasury, not to this House, you go direct to the Treasury for \$1,500,000,000.

Is that all? No. The Banking and Currency Committee also said that when you build these 810,000 units the taxpayers of the United States shall pay each year in the form of a subsidy what amount of money? \$308,000,000. We have no discretion in that appropriation. You do not actually get a chance to decide on the amount and neither does your Committee on Appropriations because the amount required automatically becomes an obligation of the Government. That great committee in effect legislated and appropriated all at one time, and for how long? For 40 years. That is the life of it. It is a debt against the taxpayers of the United States, and they can go into court and obtain a judgment against the Government.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. JAVITS. The House passed that bill. The House was "over 21" and knew what it was doing.

Mr. THOMAS. I doubt if the gentleman or most of his committee fully understand it, much as I admire you.

Mr. JAVITS. I am not on that committee, but I understand it, and I think the committee did, and I think the House did.

Mr. THOMAS. All right, we understand it. You dump into the lap of the Committee on Appropriations every year

for 40 years a mandate to appropriate \$308,000,000 a year. Does not the gentleman think, in all fairness to this House, that it is the duty of this little, humble subcommittee to come in here and point that out to you? All that amounts to for 40 years is approximately \$13,000,000,000 of your money.

Mr. Speaker, there is no room for heat. When you go into the Committee of the Whole, if you adopt this rule, you can amend that language. The only purpose of asking for the rule was that one person could knock out that item on a point of order, without giving the other 434 Members a chance to express themselves. They can knock it out, amend it, or change it in any way they want to. When the war is over you can go back and build every one of these units. We are not taking them away from you; we are just saying they ought to be deferred.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. COLMER. Apropos of the question asked by the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS], while the House was "21" when it passed that authorization, at the same time we did not know then that we had to fight communism all over the world and would need our resources for that.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Let me speak for one moment on the maritime question. We have some language in here that applies only to what price the taxpayers are going to be called upon in case of an all-out shooting war to pay for ships that the taxpayers have heretofore bought and paid for 100 percent with your money—your money, now, make no mistake about that—and which the Government sold, as far as replacement value is concerned as of today, at 15 cents on the dollar.

In other words this language will not apply until we get in an all-out, shooting war. There are about a thousand ships involved. The Government is forced to take them back, after they have sold them, for 15 cents on the dollar and then they are sunk. This language says, "All you can get is what you paid for that ship, minus depreciation and charter hire that you have received in the meantime."

You talk about not making any millionaires out of the blood, sweat, and tears of these boys who are fighting and dying for \$50 a month. Here is your opportunity. We are just trying to correct a mistake that was made in World War II. Gentlemen, that mistake was—it is almost—I want to use moderate language—I think it is revolting what the Maritime Commission paid for some of those ships after they were requisitioned and used by your Government to supply your troops who are fighting for \$50 a month. I am not going to call the names of the ship companies, but I have the names of the ships and their age and what the ship operator paid for them, and I have the figure as to what the taxpayers had to pay back when they were sunk, and in addition to that we have the figures here to show how much they were

paid for charter hire, rent, so to speak, before they were sunk.

Incidentally there were 754 of these cargo ships sunk during World War II. Here is one, the *Alcoa Leader*. It was built in 1919. It was sunk on June 30, 1944. That would make the ship about 25 years old when it was sunk. It had been depreciated at the rate of 5 percent for every year for 20 years. So it had been paid for a long time before it was ever sunk. The operator paid \$210,000 for it, and the amount paid by the taxpayers was \$435,307 when it was sunk. That is for a 25-year-old ship that was depreciated.

That is not all. During the time that the Government used that ship the Government paid him \$1,048,000 charter hire.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] yield me 3 minutes? I just want to read two or three more of these figures.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out that this table of information I have here is prepared by the Maritime Administration. It is just a sample of the information they usually give out. I have never heard of the Maritime Administration giving you their best or their worst. They usually just go down the middle. These are the commission's figures, and not mine.

Here is another ship, the *Tachira*. That ship was built in 1920, it was sunk on July 12, 1942. The acquisition cost to the owner was \$45,600. When it was sunk the taxpayers of the United States paid \$256,200 for a ship that was 22 years old, and for which the owner only paid \$45,000. That is not all. The Government operated it for only 2 months and paid them an additional \$47,800. That is the sum total of the cost for a 21- or 22-year-old ship.

Here is another ship, the *Hon Omu*. That ship was built in 1919. It was sunk on July 5, 1942. That makes the ship 23 years old. The acquisition cost to the owner, according to the Maritime Administration, was \$127,000. The Maritime Administration says that when it was sunk the owner received—how much? \$768,000. Let us see how much the Government paid in addition to that for charter hire and fees during that time. The Government only chartered it for about 4 months and they paid \$129,615 extra beside that \$768,000.

Mr. Speaker, all this language does is to seek to prevent that happening again. That great committee is headed by our distinguished friend, the gentleman from New Jersey. He is a great American, the head of a great committee. Their committee had 5 years to do this, and they have not seen fit to do it. That is their business and not ours.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] to submit a consent request.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks immediately following the vote on the rule.)

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE].

(Mr. HALE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to this rule.

The appropriation bill should of course, come before the House, and it will come before the House anyway. The only question is whether you are going to vote for a rule waiving points of order. As has been stated repeatedly, this would oust the appropriate standing committees of the House of their jurisdiction. No matter how good you may conceive the legislation in this appropriation bill to be, it is not the way to legislate; it is not a desirable thing to oust legislative committees from their appropriate jurisdiction.

I have very little to say about the housing legislation. The point is that surely you can control the amount of housing to be constructed by the quantum of the appropriation you allow. I do not see why the work of the Committee on Banking and Currency should be done in this bill, although I did not agree with what the Committee on Banking and Currency did in the first place and I did not vote for the housing legislation which I never considered good legislation.

Now, coming to this merchant-marine provision on page 49, we find a particularly striking case. I was a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries when in the Seventy-ninth Congress we passed the ship sales bill which passed the House almost unanimously. It may very well be that if the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, when it was considering the ship sales bill, had realized the tremendous increase in price that was going to occur, it would have fixed a different formula for the selling price of ships. But we fixed the statutory selling price in good faith. Surely, nobody who bought a war-built ship at the statutory price can be criticized for doing it. You will have in mind that we deliberately fixed a statutory sales price that we thought would move these ships. A provision closely resembling that found in H. R. 3880 was offered as an amendment to the Ship Sales Act and was rejected.

The provision on page 49 of the bill not only is new legislation; it also amends the Constitution of the United States, because the Constitution of the United States provides that property shall not be taken without due process of law. It provides for a fair value to be paid to the owner whose property is involuntarily taken. This is true in war as in peace. Ship owners, like other people, have suffered a great appreciation in the value of their property. You could, of course, pass legislation providing that nobody in the District of Columbia should sell a house for more than he paid for it 5 or 10 years ago, but I do not believe you would want to pass such

legislation, and I do not believe the courts would concede the constitutionality of it or give it effect. Why should you confiscate the property of a shipowner more readily than that of a home owner.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALE. I yield briefly.

Mr. JAVITS. I just want to ask the gentleman whether he does not think that all we are trying to pass on is whether or not the Committee on Appropriations shall be a superlegislative committee over every other committee.

Mr. HALE. Exactly. That will be the effect if you adopt this rule. Not only that but in this case you will, as I say, amend the Constitution of the United States, which the Congress cannot do by ordinary statute even when emanating from a committee having jurisdiction.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Maine has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. Is this rule subject to amendment before it is voted on?

The SPEAKER. Not if the previous question is ordered.

Mr. RANKIN. Before the previous question is ordered, it is subject to amendment, is it?

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman from Illinois yields for that purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Illinois yield? I would like to submit an amendment and ask a question to go along with it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Illinois that if he yields to the gentleman from Mississippi to offer an amendment, the gentleman from Mississippi will control an hour.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE].

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a plea of guilty by Members of the Committee on Rules and my distinguished friend, the chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee. They have made the same defense that the old colored man made when he was accused of stealing a pair of plants. He said, "If the motive is right, where is the sin? I stole the breeches to be baptized in."

I would be recreant to my trust if I did not protest against this invasion of the jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking and Currency and the other committees. The parliamentary rules have been built up by experience of mankind, by trial and error, like the common law which Blackstone is the perfection of human reasoning. They are a wise code of rules and those who have served here long are constantly made conscious that they are fundamentally sound. One of the most important of these rules is that no legislation shall be written on an appropriation bill.

The Appropriations Committee does not have to have a rule for the consid-

eration of its bills. These bills come here ordinarily without a rule for their consideration. However, in this case they went before the Rules Committee and got a rule which provides that no points of order may be made against the bill or any provisions of it. Thereby they invaded those committees which had jurisdiction under the rules of the House in reference to legislative provisions incorporated in the bill. Rules prohibiting points of order may sometimes be justified when applied solely to clerical errors or technical objections; but they should not be made to invade the fundamental principles and the fundamental rules of the House.

In order to proceed under orderly processes, we must have legislative committees. The jurisdiction of those committees is as well defined as the jurisdiction of the courts. Those committees have a peculiar knowledge of the subjects that come before them because of the constant hearings and the constant experience with those subjects.

The gentlemen favoring the rule by their debate here miss the fundamental question of violation. They are justifying their action in overriding the legislative committees in a way that makes me feel like saying: "Upon what meat have these our Caesars fed that they have grown so great?" They have not denied that this is a violation of the fundamental rules of the House. They have said, "We did violate them, but we know more than the committees that have jurisdiction over these matters, we know more than the committees that have considered these things; therefore, we substitute our judgment for their judgment."

They have looted our committees today, they will gut yours tomorrow if you establish this principle. Have you any feeling of interest in your committee? Do you want to see the integrity of your committee preserved? Do you want to see it retain its jurisdiction? If you do, you had better vote down this rule. The legislation here involved is immaterial. The fundamental question is whether you are going to let the Rules Committee and the Appropriations Committee take over the legislation of the House. If you want to do that you may make an easy life for yourself, but it seems to me it will be a retreat from the duties that are imposed upon you.

I ask the Members to vote down this resolution.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, the House created the Appropriations Committee, within the memory of many people now sitting on this floor today, to keep Members of the House out of trouble. I think this is one time when the Appropriations Committee has been diligent by the action it has taken in reference to this bill to keep the Members out of trouble.

We are going to answer, by our vote upon the rule, and I personally hope it will be a vote in favor of the rule, five very simple questions. Those questions are: Do you believe this is an emergency?

Do you believe that this is a war? Do you believe that money should be spent for the defense of the United States and that, therefore, all other expenditures of the United States domestically should be reduced as much as possible? Do we believe that the unlimited expenditure of Federal money has a direct effect toward inflation, and, in very simple language, do we believe in economy? Those questions you will answer by yes or no by your vote upon the rule. As long as I have been upon the Committee on Appropriations, which is 5 years, subcommittees have come before the Rules Committee asking for closed rules. I think in the session before last, the Eighty-first Congress, a majority of the Appropriation Subcommittees asked for rules waiving points of order, and it gives me a certain slight amusement to hear the gentleman from Kentucky object to this rule on the ground that it waives points of order when the Committee on Banking and Currency has itself frequently gone before the Committee on Rules and asked for rules waiving points of order.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Not at the moment, but I will later. If you wish to discuss jurisdiction, in which I have no particular interest, the Committee on Banking and Currency took jurisdiction from the Committee on Appropriations when it passed the housing bill and bypassed the Committee on Appropriations and gave a blank check upon the taxpayers of the United States for a period of years amounting to about \$17,000,000,000. That is a point where jurisdiction was seized by the Banking and Currency Committee and not by us.

We do not want particularly to make legislation; I do not think any Appropriation Subcommittee does, but there are times when a legislative committee does not have time; perhaps, for some reason it has not been able to meet and to do those things which should be done in this bill and which are necessary in the emergency which faces the United States. There is nothing, Mr. Speaker, that is going to prevent the Committee on Banking and Currency from meeting and working out some of the things they want or the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries from meeting and working out some of the things it wants, but the fact remains that those committees have not met to do the things that are done in this bill. This is your chance to answer the questions which I asked: Are you for economy? Do you believe that Federal spending increases inflation? Do you believe this is an emergency and do you believe that in wartime we should limit domestic spending and spend for the defense of the country? Those are the questions before us.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART].

Mr. HART. Mr. Speaker, as my very good friend from Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee, has stated, there is no reason for heat being employed on this occasion. The proposition involved here is a fundamental one, and that is

whether the rules of the House and whether the jurisdiction of the legislative committees of the House are to be suspended by the House or whether encroachments upon those several jurisdictions and violations of those rules are to be condoned by the House.

The only purpose of the rule upon which we are soon to act, the rule which waives points of order on H. R. 3880 is to validate what is admitted to be legislation contained in an appropriation bill in violation of the rules of the House. I do not desire to go into the merits of the legislation, particularly. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] stated that the purpose of the Committee on Appropriations was to get Members of the House out of trouble. If rules of this nature are to be continued, if there is to be a continuous ouster of jurisdiction of legislative committees, then the Committee on Appropriations is going to get the country into trouble, and if the legislative provisions of H. R. 3880 prevail, at least with respect to the operations of the Maritime Commission, our country will be in trouble. The gentleman from Texas fulminated against the prices paid to many people who had bought ships from the Government. Under previous legislation the Maritime Commission was permitted to enter into negotiations with the ship owners on the question of just compensation. Under the previous law and existing law they were permitted to offer larger amounts to those owners than would be permitted under the provisions of H. R. 3880. But, the question of just compensation cannot be defined by a legislative body. The Constitution of the United States and the fifth amendment say that everybody shall be given just compensation for private property taken or requisitioned by the Government.

What does the record show? The record shows even in the light of larger sums that were offered by the Government in the negotiations, when the ship owners refused to accept such sums and brought their cases into the courts, the courts in the over-all picture awarded the owners 161 percent of what the Maritime Commission had offered.

You cannot take away the jurisdiction of the courts by a provision of this nature. This not only seeks to oust the legislative committees of their jurisdiction but the courts of the United States of their jurisdiction. If by any chance it should be passed, the courts will repel it as being completely unconstitutional.

The gentleman from Texas never referred at all to another provision in this bill that limits the number of voyages in the fiscal year 1952 that may be authorized by the Maritime Administration to 1,450.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HART. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That particular point is not subject to a point of order. It does not come under the rule.

Mr. HART. That is the opinion of the gentleman from California. That may be the reason the gentleman from Texas did not mention it. Nevertheless,

there is some doubt as to whether a point of order could be made against that provision because, if enacted into law, it would result in the violation of contracts already existing between the Maritime Administration and the shipowners and operators of the United States.

The Maritime Administrator requested that there be authorized in this appropriation bill sufficient funds for a minimum of 1,523 voyages. Even then it is questionable whether 1,523 voyages would satisfy the contractual commitments of the Maritime Administration.

But arbitrarily and without recognition of the request of the Maritime Administrator, the subcommittee has cut down the number of voyages authorized to 1,450, an increase of 16 over those which are estimated to take place in the fiscal year 1951.

I talked this morning on the telephone with the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, Admiral Cochrane. Admiral Cochrane has been commended by the gentleman from Texas as one of the finest administrators in the history of the country. With that estimate of him I fully agree. Yet, he casts aside completely, and his subcommittee casts aside completely, the recommendation of Admiral Cochrane with reference to the number of voyages that will be required in the interests of the United States and the United States merchant marine in the fiscal year 1952.

Mr. Speaker, this is a dangerous principle, this business of permitting continual and ever greater encroachment upon the legislative committees of the House by the Appropriations Committee. It is a fundamental principle. It is the only real principle involved. I appeal to those Members who do not approve of the continuance of that practice to vote down this rule.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I hope that in the few minutes allotted to me I may be able to discuss the rule which is before us, and perhaps clarify some of the misunderstandings which seemingly are apparent here today.

In the beginning, may I point out that when this bill and the application for this rule were before the Committee on Rules we were advised there were eight provisions in the bill which would be subject to a point of order as legislation on an appropriation bill? Of course, under the rules of the House, legislation cannot be made a part of an appropriation bill unless points of order are waived. The waiving of points of order, as provided in this rule, does simply one thing—and I wish to make this very clear—it permits the membership of the House to pass upon each of these eight provisions upon its merits. The rule does not provide these eight provisions shall be enacted into law. Voting for this rule does not approve a single one of these provisions. The rule simply sets aside the right of one individual

Member of the House to prevent, by his objection, or by the making of a point of order, the majority of the House of Representatives from working its will on that particular section of the bill.

I have the highest regard and the greatest respect for our legislative committees. In the long years I have served on the Committee on Rules, I have usually opposed the granting of rules carrying a waiver of points of order. Yet I am not unmindful of the fact that every legislative committee of the House, almost without exception, and I dare say without a single exception, has come before the Committee on Rules and requested a waiver of points of order. I am not unmindful of the fact that when the great Committee on Banking and Currency brought in the housing bill, which is dealt with in this appropriation bill, it had been so written as to entirely bypass the Committee on Appropriations, so that the money was appropriated at the very same time the authorization was approved. Therefore, the only way in the world the House of Representatives can pass upon the particular housing question involved in this bill is through the adoption of this rule. Otherwise, we will never have an opportunity to pass upon it.

It is exactly true, as the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky said a few moments ago, the House did approve the legislative bill to which he alluded, and of which mention has been made here, but it is equally true that after the present great conflict developed in Korea, and we realized we might have to fight a war for survival, and his committee brought in another bill for another great housing project and spending program, the House of Representatives voted it down, or rather flatly refused to even consider that legislation. And it has not been brought back to the floor yet. The House of Representatives, like everyone else, certainly should have the right to change its positions and opinions in view of changing conditions. That is all this rule permits. It simply gives to us, the Members of the House of Representatives, the opportunity to determine for ourselves whether certain expenditures for certain purposes should be made, or whether they should be turned down; whether there should now be some restrictions placed on them, whether we should go ahead with these gigantic building programs which were barely approved when we thought we had peace, and perhaps might face a depression; or whether we should suspend that program for the present, at least.

I am sure the members of our different legislative committees who have spoken here today are able men, honest and sincere men. But they can present their points of view on these different sections of the bill to the House, providing we adopt this rule. If they can convince the House their position is right, the House will go along with them and strike such sections from the bill, or amend them.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot yield at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield just for a brief question?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I cannot yield at this time and I will appreciate it if the gentleman will observe the rules of the House.

Mr. ROONEY. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. If the members of the different legislative committees who have spoken here today think they are correct in what they have said as to the provisions of this bill, certainly, with all of their ability and great oratorical prowess, they can convince the majority of the House to vote with them; and if the majority of the House desires to place any limitations upon these Government expenditures in view of the great national emergency with which we are now faced, that it is right and proper we should be just a little careful as to how we spend our public moneys, that we ought to postpone some of these great projects which have been authorized in the past for a while, then the House can and will so vote.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker—
Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I refuse to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I am addressing the Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee). The gentleman from Ohio declines to yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I have not even had an opportunity to ask the gentleman to yield.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I am sure the gentleman cannot contribute anything worth while to this discussion or debate, and I refuse to yield.

Mr. Speaker, the question is whether you want to save at least \$750,000,000, at the minimum, and the savings may go to as much as \$2,000,000,000, if this rule is adopted, or whether we want to go ahead and spend these vast sums.

If those who oppose this rule can convince us that we should go ahead and spend this money, if they can convince us by logic, the Members of the House, a majority of us, that we should strike out of this bill these provisions, then these provisions can and will be stricken. But unless they can convince the majority of the House that it should have no right to pass upon these special provisions in this bill, then vote "No." All the Committee on Rules is giving in submitting this rule, the right for the House to decide for itself what it wants to do. A vote of "Yes" will give each of us that right. A "No" vote is a vote against permitting the House to work its will on these important questions—a vote against economy, a vote for waste and extravagance—at a time when our country must conserve its strength in the face of great peril.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER].

STAND BY STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I sympathize with the views of the chairmen of the Committees on Banking

and Currency and Merchant Marine. Today their jurisdiction is invaded, and tomorrow the Appropriations Committee will poach on the preserves of Judiciary and next day Foreign Affairs. Precedents have a habit of begetting precedents. Finally the Appropriations Committee becomes the arbiter of our fate—becomes the congressional pooh bah.

It is not a question of economy or otherwise. The vote is for the sanctity of the jurisdiction of standing committees. That is all.

We inveigh against the habit in the other body of placing legislative provisions on our appropriation bills. We cannot complain, if we pass this rule. The other group will say: Before you take the mote out of my eye look to the beam in your own. We become guilty of the abuse against which we usually inveigh.

There were no public hearings before the Appropriations Subcommittee. Disinterested witnesses were not heard. Only Government witnesses appeared. Before standing committees both sides of a controversy are heard. In the interest of fairness and orderly procedure vote down this rule.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Speaker, I am tremendously interested in the rights and prerogatives of the legislative committees of this body, and I think all Members should be interested in that subject. I have no difference with the Appropriations Committee for the amount of money they bring in to carry out legislative items that have been authorized.

The gentleman from Ohio is very ticklish about the rules of the House and the prerogatives that he enjoys on the floor of this House, but he does not seem to be interested in the prerogatives and rights of the legislative committees of this House.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I just want to say to the gentleman from North Carolina that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN] has said that it is the right of every man to change his mind. I am changing my mind and am going to vote against this rule.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. May I ask just one very brief question? Is it not a fact that the Committee on Rules reported out this rule by a vote of 6 to 5?

Mr. BONNER. I so understand.

Mr. Speaker, beyond the legislation carried in this bill there is the directive to the Maritime Board with respect to contracts that have been made, contracts that run for 10 years. These contracts are not made from year to year; they are made over a period of 10 years

with shipping companies to provide service just like the railroads provide service between Washington and New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I cannot yield.

I leave to the Members who are constitutional lawyers and know more about contracts than I whether or not the United States Government would not get into serious trouble over these contracts that are worked out, if the provisions in this appropriation bill are adopted?

Mr. Speaker, this is the first time I have ever raised my voice against a rule. In this case I believe and feel positive I am correct. Therefore I hope the House votes down the rule.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Speaker, we are about to vote on a resolution which, in many respects, may seem routine and on which many Members may base their vote on partisan considerations or on the narrow issues relating to the independent offices appropriation bill which House Resolution 220 involves. Much of the debate has centered on those factors. I want to express my own very strong feeling that the basic issue involved in House Resolution 220 is not a matter in which the partisan conflict nor monetary expediency should dictate a choice of position.

The issues involved here are far larger than that. House Resolution 220, by waiving points of order against the legislation written into H. R. 3880, violates a principle upon which the entire legislative organization of Congress is based. It also violates a basic principle of plain common sense. Congress has always recognized that no one Member, nor any small group of Members, can hope to fully understand and cope with the details of the innumerable matters that come before us for action. It was on the basis of that common-sense principle that the committee system was established both in the House and in the Senate. The Committee on Appropriations was established to deal with the allocation of funds for Government activities; it was not established to legislate the details of how the expenditure of funds should be administered and regulated. The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries was set up to recommend legislative action on administrative and regulative matters pertaining to the maritime affairs of the United States; it does not and should not presume to encroach on the money-spending functions of the Committee on Appropriations. The same considerations apply to every legislative committee established under the rules of the House.

Mr. Speaker, that is not simply a matter of courtesy or formality. It is a dictate of absolute necessity. When the Committee on Appropriations presumes to encroach on the legislative jurisdiction and prerogatives of other committees of the House—as it does in many instances in H. R. 3880—its members cannot possibly have a full understanding of all the factors involved in the legislation they write. I know that the distinguished gentleman from Texas

[Mr. THOMAS] and other members of his subcommittee have stressed the point that all they are trying to do is to save money for the Government in this time of financial strain. I submit that when they write hasty and ill-conceived legislation into any appropriation bill, without full knowledge of the background situation, they open wide the door for the expenditure of much greater amounts of money than they save. In many cases they make inevitable the wastage and loss of sums already spent. You cannot prevent inefficiency when the people laying down the rules are like fish out of water. No Congressman can familiarize himself with all the details of all the vast operations with which this Government concerns itself, any more than a fish can learn to breathe air. No member of the Committee on Appropriations can hope to know as much about any particular legislative matter as the members of the committee which deal with that particular problem every day. When a committee steps out of its own field it can only create chaos, confusion, and cross-purpose. It certainly cannot save money in the long run.

It is true that I am opposed to some of the legislation written into the independent offices appropriation bill. I particularly oppose certain features applying to the work of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries of which I am a member. I also oppose the legislation on public housing which has been taken out of the hands of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Some of the legislation introduced into the bill may be sound. Regardless of that fact, I am frank enough to admit that I do not feel capable of passing judgment on all of it. I am also frank enough to say I do not believe the members of the Independent Offices Subcommittee are capable of passing sound judgment on all of it without the advice and studied consideration of members of the separate committees which should have written the legislation.

I appeal to my colleagues in the House to base their vote on this resolution, not on the basis of party but on the basis of partnership in a common effort which is bound to suffer if the dictates of common sense and the rules of organization of this House are discarded. The continual waiving of points of order against legislation in appropriations bills carries an inherent danger which should override any other question in our minds. Now is the time when we should all stand together against that danger. I ask that the rule be refused by vote of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 219, nays 159, not voting 55, as follows:

[Roll No. 48]
YEAS—219

Aandahl	Allen, Ill.	Anderson, Calif.
Abbitt	Allen, La.	Andresen,
Abernethy	Andersen,	August H.
Adair	H. Carl	Andrews

Angell	Gamble	Morano
Arends	Gary	Morton
Armstrong	Gathings	Mumma
Auchincloss	Gavin	Nicholson
Ayres	George	Norblad
Baker	Golden	Norrell
Bates, Ky.	Goodwin	O'Hara
Bates, Mass.	Gore	Passman
Battle	Gossett	Patten
Beall	Graham	Patterson
Beamer	Grant	Phillips
Beckworth	Gross	Pickett
Belcher	Gwinn	Potter
Bender	Hall	Poulson
Bennett, Fla.	Edwin Arthur	Radwan
Bennett, Mich.	Hall	Reece, Tenn.
Bentsen	Leonard W.	Reed, Ill.
Berry	Harden	Reed, N. Y.
Betts	Hardy	Rees, Kans.
Bishop	Harris	Rogan
Blackney	Harrison, Va.	Rohman
Boggs, Del.	Harrison, Wyo.	Rogers, Fla.
Bolton	Harvey	Rogers, Mass.
Bow	Hays, Ark.	Rogers, Tex.
Bray	Hedrick	Sadlak
Brehm	Herlong	St. George
Brown, Ohio	Herter	Schwabe
Brownson	Hess	Scrivner
Budge	Hill	Scudder
Buffett	Hillings	Shafer
Burleson	Hoever	Sheehan
Busbey	Hoffman, Ill.	Sheppard
Bush	Hoffman, Mich.	Short
Byrnes, Wis.	Holmes	Sikes
Chenoweth	Horan	Simpson, Ill.
Chiperfield	Hunter	Sittler
Church	Jackson, Calif.	Smith, Kans.
Clevenger	James	Smith, Miss.
Cole, Kans.	Jenison	Smith, Va.
Colmer	Jenkins	Smith, Wis.
Cooper	Jensen	Springer
Corbett	Jonas	Stanley
Cotton	Jones, Mo.	Stefan
Coudert	Jones	Taber
Cox	Hamilton C.	Talle
Crawford	Jones	Taylor
Crumacker	Woodrow W.	Teague
Cunningham	Kean	Thomas
Curtis, Nebr.	Kearns	Thompson,
Dague	Kilburn	Mich.
Davis, Ga.	Kilday	Van Pelt
Davis, Tenn.	Lantaff	Van Zandt
Davis, Wis.	Larcade	Vaughn
Dempsey	LeCompte	Velde
Denny	Lovre	Vorys
Devereux	Lyle	Vursell
D'Ewart	McConnell	Werdell
Dolliver	McCulloch	Wharton
Dondero	McDonough	Wheeler
Doughton	McGregor	Whitten
Eaton	McMillan	Wigglesworth
Ellsworth	McMullen	Williams, Miss.
Elston	McVey	Williams, N. Y.
Engle	Mack, Wash.	Willis
Evins	Mahon	Wilson, Ind.
Fellows	Martin, Iowa	Wilson, Tex.
Fenton	Martin, Mass.	Winstead
Fernandez	Mason	Wolcott
Fisher	Meador	Wood, Ga.
Ford	Morrow	Wood, Idaho
Forrester	Miller, Nebr.	
Fulton	Mills	

NAYS—159

Addonizio	Deane	Heller
Allen, Calif.	Delaney	Heseltun
Anfuso	Denton	Hope
Aspinall	Dollinger	Howell
Bailey	Donohue	Hull
Barden	Donovan	Jackson, Wash.
Baring	Dorn	Jarman
Blatnik	Doyle	Javits
Boggs, La.	Durham	Johnson
Bolling	Eberharter	Jones, Ala.
Bonner	Elliott	Judd
Bosone	Felghan	Karsten, Mo.
Boykin	Fine	Keating
Breen	Flood	Kelley, Pa.
Brown, Ga.	Fogarty	Kelly, N. Y.
Bryson	Forand	Keogh
Burdick	Frazier	Kerr
Burnside	Fugate	King
Butler	Furcolo	Kirwan
Byrne, N. Y.	Garmatz	Kluczynski
Camp	Gordon	Lane
Canfield	Granahan	Lanham
Carlyle	Granger	Latham
Carnahan	Green	Lesinski
Case	Greenwood	Lind
Celler	Hagen	Lucas
Chelf	Hale	McCarthy
Chudoff	Hand	McCormack
Clemente	Hart	McGrath
Combs	Hays, Ohio	McGuire
Crosser	Heffernan	McKinnon

Machrowicz	Preston	Secrest
Mack, Ill.	Priest	Seely-Brown
Madden	Prouty	Shelley
Magee	Quinn	Spence
Marshall	Rabaut	Staggers
Miller, Calif.	Ramsay	Tackett
Miller, Md.	Rankin	Thompson, Tex.
Mitchell	Reams	Thornberry
Morgan	Rhodes	Tollefson
Moulder	Ribicoff	Towe
Multer	Richards	Trimble
Murdock	Riley	Walter
Nelson	Roberts	Weichel
O'Brien, Ill.	Robeson	Welch
O'Brien, Mich.	Rodino	Wickersham
O'Konski	Rogers, Colo.	Wier
O'Neill	Rooney	Withrow
Ostertag	Roosevelt	Wolverton
O'Toole	Sabath	Yates
Perkins	Sasser	Yorty
Philbin	Saylor	Zablocki
Poage	Scott,	
Polk	Hugh D., Jr.	

NOT VOTING—55

Albert	Havener	Price
Bakewell	Hébert	Rains
Barrett	Hinshaw	Redden
Bramblett	Hollifield	Rivers
Brooks	Irving	Scott, Hardie
Buckley	Kearney	Sieminski
Burton	Kee	Simpson, Pa.
Cannon	Kennedy	Steed
Chatham	Kersten, Wis.	Stigler
Cole, N. Y.	Klein	Stockman
Cooley	Mansfield	Sutton
Curtis, Mo.	Miller, N. Y.	Vail
Dawson	Morris	Vinson
DeGraffenried	Morrison	Watts
Dingell	Murphy	Whitaker
Fallon	Murray, Tenn.	Widnall
Gillette	Murray, Wis.	Woodruff
Gregory	Patman	
Halleck	Powell	

So the resolution was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Murphy against.
 Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Price against.
 Mr. Steed for, with Mr. Patman against.
 Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Mansfield against.
 Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Hollifield against.
 Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Havener against.
 Mr. Curtis of Missouri for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
 Mr. Burton for, with Mr. Irving against.
 Mr. Bramblett for, with Mr. Morrison against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Sieminski with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Rivers with Mr. Bakewell.
 Mr. Gregory with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Vail.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Stockman.
 Mr. deGraffenried with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Stigler with Mr. Hardie Scott.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Kersten.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

PERSECUTION OF PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, on several occasions the gentleman from Texas, Mr. WRIGHT PATMAN, has taken occasion to, from the well of the House, or by the insertion of matter in the Appendix of the RECORD, make reference to certain court proceedings involving Edward Rumely. On several occasions reply has been made to those statements by me, but notwithstanding the fact that the unfairness and injustice, at least in my opinion, of the statements of the gentleman from Texas [Mr.

PATMAN] has been pointed out, he continues a course which begins to have the appearance of a prosecution. I do not actually know why Mr. PATMAN follows this course which he certainly must know does not accurately portray the activities of Mr. Rumely.

Mr. Rumely, executive secretary of the Committee for Constitutional Government, has long circulated books and statements made by Members of Congress, including some made by your humble servant which tend to support our form of government. Some who evidently do not believe in our form of government, who apparently would, by force or otherwise, change that form of government, have over the years consistently endeavored by false statements to discredit Mr. Rumely which does Mr. Rumely a grave injustice.

Mr. Rumely is an officer of an organization—the Committee for Constitutional Government—which is endeavoring, by printing and distributing speeches, documents, pamphlets, and books, to maintain constitutional government. It is a nonprofit, educational organization.

Mr. Rumely was recently convicted of contempt of Congress because he refused to give a House committee the names of individuals who contributed to his activities. In my humble judgment, as long as the publications sent out by an individual or organization are informative, educational, truthful, and tend in no way to encourage subversive activities, their publication and circulation is no concern of the Congress. Efforts which tend to prevent their publication or circulation tend to a denial of a free press of free speech.

To state the proposition in a different way—as long as no fault can be found with the contents of the publications sent out by the Committee for Constitutional Government, what right has the Congress to insist that it be told who pays for the publication or circulation of these books or documents.

The House Committee on Lobbying before which Mr. Rumely appeared, apparently confined its inquiries as to lobbying to organizations which advocate constitutional government, or government under the Constitution. It apparently made little, if any, attempt to inquire into the activities of so-called subversive organizations, who financed those organizations, or who was back of them or their purpose.

To state the situation in other language—apparently, the committee was on a "witch hunt" for three organizations which had effectively taught Americanism not interested in unpatriotic groups. In my humble judgment it is a sad, sad day when a committee of Congress follows a course which tends to discourage the teaching of Americanism, which by its inaction, encourages those who apparently do not believe in the Constitution, who do not like government under the Constitution as strictly construed. The activities of those who guided the House Committee on Lobbying seem to be a sort of hang-over from the outfits which, not so many years ago,

resented any criticism of Communists or of communistic doctrine.

I recently received a letter from the Committee for Constitutional Government which reads as follows:

COMMITTEE FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT,
New York, N. Y., April, 1951.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: Several Members of Congress inquired some time ago whether Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of this committee, had any comment upon charges made in the House on March 7 by Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas. I did write a reply but inasmuch as Dr. Rumely was to go on trial on a contempt charge, I withheld my letter on advice of his counsel.

I now find that all jurors connected with Dr. Rumely's trial have received a pamphlet, containing charges by Mr. PATMAN similar to those he made March 7.

In my letter, I raised the question whether those charges were made to influence a Washington jury. The fact that the jurors received this pamphlet strengthens that surmise. My letter, as originally written, follows:

"In response to inquiries whether Dr. Edward A. Rumely, executive secretary of this committee, has any comment upon the charges made in the House on March 7 by Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas, Dr. Rumely says: 'I will uphold even Mr. PATMAN's right to say anything so long as it is the truth and not libelous. Beyond that, I prefer not to comment.'

"As you doubtless know, Dr. Rumely is scheduled to go on trial before a District of Columbia jury on a charge of contempt of Congress in refusing to comply with a demand by the political majority of the Buchanan lobby committee that he reveal the names of bulk purchasers of this committee's literature. This is no ordinary contempt of Congress case in which defendants have been indicted for not answering questions about Communist affiliations or for refusal to answer on self-incriminatory grounds. Dr. Rumely's forthcoming trial ranks in importance with the trial of Peter Zenger which established in America the legal principle of freedom of the press. For the issue at stake in the Rumely trial is whether a factional majority has the right to compel a publisher to name the purchasers of books, containing views opposed to those of that faction.

"The place and timing, then, of Representative PATMAN's attack upon Dr. Rumely have greater and more sinister significance than the purport of his semipsychopathic remarks. For Mr. PATMAN spoke in the District of Columbia. Dr. Rumely will be tried by a jury composed of residents in the District of Columbia. What other purpose had Mr. PATMAN than the possibility of prejudicing those who might be called as jurors? That he had a planned purpose is obvious, for his unfounded charges have been picked up by the more radical of the labor press with a unanimity that can scarcely be a coincidence.

"Our examination of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD reveals that during the last 7 years, Mr. PATMAN has delivered in the House of Representatives a total of 29 attacks upon Dr. Rumely. Once he worked himself up into such a state that he made three attacks the same legislative day. Should this curious persistence come under examination of a psychiatrist, an expected diagnosis might be megalomania.

"In his 29 diatribes, Mr. PATMAN has termed Dr. Rumely a Fascist, a German spy, a superinternational lobbyist, a traitor to the Nation, a diabolical operator, a despicable character, and an American Judas Iscariot. Although such invective and grave accusation pepper his remarks with what appears to be reckless abandon, Mr. PATMAN has exer-

cised extraordinary caution: not once, so far as we of this committee have been able to discover, has he made his now familiar speech outside the comfortably safe shield of congressional immunity. We doubt that he ever will.

"One gathers from Mr. PATMAN's privileged remarks that he considers Dr. Rumely far beneath association with upright men. This is a reflection that such men as Theodore Roosevelt, Henry Ford, and William E. Borah are unable to return from the grave to refute. With these men and many more of similar uprightness Dr. Rumely has worked in closest association and confidence.

"Mr. PATMAN describes Dr. Rumely as a German spy trying to direct thought control in the United States. Time was when he pronounced Dr. Rumely's work a great service. Before the Committee for Constitutional Government was organized, Dr. Rumely was the organizer and executive secretary of the Committee for the Nation, an organization of businessmen, farm leaders, and economists which was in high favor at the White House before the New Deal went chasing butterflies and socialism. And some of the most appreciative letters written from Congress to the Committee for the Nation came from Representative WRIGHT PATMAN, of Texas. 'I am reading all the information you send me,' Mr. PATMAN wrote Dr. Rumely's organization. 'You are rendering the Members of Congress and the country a great service.'

"Dr. Rumely and other members of the Committee for the Nation held frequent meetings in Mr. PATMAN's office. Then that committee was fighting for a stable dollar and the principles of the Goldborough bill and Mr. PATMAN gave all-out support. Today the Committee for Constitutional Government is fighting for the identical dollar stability to which PATMAN at that time gave all-out endorsement, and Dr. Rumely, as executive secretary, is acting in the same capacity as he acted for the Committee for the Nation.

"The 29 diatribes of Mr. PATMAN center around the trial of Dr. Rumely and two partners of the law firm of which the well-known liberal Arthur Garfield Hays was a member on charges of concealing German Government ownership of the New York Evening Mail. The circumstances of the trial and its aftermath help to explain Dr. Rumely's dedication to the cause of upholding constitutional rights.

"Back in 1915, Dr. Rumely bought the Evening Mail and was indebted for some of the purchase money to an American citizen then living in Germany. It was then during World War I, which the United States had not yet entered, that funds from private persons were transmitted to this country through the German Government.

"After the United States became a belligerent, Dr. Rumely reported to the Alien Property Custodian indebtedness to the individual in question. The Government maintained that the money was furnished by the German Government, and Dr. Rumely and his two legal advisers were indicted for conspiracy to violate the Trading With the Enemy Act.

"The trial involved this technical charge. It was long and complex, and a jury found Dr. Rumely and his codefendants guilty. In a subsequent statement, a majority of the jurors declared that 'it was our disposition to give the Government the benefit of whatever doubt existed' and that had they known of evidence that was suppressed at the trial, 'this new evidence would have altered our verdict.'

"The jurors also petitioned to have their verdict set aside. Both the trial judge and the chief prosecutor recommended a pardon. The facts of the case were studied by Attorney General Harlan Fiske Stone, later Chief Justice of the United States. Mr.

Stone wrote President Coolidge to the effect that in his opinion there was absence of adequate evidence of criminal intent in the case, that the defendants had been gravely prejudiced in their trial and that they were in fact innocent, notwithstanding the judgment of conviction and its affirmation. The President issued unconditional pardons to all three defendants.

"All Dr. Rumely's civil rights were restored, but the two lawyers were still disbarred. Leaders of the Bar Association pressed their case, and the lawyers were reinstated by Chief Justice Cardozo of the New York Court of Appeals, who sensed 'an abiding and reasoned distrust of the verdict.'

"A pardon may in some conditions be a warning," said Judge Cardozo, 'as significant as a judgment of reversal that the looms of the law have woven a fabric of injustice. The very case at hand is indeed an apposite illustration. The record makes it plain that the pardon was granted because the President of the United States was advised by his Attorney General that the petitioners were innocent.'

"But you do not say a person is not guilty because he was pardoned," Mr. PATMAN insisted in the House, March 7. 'There is no reason to pardon unless guilt is involved.'

"Such reasoning in the face of the Cardozo opinion that the defendants were wrongly convicted belongs with the wonderful nonsense of Alice in Wonderland and Alice Through the Looking Glass. It reflects the logic of the Mad Hatter, the jurisprudence of the Red Queen. 'When I use a word,' said Humpty Dumpty, 'it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less.'

"If Mr. PATMAN is right about Dr. Rumely, then the trial judge, the chief prosecutor, the jurors, Chief Justice Stone and Mr. Justice Cardozo of the Supreme Court of the United States were wrong."

Very truly yours,

COMMITTEE FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
GOVERNMENT,
SUMNER GERARD, *Trustee*.

P. S.—I attach hereto an office memorandum that contains the quotation from the court record for April 25, while tampering with the jury—by distributing the WRIGHT PATMAN statement—was under investigation.

Mr. Speaker, that memorandum reads as follows:

MEMORANDUM

APRIL 27, 1951.

The proceedings to investigate the mailing of the WRIGHT PATMAN smear material to all jurors brought out some interesting facts.

On April 25 the judge called the jurors together, found that all had received a copy of the Patman smear booklet. The court clerk had identified a man who attended all the sessions of the Rumely trial as the one who asked how he might get a copy of the names and addresses of all the jurors. Said clerk directed the inquirer to the proper source and later saw the man with a young woman copying the names.

The clerk also identified the man as one with whom he had seen Mr. Hitz, the Government prosecutor, in conversation.

"Mr. Hitz, I remember that and I would like to describe him; maybe you would recognize him from the description. He was short, about 5 feet 6—I don't remember that he was stocky; I would say just small; and he had medium-colored brown hair; he had eyeglasses and he had quite a Jewish cast to his face, and that individual is named Goodman or Goldman, but in any event he is the local lobbyist for Walter Reuther.

"I remember a conversation of that sort or in that place, so that this also might mean something to Mr. Fitzgerald. The conversation concerned the desire of Walter Reuther, in the event the Government should convict in this case, to be allowed to file a brief

amicus curiae in the court of appeals in support of the conviction, and in that conversation I said that if they made any effort to do it, I would oppose it. There is a possible party who was there throughout the trial and who I do remember talking to; that might be of some help.

"Mr. BURKINSHAW. May I express an opinion on the record? The girl involved is the reporter for the CIO newspaper."

It seems very likely that this Mr. Goodman is none other than the Leo Goodman, director of the CIO National Housing Committee, who testified before the Buchanan committee and attacked the CCG and its activities, including our sending out franked material.

Louis Little, the first counsel to the Buchanan committee, on his first visit to our offices said, "If you're going to publish a book, Why the Taft-Hartley Law? and if the labor leaders do not like that, why shouldn't they know if their bosses, in a city like Milwaukee, buy that book in quantities and distribute it?"

During the whole proceedings the labor press, directly informed by Buchanan, had carried on, week by week, a bitter campaign, featuring attacks upon us. Frank Edwards, AFL radio commentator, gave up part of his radio time for Frank Buchanan's libelous attacks upon us, charging that our book sales were a phony sales dodge the night before Dr. Rumely's first appearance before the Buchanan committee. This showed a carefully planned campaign, worked out in advance, centering upon book sales because of the mass distribution of *The Road Ahead*.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday and Tuesday next, after the legislative program and the conclusion of special orders heretofore granted, I may address the House for 15 minutes on each occasion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 4 hours, half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and half by the majority on this side.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3880, with Mr. CHELF in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the consent agreement the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] will be recognized for 2 hours and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] for 2 hours.

The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, let me discuss the high points in the bill for just a few minutes. I respectfully ask the membership to turn to the report of the committee. Our clerks, Mr. Duvall and Mr. Skarin, have worked hard upon this report. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], myself, and other members of the committee have changed and revised, changed again and revised further, and we commend it to you; we think it is complete and that it will give you a lot of meat, particularly the facts and figures in most, if not all, of the big items.

If you will turn to the tabulation in the back of the report you will find two plus items over the 1952 budget estimates. But that is misleading as to the item for the National Capital Housing Authority. The budget left that item out. As well as I remember it was only \$32,000 for operating expenses, and the way the budget had set it up was that it would bypass the Congress and use its own funds. Therefore when the committee got a look at its operating expense it changed the budget language and put it back in the hands of the House, as formerly, where the Congress could appropriate the Housing people's own money, so technically it is carried as a plus over the budget when in truth and in fact it is not. In effect, you do not appropriate additional money; you merely give them authority under direction of the Congress to use funds deposited by the Authority into the Treasury.

There is another item in the tabulation which has a plus sign, and the remainder of the 40 or 50 items have minus signs under the budget estimates. The committee after much friendly argument, and I might say that there is not any partisanship on this committee because it deals with independent agencies purely—90 percent of them—boards and commissions on which both parties are represented; therefore we do take a non-partisan attitude. But as I say we compromised our differences and we went above the budget in allowing \$65 a month to about 800 cadet midshipmen in the Merchant Marine School at Kings Point, N. Y. Outside of those items there were no increases.

We think the language in the bill saves many millions of dollars. This bill, of course, is made up of a great many items, some 35 agencies, and some of the agencies consist of two or three parts. Take, for instance, the Housing and Home Finance Agency which is made up of the Office of the Administrator, the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Home Loan Bank Board. And while I am mentioning HOLC, let me give you this news, if I may. In 1934, if my memory serves me correctly, the Congress created the

old Home Owners Loan Corporation. Mr. Chairman, you are through with it now. We wound it up this year and you will not have to look at it any more I hope. What a grand job they have done. When it is all wound up you will find it has not cost the taxpayers of this country one red cent. On the contrary, it has turned back into the Treasury, after doing this magnificent job, a profit of \$15,000,000.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCCORMACK. In addition to that, it saved thousands and thousands of homes.

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Which is not only valuable from the material angle but also from the spiritual and the governmental angle because family life is the basis of society.

Mr. THOMAS. They did a magnificent job for thousands and thousands of home owners.

Mr. MCCORMACK. All under Democratic administrations.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself two additional minutes.

Mr. Chairman, there are three big items in the bill. One of them is for the Veterans' Administration. There has been a big reduction from last year amounting to about \$1,832,095,000. Appropriations for 1951 amounted to nearly \$6,000,000,000 and next year they will be about \$4,000,000,000. That comes about in spite of the fact that we are going to put in operation in 1952 10,250 new hospital beds and, incidentally, we grant them 10,895 new employees, more than one new employee to every bed. So we are taking care of our sick veterans. The reduction comes about by virtue of the fact that the training programs are gradually getting lower and lower. We still have a remnant of the 52-20 group, but that will be wound up, too, very soon.

Another big item is the Atomic Energy Commission. They requested about \$1,200,000,000. We have required a reduction of nearly \$70,000,000 and I think they could stand a little further reduction, but it is a very vital agency and we hope they will economize. The Atomic Energy Commission is made up of grand, patriotic men. They have a difficult job. I do not want to minimize their effort. They are surrounded with secrecy and it may be sometimes that the secrecy detracts from their efficiency rather than adding to it, but, still, they must obey the secrecy rules written into the act. I think they do, by and large, a good job but we do hope they will watch their construction costs. They are spending more money than anybody in the Government for construction outside of the armed services.

The other big item is the Civil Service Commission. Of course, the lion's share of that is for an item, as the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] well knows, we cannot do very much about. That is the

retirement fund for civil-service employees. However, we did reduce that \$20,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 13 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee brings this bill to the floor with considerable pride in its accomplishments, in which pride the minority concurs, at least in the attempted accomplishment of keeping down the expenses of Government from year to year. As you follow the suggestions of the gentleman from Texas and look at the requests and the cuts which appear in the back of the report you will find we have done what I think should be considered a credible job. I think also I should say that we take considerable pride in our chairman. We have a chairman who has the ability to grasp and to retain in very great detail the figures which are brought before us in the justifications. I doubt if many of you know that this particular subcommittee has the budget requests of 35 agencies of Government, each having a separate objective and, therefore, a separate type of work, and that, in addition to all the material presented to us in the original bound document, we have a supplementary pile of justifications in mimeographed or typed form which would extend that high from the table. It is a very arduous job, it is a job which takes practically all of the time of the Members from the middle of January until we come to the floor of the House with the bill.

It has been a pleasure for me to work on the subcommittee in the 5 years that I have been there; first under the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH] and now under the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and with the other Members on both sides, minority and majority, and with two very cooperative and able members of the staff, William Duvall and Homer Skarin. I think you should share our entitlement to a certain amount of pride in the results when you compare the figures which we set up for this year in the bill with the requests made by the Bureau of the Budget.

I am, however, more and more firmly convinced as the days go by that this is not the entire comparison we should make, and if we are to do anything about the rising costs of Government and the rising centralization of power, we have to make other comparisons of figures. Therefore, if you were to take the expenditures of the departments and agencies, the costs to the taxpayers for the year 1939, and then take them for the year 1947, if you wish, as I have them on this sheet, and then the requests which those agencies made for fiscal year 1952, and then, of course, the fourth column would be the amount that we have allowed them out of those requests, you would be somewhat concerned as I am somewhat concerned. The Civil Service Commission, of which the gentleman from Texas just spoke and with which the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES] is personally familiar, had an

appropriation of \$78,000,000 in 1939. In 1947 that had jumped to \$236,500,000, and for the current year the Commission asked for \$343,000,000, and we allowed them \$321,000,000. That is an increase of 339 percent in the 12-year period and an increase in the 5-year period of 45 percent. The Federal Power Commission jumped from \$1,900,000 to \$3,735,000 and in 5 years to \$4,338,600. The recent 5 years is the comparison we should make, because that is the post-war comparison. That is the period in which the present occupant of the White House has been the President of the United States, and he was the post-war President. I have not included in these figures the figures for the war periods except as they might have jumped from prewar to the immediate post-war period.

Next is the Federal Trade Commission which jumped from 2.1 millions to 2.8 between 1937 and 1947 and then jumped a cool million in the last 5 years.

General Services Administration is difficult to figure, because it is a combination of other agencies. I have attempted in this analysis to take those agencies which are now in the General Services Administration and show that those same agencies in 1939 received \$480,000,000; in 1947 they had jumped only to \$578,000,000, but in the intervening 5 years they have jumped to \$1,650,000,000, which is an increase in 5 years of 244 percent. So, you go on down, and if any of you have any special interests I will be very glad to tell you the figures. These are only in our subcommittee bill, and outside of that you have the same thing. Federal Security jumped from \$758 million to \$928 million and then in 5 years made an enormous jump to \$2,154,483,011. Commerce jumped from \$239,000,000 in 8 years to \$368,000,000, and then doubled to \$761,000,000, a 218 percent jump. This does not include the Atomic Energy Commission, and I have not included the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics, both of which are defense items.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I wonder if the gentleman would be kind enough to explain the item on page 37 regarding strategic and critical materials. Have they been eliminated?

Mr. PHILLIPS. No, they were not eliminated. They came up and got the money in advance of this bill. They received from us last year \$3,038,548,370. Presently they have on hand \$1,623,543,734. We are very sensitive on the subject of strategic material and have never denied them any money.

Mr. JOHNSON. I am glad to hear that.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is a very able member of that subcommittee.

Mr. JOHNSON. I did not think that they had abandoned the efforts that they are making.

Mr. PHILLIPS. They are not abandoning them. The gentleman need have no concern. We are glad to follow the advice of his subcommittee.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I call the gentleman's attention to a proviso that has already been referred to, on page 45 of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Will the gentleman permit me to finish the thought I was just concluding and then come back to that and answer the question?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I will be very glad to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Before I am questioned on other matters, my thought is that we have come to a place in the history of the Congress when we must recognize that something more must be done to save the integrity of the dollar, to save the economy of the United States, than just a nominal cut in the requests which come to us from the President through the Bureau of the Budget. As I see it, that can be done only in some three or four ways, other than we are doing now.

The first of those ways obviously is to improve the procedures of government. There is no excuse in the world for asking for 450,000 additional employees, as I read in the paper the other day, until we have exhausted every possibility of improving the procedures of domestic government so the same number of people can do a greater amount of work.

As I remarked, to the surprise of some of my colleagues in the full committee when this was brought up, it so happens that this is a very personal matter with me. For a year and a half in World War I, I was on duty in the Ordnance Department, attempting to change the procedures of that department in such a way that the same number of people could do an increasing amount of work. You see how old-fashioned we were. This year we would have rushed up to the Appropriations Committee and asked for 10,000 additional employees. But we did not know that was the thing to do. We thought then it was the desirable and economic thing to use the same number of people to a greater possible usefulness.

The second thing we can do is being partly done, but it can be carried out more broadly; that is, if this is a war emergency, we should not confine ourselves still to the 40-hour week. Just a 44-hour week would make unnecessary about 5 percent of the people who are currently being asked for.

There is a third thing we can do. I shall offer one amendment, when the bill is read for amendment tomorrow, which will test the desire of the House for economy by lifting out from the Federal Government a complete function, a very minor function, a very simple little function which involves only \$150,000, but a function which is a recognized duplication of work presently being done better and more economically in every State of the United States.

Finally, we should say, I think, to all the States of the United States, "We are \$257,000,000,000 in the red. Every one of you is boasting that you have money in your treasury." My State has an-

nounced to the world that it will finish this fiscal year with \$51,000,000 surplus. So there is absolutely no excuse for the States' coming to us, even under normal circumstances, and asking us to pay for things which from time immemorial have been done by the States or have been done by business or have been done by individuals. This is not a normal time. This is an emergency, when the children in the family must assume some of the obligations and the debts and the expenses of the parents, who are so deeply in debt. That, I think, we must put across to our own States first, and we may as well begin now.

Those are things that I do want the House to think about.

Now, may I come back to the question of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I call the gentleman's attention to the proviso on page 45 of the bill, which limits the payment of operating subsidies to not exceeding 1,450 voyages, including the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There has been a great deal of discussion about that. I think there is argument on both sides. The committee feels that that number should not be in excess of the actual number of voyages which will be undertaken, and therefore for which an operating subsidy will be required.

The gentleman will remember that I, myself, was on the floor a year ago in behalf of the inclusion of vessels which had filed applications for voyages, but those applications had not yet been acted upon. I still feel the same way. I am hopeful that before we come to this in the bill an exact figure may be obtainable which will tell us whether or not 1,450 is correct.

That was the figure this committee had to work. The figure of 1,454 voyages were given us as the voyages contemplated during the current fiscal year. The committee raised that to 1,450. If there is a technical point involved that that money may not be used for these not-yet-contracted voyages, then I think we should learn that and make some correction of it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I notice on page 1464 of the hearings, pursuant to the request made by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] of Admiral Cochran, a table indicating that there is contemplated an average number of voyages to the number of 1,523 in the fiscal year 1952; and that if applications pending but not included in the fiscal 1952 budget be considered, there would appear to be another 300 voyages in the picture. Does not the gentleman think that the number of voyages provided for in the bill should be increased?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I think that is a possibility and I think the gentleman's point is worth exploring. All I can say at the moment is that some very distinguished members of the Maritime Administration of the Department of Commerce are presently being quoted with differing figures and we should determine that before tomorrow.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I was interested in the gentleman's statement that there was a situation there to correct and on which he proposed to offer an amendment, but I do not think he specified just what portion of the bill was involved.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I was going to indicate that when I offered the amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. At the bottom of page 37 of the report appear two items with a minus sign before them. One is for the Federal court building in the District of Columbia, and the other for the General Accounting Office building. Do I understand from reading those figures that both of those buildings have now been completed and that no further money is needed?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The answer is "Yes." The distinguished gentleman from Michigan has a natural interest in these outstanding public buildings. The authorizations came from the Committee on Public Works, in the session when he served as its chairman.

Mr. DONDERO. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, we yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to join with my colleague on the subcommittee, the ranking member, Mr. PHILLIPS, in paying a well-deserved tribute to the chairman of our subcommittee, ALBERT THOMAS, of Texas. A newcomer to any of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations has a difficult job ahead of him, because ordinarily he lacks the necessary background for understanding the many varied ramifications of the appropriations procedure and its application to the Government agencies appearing before the subcommittee.

That is particularly true with respect to a newcomer to the Subcommittee on Independent Offices because it is this subcommittee which deals with more agencies of the Federal Government than any other subcommittee. Certainly except for the Subcommittee on Military Appropriations, it deals with the largest share of the budget of any of the subcommittees, and I fear very much that in spite of my good intentions and conscientious effort to participate in the analysis of the justifications presented to the subcommittee along with my more experienced and able colleagues, my contribution, at best, was a feeble one. But, indeed, I am grateful, however, for the privilege of having served on the subcommittee because of the comprehensive and thorough education it affords to the workings of our Government, and I trust that my efforts in the future will be of greater help.

This was the first chance I had to observe the chairman of our subcommittee in action. I was constantly amazed by the experience, the perspicacity, and the complete knowledge and thorough understanding with which the gentleman from Texas attacked the problem before us of obtaining the facts with reference to the

justification for appropriations of the 35 agencies appearing before our subcommittee. As the gentleman from California pointed out, the justifications presented to our subcommittee, if laid end to end, would stack up about 5 feet from the floor, and the gentleman from Texas painstakingly and diligently analyzed each of those appropriations so that when testimony was taken, he was thoroughly conversant with the material and able to direct the examination in order that maximum benefit could be derived.

I want also to thank very much the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS], the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and Mr. PHILLIPS for their cooperation and friendship in making the difficult job of understanding the appropriations not as difficult and not as complex as it would otherwise have been, and I know that Mr. COUDERT, of New York, and Mr. COTTON, of New Hampshire, who like myself were newcomers to the committee, share my viewpoint on this.

On the whole, there was basic agreement between the members of our subcommittee on the appropriations. There were some differences, and rather sharp differences. I personally disagreed with the other members of the subcommittee on the appropriations for the Housing and Home Finance Agency. I disagreed with the members of the subcommittee with respect to the appropriations for the Federal Trade Commission for another, and there were other differences, as there are bound to be in an appropriation bill of this size.

For the first time, our subcommittee went into a new question, the question as to whether or not there should be charges and fees made by regulatory agencies of the Government for many of the services which they render to those who come within their jurisdiction. One of the great problems that faces our country is the difficulty of the regulatory commissions to cope with the complexities of our growing industrialized society, to deal with the regulatory problems for which they were created and with which they are confronted. A realistic appraisal of their function requires increased appropriations, because their problems and difficulties grow as our economy grows. As an example I cite the Federal Communications Commission. The Federal Communications Commission grants franchises, licenses, certificates of convenience and necessity, if you will, to all broadcasting stations upon application for such licenses, franchises, and certificates. The Commission undertakes extensive hearings first in connection with a construction permit; secondly on the question as to the allocation of the position of a particular broadcaster in the spectrum of megacycles over which the Federal Communications Commission has control. That is a pretty difficult job and a complicated job, and entails extensive hearings by the Federal Communications Commission. The taxpayers pay every dollar of the charges and of the costs that go into that hearing. The companies pay nothing, other than taxes, and I think it is only fair that in exchange for the franchise that the Government gives the

broadcasting company and the protection which the Government affords to such broadcasting company to assure its freedom from interference in the operation of its broadcasting facilities in the particular point of the spectrum which it occupies, that it should pay some of the costs of the hearings. It is perfectly proper that the franchised company make a profit, and there has been much profit making. Such companies should assume a greater share of the costs, because regulation is necessary. I think also that the Government should be able to recapture some of the costs that go into the hearings of the other regulatory agencies. Such fees are appropriate for many of the hearings which take place before the Interstate Commerce Commission. I know that in my home city of Chicago the city requires the owner of every building which operates a passenger elevator to obtain a license for that elevator, and in order to recoup the costs for inspection in such licensing it requires a rather nominal license fee.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is required to inspect locomotives of railroads, safety appliances, signaling systems, various facilities of that type. The Government pays every cent for this operation. In addition to that, much of the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission is involved with hearings on applications for certificates of convenience and necessity for bus lines and other common carriers. The Government assumes the complete cost of such hearings in spite of the fact that here again it grants a franchise which is very valuable to the company making the application, and in the operation of which franchise it is protected from competition.

Each of the Commissioners who appeared before us was asked his opinion as to whether or not it was feasible to charge for a portion of the operations of the agency, and in each event the Commissioner thought that it would be practicable. Not only that, one Commissioner expressed the viewpoint that such a practice would not only be feasible, but would deter and do away with many superfluous applications. Therefore, the subcommittee in its deliberations decided to put a new legislative section into the bill which would permit each of the agencies to appraise its own operations to see whether or not it would be possible to recapture for the Government some of the costs that the Government incurs in connection with this regulation through the establishment of a schedule of fees.

The second point that I would like to discuss is the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission. I have no quarrel with the appropriation as such, but my disagreement with the others on the subcommittee relates to the portion of the report which states that the item of \$25,000 for an index of the concentration of wealth has been stricken from the bill. I do not know what effect that statement in the report has. I do not believe it is legally controlling upon the Commission, but I believe that if the Commission disregarded it, it would be

criticized, to say the least. I believe it is extremely important, particularly at this time when we are moving into a period of rearmament that we know the direction in which industry is moving in this country. Is there increasing monopoly growth? How much? We know that in the last war, in World War II, the Government concentrated the awarding of the major portion of its prime contracts in the hands of relatively few big businesses, and I think that the work of the Federal Trade Commission at that time in bringing forward the facts showing the number of contracts that went to big business, the number of contracts that went to small business, the direction in which industry in this country was moving, was a very valuable survey. I think that now as we move into this period of rearmament, as we appropriate billions and billions of dollars which will go into the industrial output, into the industrial building up of this Nation, it is necessary for us to know where that money is going. We must have facts in this Congress if we are to legislate intelligently. The Federal Trade Commission is responsible for presenting us with facts on monopoly growth, and if we refuse to give them funds with which to do our work, we are not only being recreant, but foolhardy. It is necessary for us to be able to determine whether big business is snuffing out competition, to determine whether small business is destined to be excluded entirely from the economy of our country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, all of us agree that the greatest weapon we have in our fight against an enemy and against communism is the industrial potential of this country. To my mind one of the most vital parts of that industrial potential is the tremendous number of small businesses that are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this Nation. If we find that more and more Government business is being channelled into big business, and that just cannot be avoided, small business will fall by the wayside and, to use a phrase of the Senate Small Business Committee, our pathway will be strewn with their corporate corpses.

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. JOHNSON. I came in touch with this problem that the gentleman is talking about when we drafted the termination of war contracts bill. In the last war out in my area we had the small businesses out there form pools in the city of Stockton and in the city of Sacramento and they would handle the business for 8, 10, or 15 companies. We must take the latent ability, experience, and ingenuity of these small businesses and use it. Some of the small businessmen are the smartest businessmen in the country although they do not make the most money.

I want to mention one instance. I was out in Chicago looking into the termination of war contracts in connection with the Ordnance Division out there and I found a little man from St. Paul who started with 40 employees. At the end of the war when we talked to him he was trying to terminate contracts and paying a \$12,000,000 income-tax return. So it shows what can be done by small business if it is properly organized and given the right kind of work to do.

Mr. YATES. I agree with what the gentleman has said and I thank him for the statement.

The point I am making, and I plead it with utmost earnestness, is that it is vitally important that we know what the condition of big business and small business is in this country. We must have facts. It is necessary that we be able to trace any concentration of wealth toward monopoly because unless we do that we have no basis upon which to draft legislation in this Congress and we have no basis upon which to protect the small business of the country.

Mr. JOHNSON. I concur heartily in what the gentleman has said. We want to find out if there is a concentration of wealth and we ought to know the tendency and the direction it is going.

Mr. YATES. Of course, we have to have those facts. Here we are appropriating in excess of \$6,000,000,000 in the pending bill. Twenty-five thousand dollars is all that will be required to permit the Federal Trade Commission to continue with its study of the concentration of wealth in this country. In my opinion, it would be foolhardy, it would be false economy, if we did not permit that agency to continue that study at this particular time.

Let me cite in support of my point what the Hoover Commission has said on what should be the proper function of the Federal Trade Commission. It is directed right to this particular point:

In addition, the Federal Trade Commission can and should constitute a reservoir of information on the structure of the economy and of specific industries. This information should be available to the antitrust agencies and to other Government agencies, such as those concerned with defense. By its reports to Congress and the public, the Commission should keep them abreast of changes in the structure of the economy and aware of needed legislative action.

Mr. Chairman, that is an eminently correct statement. Only the Federal Trade Commission can make a survey of this type; there is no other agency in the Government that can undertake it. Every agency in the Government is required to file an annual report, but there is no central agency that I know of, with the exception of the Federal Trade Commission, that can collate this material, that can join it together, so that we in the Congress may be made aware of the direction of business growth in this country.

My other major point of disagreement with the other members of the subcommittee is in connection with the provisions relating to the Public Housing Administration.

Under the terms of the Housing Act of 1949 the Public Housing Administration was given the responsibility of constructing 135,000 units per year. In view of restrictions on building materials, in view of the demands for the use of building materials for defense purposes, the Bureau of the Budget cut that number to 75,000 units. I insist there is no justification in the hearings which warrant a further cut; however, this subcommittee arbitrarily and without reason cut the number of these units to 50,000. What this does, in my opinion, is to upset the schedule for public housing in all cities throughout the country, and every metropolitan community desperately needs housing.

The chairman stated, and I think his statement was accurate as far as it went, that under the Public Housing Act of

1949, in the event that all of the 810,000 are constructed, there might be a maximum contribution demanded of the Federal Government of \$320,000,000 per year. That would assume, however, that all of the units provided for under the Housing Act of 1949 were constructed before that maximum guaranty went into effect. That is the maximum amount which the Federal Government would be required to pay under any consideration. But let us look at the facts. The Chairman's statement should be compared with actual facts relating to the Housing Act of 1937 under which the Federal Government also was required to make a similar contribution. Under previous Federal housing acts the actual contributions of the Federal Government were as follows:

Relationship of actual contributions to contract contributions, United States Housing Act program

Fiscal year—	Public Law 412			Public Law 671			Total		
	A/C paid	Contract A/C	Per-cent	A/C paid	Contract A/C	Per-cent	A/C paid	Contract A/C	Per-cent
1940									
1941	\$4,747,176	\$4,747,176	100.0				\$4,747,176	\$4,747,176	100.0
1942	9,925,891	11,258,951	88.2				9,925,891	11,258,951	88.2
1943	9,882,882	13,049,252	75.7				9,882,882	13,049,252	75.7
1944	10,129,997	14,436,885	70.2				10,129,997	14,436,885	70.2
1945	8,681,923	14,477,869	60.0	\$40,377	\$6,615,569	0.6	8,722,300	21,093,538	41.4
1946	7,091,344	14,501,979	48.9	45,391	6,615,569	.7	7,136,735	21,117,548	33.8
1947	5,612,387	14,509,187	38.7	54,243	6,615,569	.8	5,666,630	21,124,756	26.8
1948	3,810,872	14,519,550	26.2	129,533	6,615,569	2.0	3,940,405	21,135,119	18.6
1949	3,842,417	14,770,515	26.0	452,663	6,615,569	6.8	4,295,080	21,386,084	20.1
1950	5,859,040	14,855,753	39.3	679,692	6,615,569	10.3	6,518,732	21,471,322	30.4
1951 (estimate)	6,348,921	14,855,753	42.7	1,151,079	6,615,569	17.4	7,500,000	21,471,322	34.9
Total.....	75,912,850	145,982,970	52.0	2,552,978	46,308,983	5.5	78,465,828	192,291,953	40.8

¹ Includes retroactive pilot as provided by Housing Act of 1949 (Public Law 171).

This shows no payment of the maximum contributions, and I hold that these figures are indicative as to what the contributions would be under the Housing Act of 1949. The Bureau of the Budget cut the number of units to 75,000 rather than 135,000. That in itself cut the amount of contributions from the maximum amount, so that we know that under no possible interpretation would the Federal Government ever be compelled to pay the maximum amount to which the chairman referred in his principal address.

Leaving that point, I would like to ask for clarification of page 58 of the bill, and I should like to have the viewpoint of the chairman on this. Line 16 refers to an amount of \$33,000,000 and is a part of a proviso which says:

That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000.

What does that item refer to? Does it refer to the actual operating expenses of the Public Housing Administration?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to my distinguished colleague from Illinois that this expense is broken down into two parts: administrative and nonadministrative. The administrative expense is that expense that is incurred primarily for salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia. The items that are pointed

out on line 16 amounting to \$33,000,000 is what we call the nonadministrative expenses. That is all of those operating costs that are incurred in the field, plus interest, and so forth, and so on. We were advised this morning that the figure of \$33,000,000, nonadministrative expense, is an error; that it is about \$15,000,000 more, making a total of approximately \$49,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses. But those are the items covered in that figure.

Mr. YATES. In other words, the items included within this appropriation are the items for direct operations, site inspections, and direct disposition expenses. Certainly it is not intended to include, for instance, amounts necessary for funded expenses.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. What we have done, as the gentleman well knows, since they are spending in 1952 not \$33,000,000 for nonadministrative expenses but possibly \$49,000,000, the committee has requested them in the future to break that expense down and submit it to the committee so that we can pass judgment on it and in turn submit it to the House for its judgment and consideration. That has not been done in the past.

Mr. YATES. I thank the chairman. I certainly hope that the 25,000 units that were cut from the act by the action of the subcommittee will be restored. I know that as we move into this war

period, housing in my own city of Chicago is becoming critically more and more in short supply. The buildings that have been built under section 608 of the housing law have not provided the type of dwellings necessary for the war workers, for those who are employees and laborers in the defense plants. I think it is vitally essential; I think it is fundamental that the housing program should be permitted to continue so that as workers move into defense areas like Chicago there will be some provision made for housing them. Already overcrowded, teeming cities cannot absorb additional workers without more housing accommodations.

I should like to refer the attention of the House to the committee hearings. Look at pages 1769 and the following and read what Rev. Thomas B. Keehn of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches, and Rt. Rev. John A. O'Grady of the National Conference of Catholic Charities had to say when they appeared before the subcommittee. They pointed out the dire necessity for continuing the housing program at this critical time. Buildings are getting more and more crowded. They need rehabilitation. Slums are growing. The only thing we can do is keep up with the evergrowing problem. I hope that when we come to a consideration of this point the House will see fit to restore the additional units that are needed.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], a member of the committee.

(Mr. SIKES asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Chairman, I do not know of any group of men in whom I have greater confidence than the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and his subcommittee, who have brought this bill before us. I am confident that feeling is generally shared here.

I have just listened, as you have, to an able statement by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES]. I was particularly impressed with him as a new member of this great committee. He talked with wisdom, he showed a soundness and thoroughness and a conscientious approach that anyone could be proud to show. It does not follow that I necessarily agree with all the points that he raised, but I am profoundly impressed with him as one of my colleagues in this House.

I rise to discuss with complete frankness the increase in the amount of money proposed for allocation to the White House offices. I am not going to offer an amendment on this subject, but I do want to focus attention on it. In fiscal 1951 the White House offices received an appropriation of \$1,585,000, whereas in fiscal 1952 it is proposed that they receive \$1,883,000, an increase of \$300,000.

Three hundred thousand dollars is not a lot of money as we think of money and as we appropriate it nowadays, but a \$300,000 increase in this item is 20 per-

cent more than was appropriated last year for the same purpose. It provides for 35 additional employees in fiscal 1952, more travel money, and more odds and ends of expenses, where we had hoped to see savings. If you break it down to a per capita basis, it means that this is going to take the tax payments of many persons each year for this one item of increased cost of Government.

The record shows it was passed over by the committee without a great deal of discussion or comment, I presume largely out of respect for the office of President of the United States. I do not quarrel with that. I think it is understandable. But I want to point out, Mr. Chairman, that the President himself stated in his budget message to Congress:

In order that our resources can be diverted to meet the demands of national security, strict economy in nondefense spending is required.

I have seen nothing in the justifications to indicate that the increase proposed in this item is dictated by considerations of national security or defense, or that it would even operate to relieve the President of any of the tremendous burden which we know he must personally carry.

In the great effort to achieve economy which the Committee on Appropriations and the House as a whole is making this year, we should not consider the White House staff or the Congress or any other agency of Government as exempt from efforts to economize. Instead, the head of the Government should lead and should set a pattern to hold down costs in every possible way.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. GORE. There is much merit to the suggestion of the gentleman from Florida in the opinion of the gentleman from Tennessee, but does not the gentleman realize with what reluctance a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations would recommend cuts in the staff of the office of the President? Is it not on all fours with the institution of cuts in the expenses of the other body by a House committee?

Mr. SIKES. I think I pointed out, as I went along, that I recognize it is difficult for one of us in the House of Representatives to overcome our reluctance to point a finger at an office that we respect as greatly as we respect the office of the President and it is with reluctance that we point a finger at the Senate and say "We find it necessary that we tell you how much money you can use or should use to run your own personal business." While it is difficult for us to do that, we at the same time are not prevented from saying, "We urge in greatest sincerity that you, Mr. President, and you, the Senate, as well as we, the House of Representatives, make every effort that can properly be made to hold down expenses."

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIKES. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I commend the gentleman very highly on the observations that he has made. I hope he offers an

amendment to trim those added expenses from the President's budget. Certainly he ought to be held to what he had last year and perhaps cut some from that. He has been doing a lot of talking about belt tightening and sacrifices. He should share in it, too.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable now to the gentleman from Alabama, I will yield 18 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG]. I believe the gentleman has consented also to yield 10 minutes to him. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman may proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, we yield the gentleman 10 minutes.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the kindness of the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Alabama in yielding this time.

Mr. Chairman, I have been attempting to make this brief report on my trip to the Far East since my return some 2 weeks ago, when the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN DORN, and I returned after visiting Japan, Korea, Formosa, and other points in what I might term a "spirit of bipartisan cooperation." The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] and I made the trip as individual Congressmen and American citizens. We were privileged to inspect most of our military installations in Japan and to visit the bases, camps, and the fighting front of the Korean War. We made an intense and earnest study of the conditions and problems confronting our commanders, our troops, our sources of supply, and civilian activities in that troubled area of the world.

My distinguished colleague from South Carolina is a veteran of World War II, while I am a veteran of World War I. We hoped that we might find and bring back to our colleagues in the House of Representatives such information and reports as would be helpful to all of us, whether in the majority or in the minority. We hoped to help shape the course of legislation for the defense of the free world. I am happy here to say that no one could have devoted himself more wholeheartedly to this task than the honorable young Member, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN]. I hope that he, too, may soon have time to make a report on his observations.

Mr. Chairman, all of us are agreed on the danger that we face, and with the realization of what is before us there can be no partisanship. I am concerned that in the discussion of foreign affairs there shall be no partisan words. My party has a duty to perform in offering constructive criticism and the majority party has a duty to perform in offering leadership and in accepting constructive criticism when it is due. But we are certainly united in our desire to win this war in Korea as quickly as possible with

the loss of as few lives as possible. On that score there can be no debate. There can be differences of opinion in regard to the proper method of winning the war as quickly as possible. We have been hearing some of those differences of opinion. But we are united, whether of the majority or minority, in the spirit of helpfulness to all of the people of our country. I emphasize that because I have been asked why this member of the majority party and I made a trip as individual Congressmen and American citizens without committee authorization and paying our own way. I say to you that we did it for the same reason that any of you would, in order to try to find the answer to some of these grave problems confronting us in the Far East.

I believe my distinguished colleague will back me up in reporting that the Korean engagement has demonstrated the success of the unification of our armed services. There are still many problems to be worked out, of course; but we contacted many of the commanders of our land troops, of the Marines, of our naval forces, and most frequently those commanders who were our hosts on this trip, the Air Force. Everywhere we asked the question in regard to how unification was working. Everywhere we received the same answer, that our armed services are now working as an efficient team. That team is well coordinated in combat as well as in the supplying of ammunition and other materials of war, and in all operations necessary to such an engagement as that in Korea.

There is an unfavorable note, however, and I report it to you frankly. As we talked to the commanders in Japan and then in Korea, we sensed a very grave feeling of unreality. We had the opportunity of talking to General MacArthur, then the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers. Right on the battle line we had the very unique privilege of talking to the commander in Korea, General Ridgway, General Stratemeyer of the Air Force was our host. We talked to many others, I would say 50 of the high-ranking officers of all of the armed services. Not only that, we talked also to the high-ranking commanders and officers of our brave allies, including the British, the general commanding the Turkish troops, the leaders of the French, Canadian, and Australian forces, and so on. We talked to officers and men of most of the United Nations who are fighting with us, even though some of them have only token forces in Korea. Everywhere we received the information that there was a feeling of unreality on the part of the troops because of the handicap under which they are fighting this war in that they have not been permitted to attack the bases of enemy supply, their communication and transportation lines. They told us that this was the first war in history where men fighting in the field were denied this primary action necessary to victory.

Let me leave that for just a moment to present this map of the Far East. First I shall mention Formosa, since this island is very much in the minds of our

military leaders at the present time. I am sure its strategic importance has been discussed by the distinguished members of our Armed Services and Foreign Affairs Committees. Formosa lies right in what we might term our line of defense in the Far East which extends from Japan down this chain of islands to Formosa lying off the coast of China, on down through various islands to those of the South Pacific, to Australia, and New Zealand. It is obvious that if that line were broken at any point, all the other points of the line would be jeopardized. That is why General MacArthur in appearing before the Congress emphasized what he considered to be the strategic importance of Formosa. I may say that the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN], and I sitting before him just a few days before he was relieved of his duties, heard him say what he later said to the Congress, except he expressed it to us in more emphatic terms.

General MacArthur said that some of our allies are not united with us on the importance of Formosa, referring doubtless to the fact that the British Government has proposed that it be turned over to the Red Chinese. He said, "Formosa is of such importance that we cannot lose it without jeopardizing Japan, the Philippine Islands, and even Australia." Formosa commands a strategic spot for Indochina and for all of the rest of the Far East. That certainly is true.

Let us then consider what we have on Formosa by way of potential allied strength. Bear in mind that China, meaning, of course, free China—anti-Communist China—is not only our ally, but also a member of the United Nations. Not only is free China a member of the United Nations but it is a permanent member of the Security Council entrusted with the major responsibility for the peace of the entire world. After that tragic march of the Communists down across China beginning about 18 months ago and culminating in the defeat of the troops of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the loyal troops fled to this island of Formosa. There they have been what might be called bottled up, due to policies not fully explained.

When the Korean engagement began the generalissimo and his staff offered to the United Nations a force of 30,000 men. He said, "Let us stand with your troops in the fight for freedom." That offer was refused. Every offer he has made since that time has been refused.

So I wanted to look into the matter of how much strength there might be there available to be utilized in the defense of the free world. I regarded that as important. My colleague, the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN], could not go to Formosa, but I went there and spent nearly a week. I was shown every courtesy by our American civilian and military authorities, and, of course, by the Chinese Government and its military commanders. It was my happy privilege to have dinner with Generalissimo and Madam Chiang Kai-shek. For several days I rode by plane, in jeeps and trucks, to inspect with my own eyes

the strength of the Nationalist Chinese forces on Formosa. I had heard speculation in regard to how much strength there might be there and as to whether or not it would be effective in warfare. I think I can report to you a fairly accurate figure because I checked not only with the staff of the Nationalist Chinese forces but also with members of our very small military mission in Taipei, the capital.

The Nationalist Chinese have 360,000 effective fighting men now on Formosa. It is true that these men would need a great deal of conditioning. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DORN] and I asked General MacArthur what would be the need before the forces on Formosa could be utilized. We asked him what would be their needs that must be made available and for which we in the Congress might be responsible. General MacArthur's answer to us was the same as the answer of retired General Chennault and many others we consulted.

First of all, the Chinese Nationalists need equipment. The planes that I inspected on their air fields were those we gave them during the recent war or not later than 1946. The equipment they have is pitifully small because so much has been denied them. For most of one day I was the guest of their naval leaders. I conferred with their admiral and his staff. I inspected nearly all of their ships in harbor. The biggest ships they have are the two destroyers we gave them. They have a lot of little ships. There in the distance was a row of Japanese ships which we captured and which we could turn over to them but which have been denied them.

The free Chinese are ready and eager to accept new equipment, new armament, new ammunition, new airplanes that they must have if they are going to help us in this fight. I was astounded to find that because of an edict—I do not know who issued it—perhaps the Armed Forces Committee would know—on many ships were vacant spaces where guns should be. The biggest naval guns they are allowed to have are 3-inch guns. I wish I knew why. Their commanders could not answer the question. They just smiled when I asked them why. Everywhere I found they were restricted.

They need equipment. Then they need supervision. We must take action pretty soon to equip these forces to fight for freedom, for us and for themselves. But we must not make the mistake that obviously was made and which some of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's military men told me in confidence, of turning the equipment over to them without proper American supervision. They will welcome that supervision. Lots of that equipment we sent them before undeniably was lost to the Communists. Perhaps some of it was even sold to them. But what the free Chinese want is a strong military mission in Formosa, not just a few hundred men, but something perhaps on the order of 1,500. Then let us equip them so that they will be ready to take their place with us.

What then should the plan be? Some would deny the use of these Nationalist

troops, they fear that would involve us in a war with Red China. I respectfully call the attention of the Members of this body to the fact that we are already at war with Red China. Communist China has by its aggression declared war upon us. Now if we are going to admit the help of the Nationalist Chinese, let us face the fact that we are at war and let us plan accordingly. But let us not—I emphasize not—send out our land troops into the mainland of China. These Nationalists say, "If you give us the equipment and the supervision, we will do the job ourselves without calling upon a single American soldier."

Now, the plan contemplates five things.

First, not an invasion off Formosa, but down at the little island of Hainan, which the Japanese seized early in the recent war and from which they began their excursions northward upon the south part of China. That is exactly the tactics that should now be used, say the military men, American and Chinese, because Hainan is only just a few miles away from the mainland. Furthermore, the southern part of China is filled with guerrillas ready to spring to arms if they can get arms and to help bring the downfall of the Red regime in China. We could help them seize Hainan quite easily now, despite the fact that the Russians within the last few weeks have begun the building of five different military installations on the island. They could not hold Hainan under a devastating attack.

Second, let them make their invasion from there with the help of guerrillas.

Third, and this is tremendously important, we should blockade the entire Chinese coast.

Fourth, we must bomb the enemy bases in Manchuria. Mr. DORN and I asked General Ridgway his opinion. I would not want to quote by name any other military man for obvious reasons, but out of the 50 or more high-ranking officers of all the branches of the service which we queried on the matter, everyone gave the same answer as General Ridgway: "We do not consider it possible to end the Korean War in victory under the handicap of not being able to strike the enemy where he is." One commander went so far as to say we could have prevented the building up of the forces in North Korea, which are now engaged in this offensive, simply by bombing not the Manchurian people, not the people of China, but the enemy military targets. There are five railroad lines coming into Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. There are transportation lines spanning down to the Yalu River. If we could bomb those military strategic targets and then follow up by the bombing of the supply line that comes down the Chinese coast, we would halt the march of the Red Chinese from the mainland into Manchuria and from Manchuria into Korea. What stands in the way of that, I ask you?

Here I turn to a report that was given me by the intelligence officers of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's army and I have excerpts from it. A part of this is my own opinion to go along with it. But I learned that the British Government stands in the way of putting into effect

a plan that would permit us to end this Korean War in victory. The British Government has actually furnished the two items necessary either for Communist victory or at best a stalemate. First, they have given assurance that the Red bases and supply lines will not be bombed with their consent. Second, strategic materials needed for the conduct of the war have flown in a steady stream through Hong Kong and into China and Russia. From these intelligence sources, both Chinese and United States, I was informed in Taipei that the Russians are supervising the construction of an atomic bomb plant in northwestern China, and that much of the strategic material needed for this plant came into China through British hands during the last 3 years. Since the war in Korea began, imports of all sorts of implements and material of war, such as transportation equipment, rubber, steel, and other metals, airplane engines and parts and machine tools have poured in a steady stream through British Hong Kong for use by the Chinese Reds or by the Soviet Union itself.

A naval blockade by the United States, with the British helping us, if they will, and any other fighting ships made available by members of the United Nations, is imperative if we are to win the war in Korea. With the cooperation of the British, if they decide to cooperate fully, and by blockading the Chinese coast, by bombing the Chinese military bases and supply lines, and by the use of the Nationalist forces when they are equipped and prepared to join us in the struggle, I say to you, and I measure my words again, Communist China could be quickly defeated and the war in the Far East ended. Soviet Russia would not intervene at the present time. That is the almost unanimous opinion of all the military men we talked to.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. The gentleman is making an extremely important contribution, for which I am sure he ought to be applauded by all the Members of the House.

The gentleman's reference to the Chinese Nationalist forces landing forces on the mainland of China is extremely interesting. I wonder if the gentleman recalls that in World War II, in order to help the Chinese forces the American Navy did exactly that same thing, which could now be done by the Chinese Nationalists. The project was at that time secret, called "Miss X," under which only a few well-equipped Navy officers were dropped by parachute into the hinterland and on the island of Hainan, which the gentleman mentioned, and there they were able to give advice and material and use certain electronic aids. They were removed from China with comparative ease and with very little loss of life. It was an easy proposition. Does not the gentleman agree it would be easier now, with the light control with which China is held by the Reds, than it was in World War II?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I agree with him entirely.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. May I ask the gentleman one more question: I also have had the privilege of talking with General MacArthur, on two occasions, the last one in September. Did I understand the gentleman correctly that from every officer or GI with whom he talked there was complete disagreement with the idea of a limited war which would prevent us from using the military means at our command to bomb enemy bases across the river?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I will say to the gentleman that not only was the opinion unanimous, but when you get down to the level of the GI I can assure the gentleman that it is very bitter. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DORN] and I talked to men who were climbing out of their planes after bombing raids. We talked to five airmen just returned from flying their jet-fighter planes up to the Yalu River. If you want to hear bitter talk, hear them comment on the fact that they must fly up there and wait for the enemy. They cannot attack the enemy base. They watch the Russian-made planes rise to the attack, come across that river from the sanctuary, shoot down our planes and retreat behind the sanctuary where they cannot be pursued.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. May I conclude with this comment: I had exactly the same experience myself, even to the point where some of the GIs would say to me, "Who is this guy Acheson, anyway?" When I undertook to tell them, they would look at me and say, "Well, is he on our side?" I wondered whether the gentleman had some such experience.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Do I correctly understand that the information secured on Formosa was to the effect that our American officers would have supervision at all times of any action that might be taken by Chiang Kai-shek? Was that what the gentleman found out there?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I will say to the gentleman that the opinion I gained was that that supervision should be given in immediate training of those troops, in air power particularly, because to my way of thinking air power is of greatest importance in this war.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The gentleman spoke of guerrillas on the mainland ready to come to the aid of Chiang Kai-shek's forces. It is my information that throughout the mainland of China, now overrun by the Communists, Chiang Kai-shek is still the symbol of strength, and that if he should be permitted to return to the mainland with any degree of support on our part manifested, millions of Chinese now under Communist domination would rally to his side. Has the gentleman any in-

formation on that or any opinion about it?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. It is my opinion that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is still the symbol of the leadership of free China. I would not want to say that he should remain the leader forever, but at present he has the confidence of his people.

Mr. DORN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. DORN. May I say to the gentleman. I think he is making a very interesting contribution. I would like to say this, it is true that they have probably 1,500,000 Nationalist guerrillas on the mainland of China. But if we follow our present pro-Socialistic policy, these guerrillas will be liquidated if we have a truce in Korea, and they then will build the atomic bomb plant and in 10 or 15 years they will come back so strong that we cannot do anything about it. That is just plain common sense. There was not one single difference of opinion in the front-line troops and the generals, all the way from private first class to General MacArthur in the Far East—there was not any difference of opinion whatsoever. This is a silly, stupid policy which has been concocted by some people that I wish I were at liberty to tell the committee about.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COX. It is following a policy of confusion made by confused people.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I thank the gentleman, and his observation is correct.

Mr. LANTAFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. LANTAFF. I commend the gentleman from Missouri on the excellent and very fair presentation that he has made. With reference to the guerrilla activity on the mainland, is it not true that there are very little if any communications existing now between those groups?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I will say to the gentleman there are good communications existing. I know of one harbor which they use that the Communists have never seized. As late as 3 days ago I received, through one of their emissaries here in Washington, news directly from the mainland.

Mr. LANTAFF. How many of the guerrilla leaders, if the gentleman knows, are loyal to Chiang Kai-shek, as opposed to him?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I cannot say, but I am sure they are all loyal to the ideal of toppling over the Red regime and winning freedom for their country.

Mr. LANTAFF. The gentleman mentioned that there have been some 30,000 troops offered by Chiang Kai-shek for use in Korea. Is it not true that all military leaders, including General MacArthur, turned down that offer because they did not want to use those troops in Korea and in the hopes that they could subsequently be used to better advantage to go back into China?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I do not know who is entirely responsible for that pol-

icy, except to say that those troops were refused by United Nations' directive.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield two additional minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I want to compliment the gentleman and thank him for going to the Orient at his own expense and getting this information and presenting it so well to us today. Is this what the gentleman is saying? You are not recommending that we tie ourselves exclusively to Chiang Kai-shek or the Nationalist Government. Rather it is your concern that we get effective help to all the forces opposing our mortal enemy in China. We ought not deny ourselves the benefit of the leader who has the largest following and the most forces under his control. But at the same time, does not the gentleman agree, that we should with imagination and vigor support every single group or force on the mainland of China which is making trouble in the rear of the Communists, seeking to make them fail in their aggressive plans, discrediting them and their whole movement in Asia and diverting some of their strength from Korea where they are killing Americans.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman is exactly correct. Let me summarize the advantages of this plan: It does not require the use of American ground troops on the mainland of China. It would permit the people of free China to regain their homes and liberties. It would save countless lives that will otherwise be lost in this stalemate war in Korea. It would reverse the tide of the Communist aggression and put us on the offensive and the Kremlin on the defensive. I say to you in this closing word, that since there is no substitute for victory, we cannot stop to negotiate with these Red Chinese aggressors. We have to go ahead to victory. In China we find a people who are ready for revolution against Communist aggression. If we win back China, it would give us the first victory over communism since 1945. The courage and strength of freemen in the world are on trial today. I beg that we move quickly to give these freemen the leadership they need.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Some people are saying that if we do the things you have urged it will lead to all-out war with Communist China. Is it not rather a fact that this is the best hope we have of preventing all-out war with China; because if they win in China, they would be able to fight in the Philippines and fight in Japan and fight in Indochina, and then we would be in trouble? Whatever the

risks of the proposals which the gentleman has presented, the risks of any other alternative are infinitely greater.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. The gentleman from Missouri has very well summarized the question that I originally intended to propound of the gentleman who is making such a fine contribution to the thinking of the Members of the House on this subject. But is not Russia and has not Russia from the very beginning been doing the things for Communist China that the gentleman from Missouri is suggesting that we do for our allies in the Pacific who are in a position to help us and without which the Communists in China never could have risen to the position of power in the Pacific?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. The gentleman is correct, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. I yield three additional minutes to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I refrained from making any public comment on the Far East because 2 years ago I strongly supported Chiang Kai-shek. I reached the conclusion then that the people of China had lost confidence in him and the will to fight. I would like to ask my friend—he made reference to Hainan, and I am refraining from making statements now because I want always to look at the national interests of our country—the gentleman referred to the island of Hainan. Some several months ago Nationalist China had that island, did they not?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. That is correct.

Mr. McCORMACK. And it was captured by the Communists?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Yes.

Mr. McCORMACK. How many Communists captured the island? Does the gentleman remember?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I am sorry; I cannot tell.

Mr. McCORMACK. Not more than twenty or twenty-five thousand.

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I believe the Nationalist troops were ready to abandon it and move to Formosa.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; they had 130,000 troops there, the Nationalists. I would like to know how many Nationalist troops there were on Hainan and how many Communist troops invaded it and captured it, this island that the gentleman named here.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ARMSTRONG. I yield.

Mr. JUDD. I think I can answer the gentleman from Massachusetts. It had been decided in about December of 1949

by the Nationalist forces in Formosa that they would withdraw from Hainan, but before they could withdraw the first Communist attack came across the little gap of water between the mainland and Hainan, and the generalissimo, so I am advised reliably, did not want to pull out immediately under pressure but withdrew gradually. His men stood off 11 attacks in the process of evacuating. When the twelfth attack came it was accompanied by the infiltration and defection of one Nationalist regiment in Hainan. It was the break-up of that regiment which brought the end.

Mr. McCORMACK. But I want to know how many Nationalist troops there were there.

Mr. JUDD. I think the gentleman has correctly stated, about 130,000.

Mr. McCORMACK. How many Communists were in the attacking force?

Mr. JUDD. That is hard to say; I do not think there is any reliable information.

Mr. McCORMACK. As I remember the figure it was about 25,000.

Mr. JUDD. I do not think the gentleman can substantiate that.

Mr. McCORMACK. That may be so, but the number of Communists was considerably less than the number of Nationalists; and the Communists won because the Nationalists had somehow lost the will to fight.

Mr. JUDD. And why should not they after our repeated announcements that they were finished? Originally the Nationalist troops had plenty of will to fight, but we insisted they cease fire instead. Marshall's criticism when he went over there was because they had too much will to fight. He helped destroy their will to fight, although I do not suggest he realized what he was doing. If you will help the Nationalists a little again, especially with moral support, you will find the will to fight will come back almost overnight.

(Mr. ARMSTRONG asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to rise or to fall to such mundane subjects as this appropriation bill after the interesting remarks of the gentleman from Missouri on the very dramatic subject that he dealt with. Unfortunately, however, we do have to have appropriations and that means appropriation bills, and that means that some of us have to sit here and suffer through them.

Let me say at the outset as a member of this committee that I have enjoyed enormously working with this group of delightful, distinguished, and, high-minded gentlemen who compose its membership on both sides of the aisle; in fact, I may say that in the committee under the genial chairmanship of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and the able minority member from

California [Mr. PHILLIPS], the ranking Republican member, there is no aisle.

I am not going to make any attempt to review this enormous budget for 25 or 26 agencies; I want to confine myself to one single point, a point as to which this Congress, can really do something and do something constructive. Anyone who sits in a subcommittee of this character, and I think this subcommittee has the largest budget of any except the armed services which, of course, now dwarfs everything else, must feel as I do. We have had the experience of listening to the budget demands of the sacred cows, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, Veterans' Administration, Maritime Commission, and others, all of these sacred agencies vested with the aura of national defense, agencies that come in blithely, happily, uninspected and unsupervised by Congress, lay down their budgets for billions and billions of dollars and expect to have them granted and they generally are. The member who sits there and feels this flood pouring over him is in very much the same position as a man at the foot of Niagara Falls with his mouth wide open. There is nothing you can do about it. There can be no more helpless feeling.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] in his remarks made a number of points directed to Members of Congress, members of State legislatures and municipalities as to what each in his particular situation can do to try to save the United States from bankruptcy through unlimited appropriations, which lead to inflation and disaster. Here is one thing that the Members of this House can do and as to which, in my humble judgment, we have all be recreant and derelict in our duty.

All I ask is that we see to it that the committee is properly equipped and staffed to do the job that has to be done and can be done. Mind you, we could not have better men than these gentlemen who serve us as executive secretaries, such as William Duvall. There is not a better or abler man for the job, there is not a better assistant than Mr. Skaren, who works night and day on this bill, as do their associates on the other subcommittees. But, Mr. Chairman, the executive secretaries to these committees are only individuals, one or two of them, and they are not in position to investigate as should be investigated the great agencies over which we have jurisdiction.

Now, what we do, what Members of Congress do, in allowing this Appropriation Committee to face the Executive forces, so to speak, across the table, wholly unequipped, wholly disarmed, is really a dereliction of a fundamental duty; that is, to keep alive and effective the one real constitutional power remaining in our hands through which we can keep control of the Government of the United States and protect our freedom. I refer to the appropriation power. It is the fundamental power, it is the heart of our representative free system of government. We have let it fall into a very sad state, Mr. Chairman, when we let an appropriation subcom-

mittee sit across the table without having had the benefit of a searching and comprehensive investigation of those great agencies all through the year, 12 months of the year, so that when they appear before your subcommittees the members would be armed with reports from reliable experts as to what is going on in those agencies, how efficiently they are operating, how economically, or the reverse, so that we have something to go on.

It is easy enough, perhaps, for men of usual industry and intelligence to deal with smaller agencies with a six or seven billion budget, such as the Federal Trade Commission or the Security Exchange Commission. That amount is without comprehension. That kind of operation can be reduced to a standard, to work loads and all those other criteria. But what about the Atomic Energy Commission that spends \$1,200,000,000 operating the greatest industry in the United States, spending billions and billions of dollars in great new construction work? What about the Veterans' Administration that spends five or six billion dollars in every known form of expenditure? What about the Tennessee Valley Authority that runs a great power plant, that runs navigation controls and builds dams, that is now building enormous new facilities?

Who investigates them? Who can come to us and speak as agents of the Congress and say: Here is how your money is being spent. Here is where you can save.

Mr. Chairman, in the Eightieth Congress we did begin to set up such an investigatory staff. I sat on two subcommittees where important agencies, the Veterans' Administration, Maritime Commission and Public Housing, were being considered. We had the benefit of a careful, searching 12 months' investigation right on the ground by experts who came to us and said: Gentlemen, here is the story on these agencies. This is where they are wrong, this is where they are wasting your money and the taxpayers' money. This is what might be done about it.

It gave that committee a chance to go to work. I say, Mr. Chairman, that every Member of this House should seriously consider this proposition. Everyone should insist upon providing this committee with the kind of a staff of experts that can cover all of the big agencies of Government on a 12 months' basis, so that when your subcommittee and your subcommittee members come to meet these great budget requests they will be able to do so with some semblance of intelligence.

Mrs. BOSONE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mrs. BOSONE. I should like to say that the gentleman from New York has, to my mind, made sense out of his argument today.

Mr. COUDERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mrs. BOSONE. Is it not true that if we follow the gentleman's suggestion, we would not need these expensive klieg

light and other special investigations? Would this not bring the facts 12 months out of the year to the people who should have them? In that way you would get at the real facts and probably save millions of dollars.

Mr. COUDERT. The distinguished gentleman said it better than I could. I think that is undoubtedly true. Particularly with the membership of this committee, you would have certainly businesslike and serious approach; kind of a continual year-round investigation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I, too, want to congratulate the gentleman from New York. I believe he has touched on one of the greatest challenges to the survival of our free economy. Time after time I have contended congressional appropriation committees could save millions through constant surveys of Federal spending agencies by specially trained experts.

Mr. COUDERT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER].

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, I have no quarrel with the Committee on Appropriations at any time in their endeavor to save the funds of our National Treasury, and to protect the taxpayers; in fact, I am greatly interested in their efforts along that line. I think in considering the legislation that the Committee on Appropriations now offers in this appropriation bill, some of the history of the merchant marine should be reviewed. It so happens when I became a Member of the Congress I was placed on the Merchant Marine Committee of this House, along with other Members who have left that committee and gone to the Committee on Appropriations and various other committees. If we recall the situation we found ourselves in in 1916, it would be interesting to enlarge upon it, but time does not suffice. We found ourselves in a position where we could not transport our troops abroad. We had to appeal to our allies to transport our armies and our supplies across the Atlantic Ocean. I know one man personally who went to France in a British ship, a freighter, sleeping in a hammock. The hammocks were 12 high and 12 deep. The ship had a Chinese crew and five or six British citizens for officers. During the war we built many types of ships and the question of the disposal of the war fleet after the armistice arose and there was a great controversy, and it is said and the record shows that a great scandal occurred. With that history before them the Merchant Marine Committee of the House began hearings on a bill that eventually became the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, declaring that the American flag should still fly on the high seas and at least 50 percent of the commerce of the United States should be carried in American bottoms. That great Virginian, that great American who has gone on to his reward, the Honorable Otis Bland, championed this bill and brought it to perfec-

tion; perfection at that time, so the House said and so the Congress said, because it passed the House and passed the Senate and became the law of the land. That bill was to foster and perpetuate the American merchant marine to carry our commerce and for aid and assistance of the national defense. It was recognized at that time that the American merchant marine could not live and could not survive in competition with the types of seagoing vessels that were furnished by foreign nations with cheap labor, with no protection for life at sea, and with no comforts for the men that go down to the sea in ships. In that bill certain provisions were written for the American sailor, for the American man that made his life at sea, to protect and carry on his vocation and to carry on the history that had been written down through the years in brilliant feats of the American Navy and the American-flag ships of commerce. Then we began subsidies and then we began aid to construction. Then we gave aid to competition with foreign ships.

At the approach of the Second World War we had quite a reserve fleet in this Nation. The question arose, Would we help those in Europe who were fighting what we said at that time was the battle of civilization, the battle of Christianity, the battle of freemen to live on the face of this earth, and worship as they pleased and participate in democratic governments, and so forth. This country gave aid to the British Government, and to the French Government. We gave ships and we gave other materials.

Then the German submarine hordes destroyed great numbers of the foreign ships then plying the seas, and this caused the rise in value of the American reserve fleet. We, desiring to keep these ships under the American flag, did sell them very cheaply to the operators, to operators who were willing to venture in business, to operators who were willing to send their vessels into the submarine zones, to operators who were enticed by high freight rates at a peril not only of the vessel but to American sailors.

At that time the Committee on Merchant Marine of this House called the then Administrator of the Maritime Commission, Admiral Land, in executive session and in open session, and questioned him about the sale of these vessels; yes, the sale of these vessels at \$5 per ton, and so forth.

I remember the remark Amiral Land made to a question of mine. I said, "It is known, and we know, that eventually we will be drawn into this conflict, yet we are selling ships here at \$5 and \$6 a ton." He said to me, "Why, they are nothing but old crates." They were 10, 15, 20, and 25 years old. For a substantial purpose, for substantial and far-reaching and lasting commerce, no operator with any vision of business would have bought them and put them in the trade. Only did they purchase them on account of the times and the risks that the ships would incur. The price was cheap but the risk was great.

So we were drawn into the conflict. The conflict was pushed on our shore, on the coast of North Carolina, and on the

northern coast. Ships were sunk right off my congressional district day after day. Then we went into the war. The President of the United States or someone in authority called Admiral Land and said, "We must have ships. Get them." What provision of Congress was made to get the ships? We were in an emergency. I am not trying to defend the Maritime Commission of that day; I am thinking that in justice and in fairness the history should be here reviewed. Jerry Land went out and produced the ships. He made some terrible bargains, as we see them today. He made some terrible contracts for ship construction, as the committee saw at that time, and we called him in on the carpet.

Then the war was over. We won this last war just as much through the efforts of the American seaman as we did through any doughboy or any infantry soldier or aviator or anybody else that fought in France or fought in Italy or fought in Africa. The men that carried the supplies on the Murmansk run were continuously under attack; and history will show it. History will show how many vessels and men we lost. We are beginning to forget it.

Then the war was over and we had more ships than we knew what to do with. Nobody was interested in them. Just like the supplies that were left in Europe by the Army and the Navy. Then your Merchant Marine Committee of the House had before them the problem of the preservation of this fleet and the writing of a Ship Sales Act. To the credit of the men who served on that committee, they labored long and hard. The testimony lasted for months. It was months and months before the bill was written and submitted to the House. The House passed the bill, the Senate passed the bill, and the bill became law—to sell and preserve the American fleet which we had created then for the future protection of the national defense.

At the time we discussed the rule I expressed myself only, and only arose in opposition to the rule because of my interest in the prerogatives and the jurisdiction of the legislative committees. I have a great deal of sympathy with what the gentlemen on the Committee on Appropriations are endeavoring to do. This question of fair compensation in the act of 1936, section 902, I think it is, has always provoked and worried me. Nevertheless you gentlemen who are constitutional lawyers will have to decide that question yourselves. I am greatly interested, if possible, in some way to amend that section of the 1936 act, for I do not think—and I cannot get my mind and heart and soul to believe that where we sold these ships at such marked-down prices those who bought the ships should not be willing to make some concession in the resale or charter of these ships to the Government in case of emergency.

It must also be taken into consideration that in this ship subsidy construction program we required the companies to put in certain facilities that are applicable to the national defense and which are not necessary or usable in commerce. That point is overlooked. Other features have to go into the ship

that the commercial operator does not desire. So much for that phase of it.

About the investigation that was carried on by the Merchant Marine Committee of the House which I sat on for months. We completely annihilated and routed the old Maritime Commission. We exposed many things that they should never have done, but which at the time I know because of their doing was the emergency that the country was in, at the time that the shortcomings or mis-administration was carried on. That should be taken into consideration in condemning the old members of the board. I think Admiral Jerry Land is a fine American citizen. It worried me and it hurt me at that time to see him so maligned and abused. But yet we did find things which showed the admiral was very negligent in his administration and that his office was very negligent in their administration and that other men connected with the old Maritime Commission were either ignorant or very negligent.

Now we come to the proposals in this bill, not only in the bill itself if it becomes law, but in the report, which the officials of the Maritime Commission advised the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries this morning would be a directive to them in carrying out the provisions that were written in the bill with respect to contract sailings. These contracts that are made by the Maritime Commission are not made for a year. They are long-term contracts—5 and 10 years. They are contracts that a ship operator must prepare himself for; contracts that require him to make scheduled sailings back and forth to European, Pacific and Asiatic ports. There have to be special arrangements made by the transportation company to fulfill the contracts. There are all kinds of considerations and conditions beyond, I expect, the knowledge of the average Member of this House; some of them were surprising to me. As you will see from the report, the committee requests the Maritime Commission as follows: "To distribute the number of voyages equitably among all shipping interests in order that each company may have a fair share of the subsidies provided by the Administration."

Mr. Chairman, that is simply impossible. If the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] at this point wants to challenge that statement I yield to him.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not desire to challenge the gentleman's statement, but I do desire to make these observations, that this act has tended to develop a monopoly in the shipping industry.

Mr. BONNER. I will answer that in just a minute. You are going to have a monopoly by this very provision.

Mr. THOMAS. Just a minute, now; let me make my observation, then the gentleman can controvert them.

When this act went into effect in 1936 you had 15 or 16 subsidized operators, and it all boiled down to what we now refer to as the Club 13. You have fewer today than you had when it first

went into effect, and will as long as the gentleman's great committee fails to amend the Shipping Act of 1936, whereby you give to the shipping interests every conceivable fair advantage at the expense of the taxpayer in the form of 10-year contracts. Now getting back to the gentleman's statement, they are now engaged in the making of those contracts.

Mr. BONNER. The contracts are already made.

Mr. THOMAS. No; wait a minute; they are expiring all the time, are they not?

Mr. BONNER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. THOMAS. Just pass it around to somebody else; that is the way to break them.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, there is the answer, pass them around to somebody else. Who can you pass them to? Who has the facilities? Who has the ability? Who owns the ships? Does any Member of this House own a fleet of vessels that they can pass around to you? Or do you know anybody that it can be passed to other than operating people in the shipping industry?

It is true—and I regret that I have not my table with me—that some companies have two and three hundred contract-sailing voyages; but the reason they have got them is because they have the ability and facilities to contract for them. You will notice another company that has only 5, 10, or 25 contracts. The reason they have no more is because they have neither the ships nor the facilities to contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one additional minute.

Mr. BONNER. I know time is so valuable here this afternoon; nobody seems to be asking for it. I merely wanted to make my position clear and I appreciate the gentleman's efforts.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman for his fine words.

Mr. BONNER. I really think the House ought to know something about

what the merchant marine is for. Can the gentleman from Texas spare me any time?

Mr. THOMAS. We have already yielded to our distinguished friend 20 minutes on this side. We have only 2 hours and the time is allocated.

Mr. BONNER. Can the gentleman from California yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Our time is committed.

Mr. BONNER. Well, I am through, let it go at that.

I hope the House uses the full time this afternoon because there are many facts that have not been developed, and I do not think it ought to be passed over and let it be said there is not some virtue and value and merit in the merchant marine of this country.

I think it is a slap in the face of the fine gentleman who made a sacrifice to come to Washington, Admiral Cochrane, to take over the maritime affairs and clean up what has been done in the past and show that it can be operated in a commendable manner—as it should be. And I am confident Admiral Cochrane will if given the proper opportunity.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I can let the gentleman have a couple of minutes. When I said our time was committed I meant that the time was allocated. We can give the gentleman time by taking it away from somebody else but we gladly squeeze out 3 minutes for him.

Mr. BONNER. I had understood that all the time was not going to be used.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would the gentleman like 3 minutes?

Mr. BONNER. I would appreciate it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. THOMAS. We yield the gentleman another 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 6 minutes.

Mr. BONNER. Mr. Chairman, it certainly is not my pleasure to get up here and try to defend what has been done in the past by the Maritime Commission. I am just as critical of them as is the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr.

WIGGLESWORTH] or anyone in the House, and I know he is honest about that. But there is something to be said in their defense.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is quite a fine gentleman. He is fair, he is one of the most able Members of the House, he is honest, he is rendering a great service to this Nation. I am in favor of economy. I have given a lot of my time in the last 2 months or more pointing out some of the terrible negligence on the part of the leaders of our national defense. The committee I am a member of, and which I have the honor to head, has certainly pointed out conditions that should be corrected by legislation prepared by the Armed Services Committee of this House, or the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

It was pointed out this morning what these ships were bought and sold for and every word the gentleman said was true. It is revolting. But I want to point to another thing.

Here is a long list of vessels and companies that made claims against the Maritime Commission for losses. First, here is the American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. that made a claim for \$1,300,000. The Commission offered to settle with them for \$776,000, which was refused. The matter went to the courts and the courts awarded them \$983,000. Of course, the Government had the expense of the court litigation.

Here is another company with a small claim, only \$50,000. The Commission offered \$15,000. The courts awarded \$25,000.

Here is another case where the company requested \$766,000. The Commission offered \$72,500. The courts awarded \$142,500.

There are some here that are much higher than that. Here is one, for instance, where the company requested \$1,498,000. The Commission offered to settle for \$400,000. The courts awarded \$825,000. They run all the way through on about that percentage basis. The complete table is as follows:

Just compensation cases decided by the courts, Sept. 1, 1950

Vessel	Court citation	Owner's claim	Just compensation determined by WSA	Just compensation determined by court
Alaskan.....	<i>American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. v. United States</i> , Southern District of New York, No. A 133-397, decided Jan. 21, 1949; 85 F. Supp. 815 (D. C. N. Y. 1949).	\$1,350,000.00	\$776,003.00	\$983,250.00
Cheerio.....	<i>Shain E. Baitary v. United States</i> , eastern district of South Carolina, Civil Action No. 1138, decided Nov. 28, 1944.	14,400.00	11,500.00	14,400.00
Dona Aurora.....	<i>De La Rama Steamship Co. v. United States</i> , southern district of New York, No. A 134-158, decided July 27, 1950.	1,960,000.00	\$1,333,333.33	\$982,000.00
Elna.....	<i>Ramselius v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 48588, decided May 19, 1950:			
	Value.....		\$147,700.00	\$188,025.00
	Charter hire.....		\$49,512.04	\$139,138.50
Gene.....	<i>Kendall v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 46199, decided Apr. 7, 1947; 108 Ct. Cls. 497 (1947).	50,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00
Geoanna.....	<i>Seven-up Bottling Co. v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 46868, decided Dec. 2, 1946; 107 Ct. Cls. 402 (1946); cert. den. 332 U. S. 757 (1947).	175,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00
George Washington.....	<i>Eastern Steamship Lines v. United States</i> , Circuit Court of Appeals, First Circuit, No. 4366, decided Dec. 31, 1948; 171 F. (2d) 589 (C. C. A., 1st, 1948).	1,739,872.00	667,500.00	1,100,000.00
Governor Cobb.....	<i>Trailerships, Inc. v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 45923, decided Apr. 1, 1946; 106 Ct. Cls. 215 (1946).	600,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00
Hourless.....	<i>Wilson v. United States</i> , District Court, Massachusetts, No. 2237, O. A. decided Nov. 12, 1943.	12,500.00	4,000.00	4,000.00
International.....	<i>Smith-Douglas, Inc. v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 46289, decided Dec. 6, 1948; 81 F. Supp. 215 (1948).	586,592.05	\$236,018.78	\$290,000.00
MacArthur.....	<i>Richard S. Cors v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 46796, decided Jan. 5, 1948; 110 Ct. Cls. 66 (1948); 337 U. S. 325 (1949).	20,000.00	9,000.00	15,500.00
Maitland No. 1.....	Commissioner's Report, July 12, 1950 (rehearing). <i>Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Nav. Co. v. U. S.</i> , Court of Claims, No. 46435, decided Dec. 6, 1948; 112 Ct. Cls. 240 (1948); 338 U. S. 396 (1949); 116 Ct. Cls. —; 1950 A. M. C. 681.	766,128.00	72,500.00	\$142,500.00

Footnotes at end of table.

Just compensation cases decided by the courts, Sept. 1, 1950—Continued

Vessel	Court citation	Owner's claim	Just compensation determined by WSA	Just compensation determined by court
Mariner.....	<i>Charles Zubik v. United States</i> , Western District, Pennsylvania, No. 2815, decided June 22, 1945; 61 F. Supp. 4 (W. D. Penn. 1945).	\$15,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$10,000.00
Mary Kay.....	<i>Hugo Menke v. United States</i> , Northern District, California, No. 22447-R, decided July 21, 1945.	17,000.00	6,500.00	6,500.00
Mayflower.....	<i>Brookfoot v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 47091, decided Mar. 7, 1949; 113 Ct. Cls. 280 (1949).	300,000.00	12,670.00	30,000.00
Mizpah.....	<i>McDonald v. United States</i> , Court of Claims, No. 45876, decided June 5, 1950.	435,750.00	116,000.00	175,000.00
N. G. Araras.....	<i>John E. Green v. United States</i> , Southern District, Florida, No. 818-T, decided July 1945.	14,423.00	9,950.00	11,500.00
Norfolk.....	<i>United States v. Burton Line</i> , 165 F. (2d) 993 (C. C. A. 4th 1948).	9,960.00	398.28	4,000.00
Off Duty.....	<i>Victor F. Sheronas v. United States</i> , District Court, Delaware, Civil Action No. 367, decided August 1946.	11,500.00	8,000.00	6,000.00
P. Kremasco.....	<i>John E. Green v. United States</i> , Southern District, Florida, No. 819-T, decided July 1945.	12,168.00	8,195.00	9,500.00
Pacific.....	<i>Turkington v. United States</i> , 108 Ct. Cls. 571 (1947).	47,500.00	11,500.00	25,000.00
President Warfield.....	<i>Baltimore Steam Packet Co. v. U. S.</i> , 112 Ct. Cls. 469 (1949).	1,934,905.00	525,000.00	990,000.00
Robert Henjes.....	<i>Helen K. Henjes v. United States</i> , 115 Ct. Cls. 264 (1950).	91,900.00	51,781.00	69,000.00
State of Delaware.....	<i>Wilson Line, Inc. v. United States</i> , 111 Ct. Cls. 764 (1948).	642,068.00	275,000.00	488,400.00
State of Maryland.....	<i>Baltimore Steam Packet Co. v. United States</i> , 112 Ct. Cls. 448 (1949).	1,448,000.00	400,000.00	800,000.00
State of Virginia.....	<i>Baltimore Steam Packet Co. v. United States</i> , 112 Ct. Cls. 433 (1949).	1,438,000.00	400,000.00	825,000.00
Stella Maris.....	<i>Brunson v. United States</i> , Southern District, California, No. 3659, O'C Civil, decided Oct. 30, 1944.	22,000.00	13,500.00	15,000.00
Virginia.....	<i>National Bulk Carriers, Inc. v. United States</i> , 169 F. (2d) 943 (C. C. A., 3d 1948).	3,800,000.00	2,100,339.04	3,584,000.00
William C. McFarnahan.....	<i>National Bulk Carriers, Inc. v. United States</i> , 82 F. Supp. 495 (D. C. Del. 1949).	2,612,696.04	1,619,591.07	2,273,502.61
Yorktown.....	<i>Baltimore Steam Packet Co. v. United States</i> , 112 Ct. Cls. 458 (1949).	1,237,100.00	425,000.00	815,000.00
Zoric.....	<i>Robert Capoit v. United States</i> , Eastern District of Louisiana, No. CA 667, decided May 11, 1945.	15,625.00	7,500.00	15,000.00
Total.....			9,436,092.54	15,282,216.11

¹ \$130 per dead-weight ton.² \$75 per dead-weight ton.³ \$95 per dead-weight ton.⁴ No determination made. This figure is based on amount paid on account.⁵ WSA determination was based on a dead weight of 2,082 tons; the court's on a dead weight of 2,507 tons.⁶ \$71 per dead-weight ton.⁷ \$1.25 per dead-weight ton.⁸ \$3 per dead-weight ton.⁹ \$34 per dead-weight ton.¹⁰ The Commissioner found that the value of the vessel as of September 1939 was \$88,800 or \$18 per dead-weight ton.¹¹ \$66 per dead-weight ton.¹² The court originally determined \$161,833.72 but on rehearing reduced the amount to \$142,500.

NOTE.—The court's determinations in the 31 cases amounted to 161.95 percent of Administrator's determinations.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONNER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. Is the gentleman able to tell from his memoranda there what court made the award? Was it the Court of Claims or was it another court?

Mr. BONNER. I do not happen to be a lawyer. I am one of the few laymen in this body and I am proud of it. I respect the great ability of the legal fraternity here and I want to see the courts sustained and so forth. The gentleman can examine this himself. The Court of Claims I imagine.

Mr. JONAS. I thought the gentleman might have that knowledge.

Mr. BONNER. I will say, since the gentleman asked me that question, if that provision in this bill becomes law it will be a heyday for the lawyers because I have asked the Commission myself what they would do with respect to contracts already made. You gentlemen who are attorneys know more about contracts than I do. But certainly a contract with the Government is a pretty sacred sort of thing, I would think, stronger than any contract with an individual in all probability. The Government is going to have an awful job getting away from these contracts.

Mr. JONAS. With reference to the gentleman's statement about the possibility of the lawyers having a heyday, as the gentleman probably recalls he and I served on the same committee together and took up this subject matter. If there is to be a heyday, judging from what little knowledge I gained in serving on that committee, by the action of the Maritime

Commission it is merely switching the heyday away from the Maritime Commission and putting it in the hands of the legal profession, neither of which appeals to me very much.

Mr. BONNER. The gentleman rendered distinguished service on the committee, and his feelings and my feelings are not so far apart, not at all. I regret and I am sorry that all these things transpired, but I must be charitable and say that some of the charges made against the Maritime Commission, which look so awful now, reflect a picture of the time that the contracts and the transactions were taking place as against another time when the picture is entirely different.

Mr. JONAS. In that respect the gentleman is entirely right.

Mr. BONNER. I thank the committee for the privilege of addressing them, but I must say that when the bill is read for amendment I shall offer an amendment which I hope will meet the approval of the committee and the membership of the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

GRAIN FOR INDIA

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Chairman, I am informed, that our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Georgia

[Mr. Cox] said that an effort was being made to put something over in respect to the bill for grain aid to India—giving India and in the present overhanging famine situation there—and that I was trying to work out some plan of mine for another ECA under the guise of that particular bill.

I think the gentleman gives me much too much credit. I happen to be far down in seniority on the Committee on Foreign Affairs and not at all the master mind he wants to make me out to be. Though, I would like very much to be considered as a leader in respect to this India grain bill. Now the reasons why this bill has not been brought to a vote as yet have not been much discussed on the floor and probably the question would not have been raised today had the gentleman not raised it, but it having been raised, I think it is very worthy of the consideration of the House.

We today hear speeches about how our position has suffered in Asia; that the cause of the free peoples has suffered the most damaging blows in Asia, yet we apparently fail to observe that while the Congress is not taking action on this grain aid to India, we are suffering added serious damage to our position there which might well prove to be irreparable.

What is said to deter certain Members is what Mr. Nehru says about his position between the east and the west. Well, I think we know enough about political life in this House so that we can cut through political situations like that in India and get at the heart of the reason for this measure, and that is that this aid to India must come as a good will

gesture from one democracy to another, regardless of who heads it. Let us remember, too, that the measure is now before us as a repayable loan and that India is known for paying her debts.

The riots that have taken place in India recently and the enormous advantage which the Communists take from them is at least in material partly due to the fact that India is not yet getting aid from us in grain, which we have the capability to send them. That is what is proving to be so damaging to our position in the Far East currently.

Let us not forget that there are 600,000,000 people in south and southeast Asia who are not in the Communist column, and two-thirds of those are in India. Yet, so far, we stay our hands from aiding these people contrary to the great democratic and humanitarian traditions of the United States, and at the same time we talk about building up our position in Asia.

Competition is what counts in this world, as well as other factors, and we have competition in respect to giving food aid to India, because the Chinese Communists and the Soviet Russians are moving in where we are leaving a vacuum. They are trying to make their deals with India today, Communist China for 100,000 tons of rice, and Soviet Russia for 1,000,000 tons of wheat. And what kind of deals are they making? We know that people who are desperate for food will make any kind of deals in order to get them food. The Communists will fasten the halter right around the neck of India if we let them. Russia is now trying to tie up all the burlap available in India, and thereby depriving us of one of the most vital materials in the world; and let us ask ourselves whether that is going to do us any good in our own grim struggle against communism.

No; we ought to act on this grain for India bill and it is my deep hope that we will do so now at long last, promptly.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ALLEN].

(Mr. ALLEN of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to follow my distinguished fellow member of the Merchant Marine Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina, because I believe that his experience on that committee, his very fine recollection of the problems that have come before it, will give us as good a basis for judgment as any Member of the House could. I compliment him on his views and I share them.

I would like to say at the outset that I appreciate the cooperation of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]. The provision upon which I am going to comment is found on page 45 at line 12 of the bill and is the provision which limits the number of voyages during any one year. In that connection I was very much concerned because I thought the language which was originally proposed almost indicated that the committee did not wish to have additional shipping concerns come under the subsidy pro-

gram. I submitted language to the gentleman from Texas that might change that apparent indication. He was good enough to include in the proviso which is in the bill one of the phrases which I suggested to him, and I think it does definitely show that it is not the intention that this subsidy program should be limited to those who now have subsidies. However, I also submitted language which would permit an increase in the number of voyages every year to provide voyages for the new people who want to get into the industry. He did not agree on this point. His view was that the new people should be included under the provisions for the total number of voyages. Well, that led us to the situation in which we found ourselves this morning.

Our committee had a meeting, and before it came Mr. Gatov, a member of the Federal Maritime Board and Assistant Administrator under Admiral Cochrane. Mr. Gatov pointed these facts out to us. The shipping operators who are now under the subsidized program have contracts. Most of them, I believe, are 20-year contracts, or 10 years, I have forgotten. Most of them have 3, 4, or 8 years more to run. Under those contracts the operators each agree that they will sail a definite minimum number of voyages during each year, and if they fail to sail those voyages they have broken their contracts.

On the other hand, it is agreed that they may sail a maximum number of voyages, and any number they sail within that maximum the Maritime Administration is bound to pay for. Here is where the squeeze comes. If the operators sail the number of voyages which under their contract they are entitled to sail, they will use up more than the 1,450 voyages which it is proposed to authorize. If they do that, there will obviously be no voyages left for assignment to the other companies which wish to come in.

There are some seven applications, I believe, that are pending for 48 ships that would sail possibly another 400 voyages. Mr. Gatov said that the Administration would not create a deficiency by setting up the voyages for the new operators, and that if the bill stays as it is there will be no new lines started. I am interested in seeing some new lines started. I am more familiar with the Pacific coast situation than any other. I know that the services to China and Japan and the Philippines furnished by two companies have been very valuable in the past few years in carrying the commerce that goes across the Pacific Ocean. I think that we ought to have an expanding merchant marine, and I think there is no question but that this language will stop it.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of California. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. In that particular field, is it not true that these companies have had to go out there and practically reestablish the business that was completely destroyed during the war?

Mr. ALLEN of California. That is exactly correct. The operators are, in the

main, new people. There is another problem that goes with this. Our subsidy program requires that the shipping companies use American labor, which is accustomed to a higher standard of living than foreign labor. It requires that repairs be made in American yards, where the same situation applies to the standards of American shipyard labor. If we do not have our ships running, we do not have our shipyards operating to take care of them.

I was rather astounded to learn the figures from a letter recently received concerning the shipyards on San Francisco Bay. On April 19, 1951, in the 3 yards which have survived the war, there were 2,250 men employed. A year ago, on July 1, roughly when the Korean incident broke out, there were about 6,600. There has been a decrease of 65.91 percent during that intervening period.

To show what we need in emergency times during World War II, for example, the three yards employed something over 63,000. There has been a 96-plus percent drop-off. If we include the temporary war-industry yards, Kaiser and Marin Ship, and so forth, we now have something like 1 percent of the men working now that we needed during the war period.

I know something about the shortage of ships. Let me give you two or three examples. We had a tramp fleet about 2 years ago consisting of about 1,100 American ships, which was an extraordinary number, but which was required at that time to carry our commerce. During the period of a year it dropped off to about 100. The tramp fleet is not subsidized. It does not survive in foreign competition. At the outset of the Korean War we had about 100 operating. In the nature of things, about half of them were in port and half of them away. We found ourselves with 46 ships available, ready to operate, fully manned and equipped, and available to the military service. It was necessary for us to charter 13 foreign vessels to carry our cargo. The Navy got some Iranian, Greek, Panamanian, Canadian, and British ships to fill the immediate need until we got some of our own ships from the laid-up fleet in operation a few weeks later.

In time of war the passenger ships become troop transports. We now have in operation only three which travel at a speed greater than 22 knots, which is the speed usually attributed to modern enemy submarines. I well remember the personal experience while in the Navy in 1943 of traveling in an old Hog Islander built in 1917 during World War I, traveling at a speed of about 8 knots, unescorted, for 19 days, in waters in which enemy submarines were occasionally operating. Something over 20 of the men aboard were carried in a forward cargo hold, where they had no comforts or conveniences except a temporary stairway installed through the hatch cover, through which there was some ventilation and on which they could reach the open deck. It is not surprising that I should favor the maintenance of a reasonable number of fairly good ships

during peacetime in order that they might be available to give reasonable comfort and safety to the men and materials which are carried in them during wartime.

An operating subsidy in the shipping business is not a guaranty of profits. On the contrary, an operator who makes an unreasonable profit finds the excess applied in reduction of the subsidy. Our laws properly require the use of American labor on American ships and that repairs be made in American shipyards. All but a minor part of the subsidy involved is to offset the disparity between the cost of American labor as against foreign labor with regard to the wages, subsistence, repairs and maintenance of the ships that are subsidized.

I hope that the language of the proviso, which is found on page 45 at line 12 of the bill, will be stricken from it by amendment.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON].

Mr. McKINNON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and also that I may speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. McKINNON. Mr. Chairman, yesterday during the course of the debate our friend and colleague the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] in talking about his amendment made reference to the love life of a tuna. I know oftentimes when you get into something like that you get into something you do not know very much about. I think the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH] got to talking about something there that, while his intentions were good, is a subject about which he cannot claim to be an expert.

I would like to review the program that our tuna industry on the west coast has been engaged in during the past 25 or 30 years. We have built an industry out there that has grown to be the largest fishing industry in the entire United States. In the course of the last few years we have had a lot of complications and a lot of troubles in our fishing operations off the coast of South America and Central America to such a degree that a few years ago the American Government and the Government of Costa Rica and several of the South and Central American governments met and discussed some of the fishing operations and fishing problems that our fleet was involved with. It was hoped that some of the very complicated and bitter controversies that were growing out of the fishing operations in the waters down as far south as the Galapagos Islands could be cleared up and settled in a friendly way. As a result of these talks a convention was formed, and out of that there was formed what is called the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. That Commission was ratified by the other body in 1949, and then it set out its preliminary steps in organization. Exploratory work in developing the biological facts about tuna is particularly needed.

In our particular fishing industry we do not use the seine operation, but we employ large boats, some as long as this room. They ply 6,000 miles south of California, off the coast of South and Central America. They churn the waters with small bait, and when the tuna arrives to take the bait they catch the tuna with hooks. They do not have much trouble with Latin-American governments so far as actually catching the tuna because they are several hundred miles off the coast. But in order to get bait to chum the tuna with, these boats have to put into the coastal waters of the South and Central American countries. In doing so they often run into complications with these governments. These governments fear our industries might take their natural resources, and, while they do not need them today, in some future time they may want this bait fish, and therefore they resent our American boats coming in. As a result they have set up a high tax on fishing rights in those waters.

Our industry men have negotiated from time to time with these governments, but it has been impossible to arrive at satisfactory long-term agreements. We need a larger scope of coverage—one that can only be encompassed by government-to-government discussions and cooperative explorative methods on the habits of the tuna and the bait fish.

I would like to point out to you that this industry represents a big factor in our economy on the west coast. Last year, for instance, 11,000,000 cases of tuna were consumed, which represents an average of 3½ cans per man, woman, and child. It represented about \$100,000,000 valuation. About \$125,000,000 is invested in the industry in the way of canning equipment and boats.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKINNON. I have very limited time, but I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The reason I asked the gentleman to yield to me is because I think there is a distinction which is not being made. What the tuna industry really wants is not necessarily money. They have a very large income. They have been willing to do their own research work. But they have to have certain authority and certain backing from the United States or from some international board before they can do the research that they want to do. That carries out what I said a moment ago on the floor that we have to go out to the States and to private industry and go back to the people and say, "We do not have to pay all that. We can give you help on those things. But why should we put up Federal money when we are \$257,000,000,000 in the red to pay for something that you can afford to pay or the State can afford to pay?"

I think that ought to enter into the discussion and Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. McKINNON. The gentleman has made a very good point and a point that I was going to bring out. Our industry has developed itself independently from

its own private funds. We want to keep independent. We do not want Government interference if we can get away from it. The point is that this industry cannot go to the South American governments. We have to have a Government-to-Government approach, and that is why we have asked the State Department to come in and assist us officially in getting this problem worked out. We are not asking for a free ride at all. We can pay our way, but we must have a Government-to-Government approach to get any action.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McKINNON. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. I have asked the gentleman to yield to me in order that I might emphasize the point that this problem should not be referred to facetiously as one of studying the love life of the tuna fish. There is nothing wrong with studying the love life or sex habits of the tuna fish or the love life or sex habits of halibut as has been done in cooperation with the Canadian Government for almost 30 years. This is an important international problem. It affects a large segment of our population, and affects an industry of which this country may well be proud. It should not be laughed down, as I understand was done yesterday in talking about the love life of raccoons. So far as I am concerned, and I know a little about the subject, the State Department very properly negotiated the treaty and formed the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission because without it you folks on the lower west coast of California could not get the bait you must have to fish for the tuna, and you would have a \$100,000,000 industry ruined. You will find the following article just written by Charles E. Jackson, general manager of the National Fisheries Institute, Inc., highly interesting:

LOVE LIFE OF TUNA, HALIBUT, AND FROGS?

Efforts are unwittingly being made for political purposes to laugh out of existence the work of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission and the Halibut Commission, just as Senator Pat Harrison, by a single speech some twenty-odd years ago, killed research on bullfrogs in the United States for perhaps all time. Meanwhile, frog legs have become an expensive luxury in the United States at prices so high that this valuable food is not available for thousands of people suffering from diabetes who, like other citizens, would like a change in their diet. Had the Fish and Wildlife Service had a reasonable amount of research funds these past years, frog legs might now be available at reasonable cost to diabetic patients. As it is, the supply must come from wild stocks in the southern swamps and from imports from Cuba. Supplies cannot be maintained consistently and the price range is high. Meanwhile, Japan developed a very profitable frog leg industry which employs many people. Senator Pat Harrison's famed ridicule made the news headlines, but destroyed any hope for Federal appropriations for bullfrog research and today the State of Mississippi lacks an industry that might have provided extensive employment for her population and a change in diet for the diabetics of the Nation.

Now the work of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission is threatened by stories going around on Capitol Hill about the love life of the tuna, and a story on the love

life of halibut was printed in a Washington newspaper last week.

Nothing is more dangerous to the fishing industry of America than for responsible persons in public life to ridicule our industry by satirical remarks concerning the sex life of fish and shellfish. The existence of the sea-food industry depends upon sex life to the same extent as does the cattle and hog and poultry industries, yet we seldom hear of farmers' appropriations for research being curtailed because the meat, poultry, and even the honeybee industries are dependent on sex life, as indeed are all agriculture crops, not to mention the perpetuation of humanity itself.

The fishing industry resents these love life stories that are told for the purpose of killing Federal appropriations for research. Indeed, the public itself is gradually becoming aware of the fact that mankind must depend more and more on the products of the sea for maintaining the human race. Those nations recognizing this fact by amply providing research facilities for utilizing the extensive protein and mineral resources of the seas and lakes and rivers will still be around, while those nations who laugh off their responsibilities for sea-food research will be in the category of ancient Rome.

Ask your Congressman why he discriminates against the love life of fish, but encourages the love life of cattle and hogs and corn and cotton. Let him know that the fishing industry resents being laughed out of court, to defeat appropriations.

Fifteen years is a long time, but that much time and effort and patience has been expended to bring the work of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission through an international treaty, and even the exigencies of war do not necessitate complete abandonment of 15 years of work that gives such great promise for the utilization and wise conservation of the tuna resources of North and South America.

Mr. McKINNON. The gentleman makes a very good point.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman.

Mr. McKINNON. I yield.

Mr. MILLER of California. As a former executive of the California Division of Fish and Game, I think I know something about the problem that confronts us. The gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] touched on it when he spoke about it, and the gentleman from California [Mr. McKINNON] touched on it when he spoke about the bait and the so-called lovelife of the sardine, which is used for bait. We nearly lost the sardine industry on the Pacific coast because we were not familiar enough with the biological facts surrounding the propagation of the fish and because we overfished. We have run into great difficulties. I may say that the State of California spends a great sum of money on this each year. What we need is a greater study of the fishery resources of this country which can be increased only by knowing more about its love life.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has again expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield one additional minute to the gentleman from California.

Mr. McKINNON. Mr. Chairman, in closing I would just like to bring home three points: The first is we do not ask for a specific subsidy; we want to be independent. Second, we need to encourage good relationships with the countries south of the border. This convention will assist in better relations with Latin America and a mutual increase in prosperity for all our peoples. Third, if we are going to study the love life of cattle, hogs, and everything else in this country, certainly there can be nothing wrong in studying the love life of the tuna which also is a very important segment of the American economy.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN].

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, about 12 years ago I became interested in the stockpile program for strategic and critical materials. I was amazed to find that we had no law establishing a stockpile. The Military Affairs Committee went about the business of writing a law known on its enactment as Public Law 117 of the Seventy-sixth Congress. That was the first stockpiling law in our Nation's history. In 1946 we revised that law in the Seventy-ninth Congress as Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, which is the present stockpile law.

I have throughout the past 12 years had occasion to study this matter intensively, and I see on the floor here just now men who have worked with me in that field. I refer to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FEN- TON]—I saw him here a moment ago; he is gone now. I have seen several men here this afternoon who have a like interest with mine regarding the welfare and well-being and adequacy of our stockpile of strategic and critical materials. I will say this, that back in 1946 when we wrote Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, the gentleman from North Carolina and I had definitely in mind a yardstick, an objective, to give this Nation a little better protection in the matter of strategic and critical materials for any war challenge that might come. I notice also the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] who has always been active with us.

We have watched this program carefully and very diligently throughout all the years. The objective was set in 1946 before we had what we now recognize as a known adversary; but when the Korean War came along we had not achieved over 34 percent of the planned objective of what was originally estimated as our need. When the Korean War came along those needs were also boosted tremendously, so that here even with the added acquisitions of the past year we have still only approximately 40 percent of the stockpile on hand.

I am very pleased with the stepped-up record of the responsible officials of the Munitions Board and GSA in the matter of the acquisition of stockpiles during the past year. But I was alarmed when I saw in this bill no item for additional funds for stockpiling. I then turned to

the hearings and the committee report. I find from the hearings reference to the fact that there is a billion-dollar item in the President's budget message, and also that there is a plan for the Committee on Appropriations to take that matter up later on. May I inquire of the chairman of the subcommittee if that is not the plan?

Mr. THOMAS. First, may I make an observation, then I will answer the question. This subcommittee wants to commend the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. MARTIN] for his careful study and hard work on the stockpiling program. A large part of its success is certainly due to his untiring efforts.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say that at no time in the last 3 years or any other time—if I am in error I wish to be corrected but if my memory serves me correctly—has this committee ever denied one 5-cent piece for the stockpiling of critical material. As a matter of fact, in the fiscal year 1951 here is what this committee granted them in dollars and cents: First, in the 1950 bill we gave them \$525,000,000, no reduction, for the stockpiling of critical material. In 1951 they came in with a regular bill requesting \$605,000,000, which was granted. There was a supplemental bill for 1951, \$598,637,000, then a second supplemental in 1951 for \$1,834,000,000, a total for 1951 of \$3,038,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman three additional minutes.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman very much. I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. The total we have given, the gentleman from Iowa should know, in 1951 alone was \$3,038,548,370. The total we have given to date, including both cash and contract, is \$4,458,548,370. The total they have on hand, which may interest the gentleman from Iowa, presently is \$1,623,543,734.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. That is not yet expended?

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is not yet expended.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman. That brings out the information I wanted to have in this discussion.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is not obligated.

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. I thank the gentleman from Texas and the gentleman from California for the information. I think it is highly important to get that before the Nation today in the course of this debate because the absence of any fund for stockpiling of strategic and critical materials in this appropriation bill may be misunderstood. I understand from the hearings that you are going to give the budget item for stockpiling further attention in the near future and I am behind that 100 percent.

This stockpile is the point where we start the adequacy of our defense. This is where we look to get the materials to build modern weapons, and we need

more and more modern weapons and we cannot get them unless we have these particular materials. I know there is controversy in private industry about this stockpiling. I know that we were very wise when we placed in Public Law 520 of the Seventy-ninth Congress that no part of the stockpile material could be taken out of the stockpile without authority from the Congress. It is because there are people who are watching that stockpile with an eye to getting some of it for their needs for civilian production that we have got to be careful. But we cannot have better insurance than this stockpile if we are going to match our strength against a world power at any time in the future. That is my real deep concern in the matter.

I commend the committee and hope they will continue their attention in this field and appreciate their giving me this information. I am looking forward to further developments. I am not going to stop with just this committee because I am going to keep everlastingly on the trail of the Munitions Board—they know it down there, I do not have to acquaint them with the fact I am constantly on their trail—also GSA—to make sure that they do not take their eyes off the real objective—that we may have an adequate national defense stockpile as the protection that we are entitled to have. Our action on these appropriation bills will help guarantee to my son and his buddies who are now fighting in Korea, that we are back of them with the sinews of war.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I have requested these few minutes to make an inquiry with respect to only one or two items in this bill. One of them is with regard to the Government's contribution to the retirement fund of the Civil Service Commission. I notice the appropriation calls for \$300,000,000 while the amount requested was \$320,000,000. The request has been cut by \$20,000,000. I think the membership of the House should know that we really do not save anything by reducing this particular item. The fact remains that the retirement fund lacks about \$5,000,000,000 of being actuarially sound. In other words, it would take approximately \$5,000,000,000 if the retirement fund were placed on a basis similar to that of life insurance companies.

The other matter I wanted to call attention to is the appropriation for the Comptroller General's Office.

It appears the committee has seen fit to reduce considerably the amount requested by the Office of Comptroller General. In all probability the members of the committee felt they had reasons for doing it, but I just want to say this is one agency of the Government that is an extremely important one, and is efficiently operated and managed. After all, it is the arm of Congress. It is the

auditor. It is the watchdog for the Congress. It is headed by a very distinguished and able American, a man who is in my judgment doing an excellent job in his position. This is one agency that I would not want to see crippled in any respect.

In looking at the hearings it would appear that this committee has seen fit to cut down some of the top-flight positions for that office and has also reduced the amount of funds. I would like to have that explained, because I do not want this particular agency crippled in any respect. To reduce its efficiency and its ability to carry on will cost the Government many times in expenditures what might be saved by comparatively small reductions to this agency.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to our distinguished friend from Kansas that the committee shares his point of view exactly 100 percent. It is an agency that is an arm of the Congress. As a matter of fact, they have a tremendous budget, and we reduced them a little less than \$500,000, and that reduction has come about by virtue of the fact that they transferred some of their activities to the Post Office Department where heretofore have been in the General Accounting Office. Instead of cutting down the top-flight positions, I will say to the gentleman from Kansas, if he will read the report carefully, we did a little legislating, and I hope the House will forgive us, but we increased his top-flight positions by five. He wanted eleven and we gave him five.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate that. This is one agency that is headed by a group of outstanding, efficient men.

Mr. THOMAS. I know the gentleman will agree with us and he will not think we are sinning when we gave him those five.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Certainly not. If the Comptroller General felt he should have more than five in those higher positions, he would favor doing so. He would not ask for them unless they were needed. He would be sure to select capable men qualified under civil service, and as I stated before, expenditures here will mean greater economies in other departments of the Government.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman made a fine statement, and we greatly appreciate it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, earlier today I opposed this rule because I considered that the provisions in this bill, especially as they relate to housing, were manifestly unfair and unjustifiable. No one can deny that there is still a great shortage in housing; but, unfortunately, my Republican friends, especially the leaders, never seem to realize that the ex-servicemen and the people of this Nation are entitled to have a roof over their heads. I called their attention to

it years ago. Unfortunately, they have always more or less opposed housing legislation. In this bill they actually scuttled the laws that we passed in aid of housing, which I greatly regret. Of course, they did that under the pretense that they desire economy and to save money, which is only said on the floor of the House for political reasons and for no other. They have even inveigled some of the Democrats to vote with them to make possible the adoption of some of these outrageous restrictions as to public housing.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. I agree with what the gentleman has said. In committee I opposed the provisions of the bill relating to housing. As a matter of fact, the Bureau of the Budget attempted to cut the 10-percent allotment to public housing which had been created by the Public Housing Act of 1949, when it was thought there would be 810,000 housing units started this year. That was the reason for the cut of public housing units from 135,000 to 75,000 by the Bureau of the Budget. I agree with the gentleman, we need more. But certainly this cut is unwarranted.

Mr. SABATH. I agree with the gentleman. The other side does not object to using the materials for the construction of plants here and there, many of them unnecessary, but when it comes to housing they always seem to be opposed to it, and I have called their attention to it, that the people will resent it, and they will.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is it the contention of the gentleman that only the Federal Government can build houses?

Mr. SABATH. Oh, no. You know that I have advocated that private industry should build houses, but, unfortunately, up to a few years ago, they failed because we failed to adopt the legislation, due to the opposition of you gentleman on that side. Had we adopted the laws that were recommended by President Roosevelt 15 and 12 years ago, there would have been no shortage of housing today; but at that time, when we could have built houses for perhaps 50 cents of the dollar value today, you objected; your party is responsible for the great shortage that exists today, where the tenants are being mulcted by the owners of apartment buildings to such an extent that it is really, in many instances, an outrage and a crime.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am sorry we did not build the houses then—

Mr. SABATH. I am glad the gentleman agrees with me.

Mr. PHILLIPS. By private ownership; but does not the gentleman think that regulation X is the main impeding restriction we have today?

Mr. SABATH. I would not say that because I have not studied that problem.

All I want to say in conclusion is this: A great deal has been said about the

Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I say this, that our committee 2 years ago started that investigation. It is due to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HART], its present chairman, and many of its members, that the old Board, that was altogether too liberal, from my viewpoint, and that I criticized, was eliminated. The new Board is trying to safeguard the rights and interests of our Treasury and our country.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. HARDY].

(Mr. HARDY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, in looking over the report on this appropriation bill, I was somewhat puzzled by one of the recommendations dealing with the estimates of the General Services Administration. In serving as a member of this body it has been my pleasure to work with the Administrator of General Services Administration on several matters and although this agency has not been in operation long I have been impressed with the abilities of the Administrator and the manner in which the activities of the General Services Administration are managed and supervised. I have also familiarized myself somewhat with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act, as amended by Public Law 754 of the Eighty-first Congress. As I recall, this legislation was one of the first enactments of the Congress implementing the recommendations of the Hoover Commission. It merged several semiautonomous bureaus and administrations into the General Services Administration, vesting the complete authority for the management of affairs in the Administrator. As previously indicated, this legislation was consonant with the recommendations of the Hoover Commission to eliminate the specific legislative authorities running directly to bureaus or constituent units of organization which, of course, tended to hamper or restrict the authority of the head of an agency to manage his agency's affairs in accordance with his judgment.

The recommendation of the committee to which I allude is contained on page 10 of the report wherein it is stated as follows:

The committee is of the opinion that it would be helpful to the Congress, the Bureau of the Budget, and to GSA if funds for the Public Buildings Service were submitted in a separate appropriation paragraph. As pointed out heretofore, this item constitutes nearly 90 percent of the entire operating expense appropriation and consists, to a large degree, of fixed charges. The new appropriation item should include all sums required for the administration and operation of activities under the Public Buildings Service from the Commissioner down, consisting of the rental of space, operation, and maintenance of buildings in and outside the District of Columbia, space acquisition and utilization, and related activities. The committee requests, therefore, that the Bureau of the Budget, with the assistance of

GSA, submit this portion of the operating expense item as a separate appropriation paragraph in the 1953 budget.

To me, this appears to be completely incompatible with the intent of Congress in enacting the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and vesting the authority and complete responsibility for the management of the affairs and activities of the General Services Administration within the Administrator. Likewise, this recommendation seems to me to be in conflict with the objectives and legislative concepts as expressed by the Congress in the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950.

The recommendations of the Hoover Commission and provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act recognize the necessity of eliminating duplicative management and administrative elements of related activities. They permit the responsible administrative official, in this case the Administrator of General Services Administration, to consolidate such unnecessary and overlapping independent activities. An essential ingredient of this facility is the establishment of an appropriation structure which is consonant with this over-all management concept. The relative proportions of funds to be utilized on individual programs under the single general management actually are not significant.

Without reasonable consolidation and without control in the Administrator, budgeting, financing, accounting, and reporting transactions are multiplied in almost geometric proportion. Information recently developed by the Expenditures Committee points up the almost unbelievable amount of paper work required in procurement and related financing and accounting operations at the Detroit Ordnance Arsenal. The proposed change in the appropriation structure of the General Services Administration differs only in degree and not in principle.

The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 provides in section 113 (a) that—

The head of each executive agency shall establish and maintain systems of accounting and internal control designed to provide: (1) Full disclosure of the financial results of the agency's activities; (2) adequate financial information needed for the agency's management purposes; (3) effective control over and accountability for all funds, property, and other assets for which the agency is responsible, including appropriate internal audit; (4) reliable accounting results to serve as the basis for preparation and support of the agency's budget requests, for controlling the execution of its budget, and for providing financial information required by the Bureau of the Budget under section 213 of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23); (5) suitable integration of the accounting of the agency with the accounting of the Treasury Department in connection with the central accounting and reporting responsibilities imposed on the Secretary of the Treasury by section 114 of this part.

I had thought that in accordance with the authorities conferred upon the Administrator by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and the legislative intent of the Congress with

respect to budget and accounting matters, that this agency's budget has been presented in a manner which reflects reliable financial effects of each and all of its functions and activities. If this is not the case I feel sure the GSA can and will perform properly under existing appropriations structure.

Furthermore, it is my understanding that this agency is attempting to streamline its budget and accounting operations and plans to make a further appropriation consolidation, subject to the approval of the Appropriations Committee, which will lessen their accounting burden but will at the same time enable and permit them to report to Congress the full disclosure of the financial results of each individual activity of the agency.

Of course, as the members of this body know, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 was, in fact, a legislative enactment and sanction of the joint accounting improvement program currently being conducted by the General Accounting Office, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Treasury Department. Therefore, it follows that the recommendation as contained in the committee report is in conflict with the joint accounting improvement program.

It is therefore of deep concern to me that the Committee on Appropriations should make a recommendation which tends to revert to the adoption of some of the ills as pointed out by the Hoover Commission which will tend to restrict the flexibility of the Administrator of the General Services Administration in the management of one of the most important agencies of the Government, and would place an added and unnecessary accounting burden on the agency.

The proposed changes in the appropriation structure seem to me to tend toward the kind of condition we found at the Detroit Arsenal. I feel certain that the committee does not intend to promote such a condition. I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee one or two questions. I believe it was his committee's primary concern to get before it all information covering the related activities of the General Services Administration. Is that correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. HARDY. You have no particular desire to set up a separate paragraph or to transfer jurisdiction of authority to a unit head, do you?

Mr. THOMAS. That is correct.

Mr. HARDY. And you would not want to take any action which would increase the accounting difficulties or the administrative burden?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. HARDY. If the committee report would carry to that extreme the requirements on General Services you would not insist upon it?

Mr. THOMAS. Let me say to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia, who has certainly carried a tremendous load and who has done so much constructive work along this line, that of all the things the committee is interested in certainly one is to avoid any increase in administrative expense. You can certainly rely upon us that all we want is a clear-cut

picture of all the administrative details. If they can get those details to the committee in any shape, manner, or form we will welcome it. We do not want them to go to any extra trouble. If they can do it without setting up any bookkeeping activities, so much the better from our point of view.

Mr. HARDY. I am deeply grateful to the chairman of the committee.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise, so that the House may enjoy the National Polish Day ceremony.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, may I inquire what time the House will meet tomorrow.

Mr. THOMAS. I will ask unanimous consent later that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to convene tomorrow at 11 a. m.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move the previous question on the motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST), having assumed the chair, Mr. CHELF, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Woodruff, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 271) entitled "An act to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes."

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 51-20.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it convene tomorrow at 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING CLERK TO RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM SENATE AND AUTHORIZING SPEAKER TO SIGN ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the adjournment of the House today, the Clerk be authorized to receive messages from the Senate, and that the Speaker be authorized to sign any enrolled bills and joint resolutions duly passed by the two Houses and found truly enrolled.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to special order heretofore agreed to, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MACHROWICZ] for 2 hours.

POLISH CONSTITUTION DAY

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, in the history and development of modern democratic governments, it is usually the constitution of these governments that sets the standards and the rallying points of advancing political and economic freedom.

The Polish tradition of liberty and democracy found brilliant expression in the 3d of May constitution of 1791, the most democratic constitution to have been promulgated in the Old World up to that time. And it was the only constitution received by any nation without bloodshed. This constitution, expressing the genius and the tradition of the Polish people, recognized the equality of all men, proclaimed religious liberty and established by basic law the freedom of thought and speech. This constitution, this charter of human liberty, was adopted in Poland on the very heels of the American and French revolutions. Thus Poland joined with the new American Republic in enshrining in basic law the ideals of human dignity and liberty.

The similarity between the American Constitution and the Polish Constitution, of Polish liberty and American liberty, was not one of mere coincidence in time. Historic contribution to American independence and to victory in our war of liberation was made by many gallant sons of Poland, whose names are well known in American history, heroes who rushed to these shores as soon as they heard the thrilling call of men to arms in the battle of liberty.

The Polish Constitution of 1791 did not, of course, long endure. The tyrants of Russia, Austria, and Prussia could not tolerate this bold flowering of human spirit. They could not permit, in close proximity to their territory, the spectacle of human dignity, worth, and freedom, this cultivation of the dangerous doctrine of democracy. And so Poland was extinguished as a nation.

Not until 1918, through the intervention of that great President, Woodrow Wilson, was Poland again free. It was President Wilson who then expressed as our American doctrine the position that

every people has the inherent right to determine its own national destiny.

Today again the torch of liberty is extinguished in Poland. And yet the name of Poland should bring warmth to the hearts of every lover of freedom throughout the world. Our United States owes a special debt of honor to the Polish people, they whose heroism has kept alive so long the light of freedom in Eastern Europe. It is Poland which was made the reason for opening of World War II. It is Poland which, ironically enough, we find nevertheless today in the toils of Soviet tyranny and slavery.

There is a tragic injustice in Poland's fate, in view of her glorious record of determination and sacrifice for the cause of liberty throughout the world. But Poland's fate is not unique. In our kind of world there will scarcely be justice for Poland until there is justice for Eastern Europe, justice for all of mankind.

The mask has now been stripped from the face of Communist aggression, and underneath it we find the grim countenance of Soviet imperialism which threatens to engulf not only Europe but eventually all of the world, unless the free people of the world come to an early awakening of the grim truth.

In 1939 Poland had to stand alone and hopelessly outnumbered by the Nazi hordes in its heroic defense of its freedom. The subsequent defeat of Hitler in World War II did not bring relief to stricken Poland. The world was told that Poland would again be free and independent. But the United States had not yet awakened to its responsibilities as a world power and defender of freedom. And so it was that Stalin was able to carry out his diabolical plot against Poland while the rest of the world stood helplessly by and watched a noble, freedom-loving people bludgeoned into submission. The Russian guarantees of free elections and freedom of the press proved to be empty and cynical pledges which they had no intention of fulfilling. Under a brutal campaign of terror, slavery, purges, and tyranny, Poland, a shattered nation, became subjected to Russian generals and Kremlin bureaucrats in Polish uniforms.

The tragic story of Poland is important not only to Poles but to all of the freedom-loving people of the world. It should constantly remind us of two very important lessons. First, it should impress upon our minds the necessity of international cooperation and action through the United Nations to prevent aggression and to protect the independence of small nations. And it should also be an everlasting reminder that when the Russians speak of democracy and promise freedom, they are in reality thinking of tyranny and promising slavery.

But the United Nations, in order to continue to retain the respect of the civilized world, must have a firm determination to act with courage and speed to prevent aggression. It will then again be the hope of mankind and capture the imagination of all peoples, even those living under the iron curtain.

The determination to finally stand up and resist aggression in Korea was a

great step forward. It revived a light of hope to the free people of the world. But let us not let them down again, for we may never have another chance.

Now that the future of our own America is so obviously threatened by the menace of Soviet aggression, it is imperative that all Americans be made aware of what Soviet ruthlessness and what the callousness of Red Russian policy really means.

The American people and the world must be told also and clearly what our policy is, and we must firmly stand by it. This is no time for partisanship and no time to seek partisan capital out of a critical world situation. Nero fiddled while Rome burned. And we today are engaging in an old-fashioned partisan battle while our very existence is at stake.

We have no longer any moral or legal grounds to remain bound to the compacts of Yalta and Tehran. Russia has violated them in spirit and in deed.

But there are some among us today who are willing to make political capital out of the Yalta and Tehran agreements and in the same breath advocate a defeatist policy of isolationism; a policy of refusal to help Europe defend itself against communism, a policy which not only brings bleak gloom and despair to those in Poland and other countries beyond the iron curtain in whom there still remains some hope and confidence, but what is most tragic, a policy which cannot help but bring communism closer to our own shores.

And nowhere in the recent policy speeches in the great debate can we yet find any assurance that those who rise against the Russian despot elsewhere can count on our moral and material support. We seem strangely indifferent to the fate of those on the other side of the iron curtain.

I am thoroughly convinced that the people of Poland, in whom the spirit of freedom and liberty has always burned brightly, cannot and will not submit indefinitely to the rule of their Communist oppressors. I am confident that when the opportunity presents itself, the Polish people will throw off the yoke of dictatorship and again seek the freedom and independence which is their right and their ultimate destiny.

One of our best allies in the coming struggle with Soviet Russia, a struggle which appears to be more certain with every passing day, will be those Polish patriots who have so long made their mark upon the pages of the struggle for liberty throughout the world.

Let us proclaim in ringing words that the free portion of mankind will never reconcile itself to the permanent enslavement of those now subjugated by the Communists; that we shall not consider our job done until there is a complete liberation of all the Sovietized people. Let us break down their awful sense of isolation from the democratic world.

And words alone will not be enough. They must be backed by deeds—dramatic, forthright, and unequivocal. Only then shall we come to the great conflict of our era with clean hands and clean consciences. Only then will we capture

the powerful, and perhaps decisive, weapon represented by the explosive discontents, by the aspirations for freedom, in the Communist dominated part of the world.

President Truman on April 6, 1945, said:

We shall refuse to recognize any Government imposed on any nation by the force of any foreign power.

Let us repeat and implement that pledge with a positive and forceful declaration that we shall never rest until true freedom is restored to all freedom-loving people of the world, and until the obscene shadows of Kremlin power and Kremlin ambitions are lifted by the combined might of freemen on both sides of the iron curtain.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MACHROWICZ. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I should like to commend the gentleman for the scholarly, splendid address he has made, and to join with him in the expressions he has given to the House today. I also want to say that I, too, look forward to the day, as I know the people of America do, when once again there will sound from the radios of Poland the strains of Chopin's Polonaise Militaire proclaiming to the world that Poland is again free.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DINGELL].

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, this day in the annals of history records the great advance of the liberty loving and democratic people of Poland. On May 3, 1791, the Parliament of Poland adopted her famous constitution. This was a milestone on the highway of progress which followed along the same course as that prescribed by the Constitution and the Bill of Rights; which made America the land of the free, the champion of the oppressed, and a friend of all mankind. On the basis of our constitutional achievements, the world today looks to us for guidance and support.

Over the course of centuries the people of Poland have made progress and their objective has always been to live peacefully with their neighbors, while at home their fundamental desire, premised on a wholesome family life imbued with a religious fervor, was patterned to grow into a nation dedicated to the principle of perpetuating human dignity and the freedom of the citizen. The concept among the people of Poland, which is so deeply ingrained, holds that government is the servant and not the master, and accordingly that the duly chosen representatives of the people must carry out the untrammelled will of the electorate and not impose its autocratic will upon those whom it was intended to serve.

The people of Poland at this time, subjugated as they are by a despised and unfriendly foreign ideology and power, yearn for the day when the yoke of this oppression may be broken and discarded forever and the perverted and godless foe driven beyond its border. The people of Poland walled off behind the iron curtain may be assured that the American people, spurred by the patriotism

and exemplary lives of more than 7,000,000 Americans of Polish antecedents, share the hopes and the aspirations of the people of Poland. We want to assure them, Mr. Speaker, on this day commemorating the adoption of the great Polish document of freedom that we have neither forgotten nor abandoned them to the bestiality of communistic dominance and control. No barrier, be it iron curtain or Chinese wall, will ever isolate or divide the people of Poland from their friends in the United States of America. Every loyal American prays for the day when friendly relations between the Poles and the Americans may be freely and happily resumed, when the communistic hordes will be driven out or destroyed, and the glory that is Poland once again brought into its own. The imprint of the Muscovite horde and the welt of their murderous whiplash will be eradicated and healed, please God at the earliest day.

We in America, like our brethren in Poland, hold fast to the teaching of our Holy Mother the Church, deriving our daily sustenance in our undying faith that Poland's bonds will be broken and that she will rise again along with her sister nations who have been chained and enslaved by the fiends of communism. The spirit of the true Christian like a cuirass will give protection to the faithful people of Poland in their unshaken will as expressed in their daily prayers. Each day as the sun rises they will continue to raise their eyes and their hearts toward Mary the Queen of the Polish Crown, and in her intercession there will be the final assurance of Poland's complete restoration and the resumption of Poland's rightful place in the family of friendly nations.

The periods of persecution which the people of Poland seemingly must endure from time to time tends to temper the spirit which makes them a race which can never be exterminated and which will live forever.

Mr. MACHROWICZ. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, today is the anniversary of the institution of the constitution of Poland.

After centuries of subjugation and the travail of conquering partitions, Poland emerged from the maelstrom of World War I as an integrated and full-fledged democracy in middle Europe.

Modern Poland and the democratic constitution under which it functioned were a monument to the political genius of Woodrow Wilson.

Modeled closely upon our own scheme of representative government, the Polish Constitution brought order to a people who had cherished and nurtured the hope of liberty with grim determination against seemingly hopeless odds throughout years of desperation.

How bitter, then, must be the hearts of the liberty-loving Poles in viewing today what appears to be the wreckage of their hopes.

The constitution so laboriously brought forth for the governance of free Poland is today prostituted to the manipulations of a puppet government

United States, under the provisions of sections 502 and 508 of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law.

To be first lieutenants

Charles Thomas Burch, O63060.
Charles Augustus Hagman, Jr., O63291.
Louis William Kranyak, O063296.

Douglas Alexander Mollison, O62213.
Gene Dale Moore, O63280.
Charles Glen Noice, Jr., O63303.
Malcolm Kaye Rhine, O63306.
James William Ryan, O63070.
Walter Thayer Ride, Jr., O63290.
Joseph Dominick Spinelli, O63488.
James Edwin Stacy, O63285.
Comfort Kent Starr, O63292.

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate May 4 (legislative day of May 2), 1951:

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

Oren E. Long, of Hawaii, to be Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1951

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and ever-gracious God, our Father, may this moment of worship inspire us with a more filial trust in Thee and a more fraternal attitude toward all mankind.

Grant that we may be lovers of righteousness, walking humbly before Thee and seeking earnestly to do Thy will more perfectly.

In the sphere of human relationships may we always act like Christian brothers and neighbors, manifesting the spirit of good will and encouragement, and extending the hand of helpfulness to all who are bearing heavy burdens.

Daily we are bringing unto Thee the difficult problems of our own country and the desperate needs of a world torn asunder and riven by the storms of hatred and war.

We pray that our President, our Speaker, and all who legislate in the affairs of government may be endowed with wisdom and courage as they strive to find the way to a just and an enduring peace.

In Christ's name we penitently offer our petition. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

VERMONT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to the authority granted him on yesterday, he did on today, May 4, 1951, sign the following enrolled bill:

S. 271. An act to authorize the transfer to the Vermont Agricultural College of certain lands in Addison County, Vt., for agricultural purposes.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. SUTTON. Mr. Speaker, yesterday on roll call No. 48 at page 4924 of the May 3 Record I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to address the House for 20 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 49]

Abbott	Granahan	Miller, N. Y.
Anfuso	Granger	Morano
Armstrong	Green	Morrison
Bakewell	Gregory	Murphy
Baring	Halleck	Murray, Tenn.
Barrett	Harrison, Va.	Murray, Wis.
Bramblett	Hébert	Nelson
Brooks	Heffernan	Patman
Buckley	Heller	Philbin
Byrne, N. Y.	Herlong	Powell
Case	Hinshaw	Price
Celler	Hoffman, Ill.	Reams
Chatham	Hollfield	Redden
Chelf	Irving	Ribicoff
Chudoff	Jackson, Wash.	Roosevelt
Cole, N. Y.	James	Sasser
Combs	Javits	Scott
Curtis, Mo.	Kearney	Hugh D., Jr.
Dawson	Kee	Sieminski
DeGraffenried	Kelly, N. Y.	Taylor
Dingell	Kersten, Wis.	Vall
Dollinger	Kirwan	Vinson
Doyle	Klein	Watts
Elston	Kluczynski	Whitaker
Fine	Latham	Widnall
Fugate	McGuire	Wood, Idaho
Gavin	McKinnon	Woodruff
Gillette	Mansfield	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 347 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. WHITTEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 3973) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 42) which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN reserved all points of order on the bill.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House

on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 3880, with Mr. TRIMBLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] had 20 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] had 51 minutes remaining.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, as one of the freshman members of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices it has been a privilege to serve through the past months under the leadership of the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], than whom there could be no finer or more able chairman, and to have the benefit of the guidance and assistance of the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], ranking member on my own side of the committee, and to associate with the other members of this very able subcommittee.

During the hours of general debate, Mr. Chairman, there were brought out before this House many of the details of this rather complicated bill involving thirty-five odd independent agencies of the Government. I should like to call the attention of the Committee to a few of the comparatively minor points which at the same time are rather significant as indicating the problems we are up against and showing the membership and the people how far we have gone along the line of Government expenditures and what our real problems are.

If you study the thirty-five odd departments with which our committee has been dealing during these months of intensive hearings, you will find some significant facts. For instance, you will find that the requests authorized by the Bureau of the Budget for the item of travel alone in these 35 departments total some \$16,600,000. Incidentally, that amount of money would build 27 B-29's or 83 Patton tanks. You will find that the combined requests approved by the Bureau of the Budget for these 35 departments for communication expense—telegraph and telephone—total some \$8,300,000 plus. That money for telephone and telegraph charges and for communications would have constructed 14 B-29's or 41 Patton tanks.

The combined request for printing and binding of these departments, many of them comparatively small regulatory bureaus of the Government, total over \$5,000,000, which would construct 9 B-29's or 26 Patton tanks. I merely

mention these facts to show how these comparatively trivial items mount as you go through the long list.

It is interesting to note also that almost every one of these bureaus and departments is expending a good deal of energy and a great deal of money in the matter of research and fact finding, and almost without exception they come in and suggest that this research and fact finding must be redoubled because of the war effort; that it is necessary to have at the disposal of the military and other branches of the Government, including special war-emergency agencies, all of their data. The Tariff Commission, for instance, is engaged in a vast campaign of fact finding and research. The Federal Power Commission insists on more money in order that it may make more research and place at the disposal of the Government agencies more information regarding power, and so on down the line through almost every one of these agencies, and so these charges pile up.

Mr. Chairman, a further instance—much was said about housing here yesterday. In connection with the Federal Housing Administration you will find that the sum of over one and a half million dollars, comparatively small perhaps, was spent in contracts with the Bureau of Standards and various institutions in many research projects. We find in that program sixty-odd projects, such as Long-Range Effect of Weather on Full-Sized Wood Frame Construction, Studies of Household Sewage Disposal, Timber Research, Ventilation Measurements, Determination of Snow Loads on Building Construction, Termite Experience in the Gulf States, Crawl Space Investigation, Fire Resistance on Wood Frame Dwellings, and so on, for 60 projects, winding up with a final one, Survey of Housing Research. Our subcommittee reduced housing research by about \$350,000. I insist it should be all cut out during the present emergency.

There is another straw in the wind showing into how many channels our money is going. You will remember that the General Services Administration, which comes under the purview of this subcommittee, was the result of a reorganization plan along the lines of the Hoover recommendation. You are doubtless familiar with the fact that not so long ago we consolidated the Public Works Administration, the Bureau of Community Facilities, the Public Buildings Administration, the Bureau of Public Roads, the Bureau of Federal Supply, the Office of Contract Settlement, National Archives, and the War Assets Administration into this one general agency. After they had consolidated these agencies it was discovered that the combined employees of the old agencies aggregated 29,562, while the employees of the new agency aggregated 29,702—an increase of 140 as a result of this consolidation.

Now, it is interesting to see, as we approach the General Services Administration, how that branch has grown. It is charged, as you know, with the furnishing of space and for the purchase of supplies for much of the governmental ac-

tivity. It is interesting to note that at the beginning of the present war emergency governmental agencies under the administration of the General Services were occupying in the District of Columbia over 43,000,000 square feet of floor space, and outside of the District of Columbia almost 59,000,000 square feet of floor space, or a total of approximately 102,000,000 square feet. And that, mind you, does not include all the floor space occupied, for instance, in those buildings where more than half the building is occupied by a United States post office, or the floor space in buildings on governmental reservations, so that if you count it all, and remembering the population of the United States is approximately 150,000,000 people. Our governmental machine is occupying in floor space practically 1 square foot for every living man, woman, and child in this country. Furthermore, that space is not so well utilized. We know that floor space in private industry is highly necessary. We know that floor space in private industry is utilized to its full capacity, because they work in shifts through long hours, but as long as we continue, Mr. Chairman, the 40-hour Government week during this emergency you have this vast amount of floor space utilized only a portion of the time.

Mr. Chairman, you cannot, as we found in this subcommittee, draw a strict line of demarcation between those expenditures which are military and those which are nonmilitary. The Atomic Energy Commission, the TVA, and several of the other agencies are just as necessary and just as much a part of our military activity as any of the agencies covered by the Subcommittee on the Armed Services. On the other hand, in between we have a group of agencies such as the Civil Service and the General Services Administration that insist they require more money this year because they are a necessary part of the war effort. Even when we heard the Battle Monuments Commission, a representative of that Commission solemnly admonished our committee that we must proceed with full speed to erect battle monuments in Europe, because if we fail to do so it will be interpreted by the European countries as a lack of faith on our part, and indicating our belief that they are about to be invaded. It seems to me that their morale would be strengthened more by a few more bombers than by battle monuments. However, that shows what we have been up against with nearly every department.

Two more matters I would like to call your attention to briefly as indicative of the sacred cows we have to deal with. One has to do with the loyalty program of the Civil Service Commission. The loyalty program has now become a watchword, but the testimony indicated that they have nearly finished the screening of those now employed by the Government, and from now on the problem is simply those applicants we are about to hire. For that purpose it seems hardly necessary to increase, in the field of the Civil Service Commission loyalty

program, the number of boards from 708 to 1,222. It seems hardly necessary to create new regional and appeal boards in a huge program, whereby a person who is turned away from Government employment because his loyalty is in question, can go on from appeal to appeal until he reaches the final board here in Washington. Another subject is the safety program of the Interstate Commerce Commission, on which I will have something to say later under the 5-minute rule when an amendment will be offered. In connection with all these agencies it becomes more and more necessary, as stated by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COWLEY] yesterday, that after 28 solid days of hearings, your subcommittee should not bid them good-by until next year, but that some way be provided so that we can keep in touch with how the taxpayers' money is spent in each and every one of them.

I am proud of the fact that, in spite of all these difficulties, and after allowing increases to the Atomic Energy Commission and other war agencies under our jurisdiction, our subcommittee has been able to report this bill with an over-all reduction of 11 percent less than the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget. If the legislation contained in our committee bill is approved by the House, an even greater amount will be saved the taxpayers.

May I say in closing that the clash between the legislative committees and the Committee on Appropriations on the matter of these provisions is not a new dispute. Every legislative committee is, to a certain extent, a special pleader for the groups and activities in its jurisdiction. The great Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has struggled for years to build up the American merchant marine, and it is natural that it should view with hostility legislation in our bill which seems to limit its efforts. The Committee on Banking and Currency fought wholeheartedly for public housing and, naturally, opposes any limitation on that activity. Let me say, however, with all the emphasis at my command, that nothing in this bill permanently injures our merchant marine or abandons our public housing. Its provisions merely slow up these programs during the coming year of emergency, holding them in abeyance rather than placing any permanent limit upon them or changing our policy with regard to them. The only way this can be done is through the temporary expedient of legislation in an appropriation bill. The people of this country want these various programs restrained, if I read my mail correctly, and insist that we do so.

Mr. Chairman, the one thing we must do in this Eighty-second Congress is to hold up expenditures that are not absolutely essential and give everything we have to national defense. This your subcommittee is doing in this appropriation bill, and I hope we shall receive the support of the House.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 8 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island [Mr. FOGARTY].

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Chairman, I hesitate to take this time to proceed out of order, but I think it is important enough to me and to the State I represent to make these few remarks, for today is Independence Day in the State of Rhode Island. One hundred and seventy-five years ago today the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island severed its allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain. Rhode Island declared its independence of Great Britain 2 months before the famous Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

The people of Rhode Island contributed greatly to the success of the Revolution of 1776. Rhode Island supplied the first commander of our continental Navy, Esek Hopkins, and at the same time contributed to George Washington one of his greatest generals, Nathaniel Greene. The boys in Rhode Island before 1776 caused the first rift with Great Britain by sinking the British sloop *Liberty* in Newport in 1769. A few years later the first blood that was shed by any of the Original Colonies against Great Britain was shed by the boys of Rhode Island, when they burned the British sloop *Gaspee* off Gaspee Plateau in the waters of Rhode Island. So Rhode Island takes great pride on its one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary today, in having taken the lead in the Original Thirteen Colonies to throw off the yoke of a foreign power. We have heard of the cry "No taxation without representation," but steps in that direction had been taken by the Legislature of Rhode Island back in 1773, several years before July 4, 1776.

So those of us who come from Rhode Island, who were born in Rhode Island, have always taken great pride in the independent leadership of Rhode Island; in the constitution and the charter upon which Rhode Island was built; and in the memory of Roger Williams. We, in Rhode Island, established the first democratic form of government in the Thirteen Colonies by granting religious liberty to every person residing in that great little State.

Today, while we commemorate our one hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, the name of Rhode Island and the name of Ireland seem synonymous to me. I bring to your attention this morning, in these few minutes, that there are many of us in Rhode Island who are equally interested in the independence of Ireland. We in Rhode Island will never forget that in the Indian War, the King Philip war of the early 1600's, when we needed help the only country in the world that sent supplies and medicine was Ireland. For 800 years Ireland has been persecuted and dominated by the same foreign power as was Rhode Island. It was only in 1919 that Great Britain allowed all the people of Ireland to vote, and, by an overwhelming majority of 80 percent, they declared their desire for their inde-

pendence of Great Britain. But they have been refused that independence. There is still an imaginary line dividing the people of Ireland today, despite the will of this great majority of the people of that little country which has given so much in the way of fighting men to the independence of our own country, even before the days of the Revolution and down through all the wars in which we have fought to the present day. So it is with that background that I speak to you this afternoon. I introduced a resolution a year ago which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is a very simple resolution. A similar resolution was passed by the House of Representatives in 1919 by the tremendous vote of 216 to 45. Hearings were held on my resolution in the Committee on Foreign Affairs a year ago. Although there was no opposition, the committee did not have an opportunity to take action before the end of the session. I introduced the same resolution again in January of this year. I since appeared before the committee on the resolution. I sincerely hope that the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will soon find it possible for the members of that committee to vote on the resolution and permit it to come before the House of Representatives. By so doing the membership of this body will have an opportunity to vote on this very simple resolution which states that the House of Representatives believes that Ireland should be undivided and united.

It is only a simple resolution and one which I think will meet with the overwhelming approval of all of the people of our country. As one who comes from a State like Rhode Island, and who appreciates the part that the men and women who came from Ireland played in the Revolution in order to secure for us the independence that we now enjoy and who have played a great part in making this country the greatest democratic country in the world, I hope that this resolution will be considered by the House. I do not think this is a solution which is impossible of achievement. I have no dislike for Great Britain as a foreign power. I bear her no malice. But I think by passing a resolution of this kind it will help and enable Great Britain to adjust this problem. I am sure in the cause of international freedom and peace in the future, the unification of Ireland can be accomplished if we can forcefully direct it to their attention. I am sure that in their own diplomatic way they will ultimately do the right thing. They have not been doing the right thing in regard to Ireland for the past six or seven hundred years! But I think they will want to do the right thing, and if we pass this resolution it will help to correct a wrong which was created by the division of the Irish nation and will bring to a realization the hopes and dreams and prayers of 90 percent of the people of that great country, Ireland.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOGARTY. I yield.

Mr. McCORMACK. The resolution introduced by the gentleman from

Rhode Island simply asks for the carrying out of the fundamental policy of our country throughout its entire constitutional history, of a people being united no matter where they are throughout the world and to have the opportunity of expressing their will in the forming of their own government, and achieving the aspirations of the people at home. I appeared with the gentleman from Rhode Island in support of his resolution as did many other Members. I join with the gentleman in urging the Committee on Foreign Affairs to bring it to a vote. I have a strong feeling of confidence that the votes are there, and if reported out of committee, I will bring it up just as soon as it is possible to do so under the rules of the House.

Mr. FOGARTY. I thank the majority leader for his contribution. I sincerely hope the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs will give the membership of the House an opportunity to vote on this resolution. Favorable action by the House this year, the 175th anniversary of the independence of Rhode Island, would not only make me happy, but would make the majority of the people of Rhode Island happy as well as millions of men and women of Irish descent all over the world.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 16 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, as you know, the Appropriations Committee made a very modest cut in the funds for the Public Housing Administration. The committee made a cut of from \$16,000,000 to \$12,788,000.

I have in my possession a document indicating there is a pressure group trying to discredit the action of the Committee on Appropriations in making this very modest cut for the housing program. The Members of this House have a right to know what the public housers are doing in attempting to pressure this Congress on this matter. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I want to read for the benefit of the membership from a letter which is dated April 30, 1951:

NATIONAL HOUSING CONFERENCE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1951.

Memorandum to all local housing authorities.

A WEEK END SPECIAL BUT NO BARGAIN

Public low-rent housing has been dealt a low blow by the House Committee on Appropriations which has just reported the independent offices appropriation bill. Public low-rent housing starts have been limited to 50,000 in the fiscal year 1952 (which begins next July), but hold your hat—it is limited to the same number each year thereafter. If anything in addition is to be requested, it is necessary to go to Congress and obtain authority to build.

What does it mean? It means that unless you are actually in construction on your local program you might just as well sit back and wait for the years to pass until your number comes up.

But there is no reason on earth why the people of the country should take the recommendations of the House Committee on Appropriations as the answer. The House of Representatives must pass on this recommendation, and the Senate committee as well as the Senate itself must act. The House Committee on Appropriations has consistently recommended against appro-

priating adequate funds for any of the social gains made during the last two decades. It also would put a stop to the Voice of America and other international gains for democracy. Housing, in being taken by the throat and choked to death, is in distinguished company.

Actual administrative appropriations for the Public Housing Administration have been cut by committee recommendation from approximately \$16,000,000 to \$12,788,000. That, of course, means a substantial reduction in force by PHA—approximately 300 people. What is obvious is that many of the most efficient people will obtain better jobs in defense agencies, or will be caught in the reduction in force. It is a tragic, but not irretrievable picture.

If you want your housing program to go ahead you will get in touch immediately with your Congressman, asking that restrictions on public low-rent housing to 50,000 units a year be defeated. A fair restriction for the coming fiscal year would be 75,000 units, and after that the events of the world and the requirement of defense should govern. You will also wish to get in touch immediately with your Senators. Most important, of course, are members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, namely, Democrats: McKellar, of Tennessee; Hayden, of Arizona; Russell, of Georgia; McCarran, of Nevada; O'Mahoney, of Wyoming; Chavez, of New Mexico; Maybank, of South Carolina; Ellender, of Louisiana; Hill, of Alabama; Kilgore, of West Virginia; and McClellan, of Arkansas; Republicans: Bridges, of New Hampshire; Ferguson, of Michigan; Wherry, of Nebraska; Cordon, of Oregon; Saltonstall, of Massachusetts; Young, of North Dakota; Knowland, of California; Thyne, of Minnesota; Ecton, of Montana; and McCarthy, of Wisconsin. But please remember that every Senate vote, every House vote, every voice that has the courage to speak for public low-rent housing is of vital importance.

This situation is so serious that it requires no elaboration from me. Your complete program is at stake. Congress will believe in a decent housing program if your community tells your Representative what the people from your community believe. Otherwise, they will take as representative of the public will, that which is poured out each week by the real-estate lobby.

LEE F. JOHNSON,
Executive Vice President.

What is the National Housing Conference—the group that is sending out this letter? The Nation magazine, issue of May 15, 1948, states that the National Public Housing Conference is an organization, with headquarters in Washington, which sponsors the public-housing movement in the United States. After the passage of the 1949 public-housing bill the organization took the word "Public" out of its name, but it is still the same old organization.

Some of the leaders in this organization have been and are Leon Keyserling, economic adviser to the President; Catherine Bauer, of Harvard University; Charles Abrams, former counsel to the New York City Housing Authority.

It might be interesting for the Committee to know that Miss Laurine A. Winlack, who was formerly the secretary to the signer of this letter, Mr. Lee Johnson, with the National Public Housing Conference, was appointed to the Federal Public Housing Administration after the passage of the 1949 Public Housing Act, and is now the Assistant Director of Personnel for the Federal Public Housing

Administration. I do not know how much of her time Miss Winlack spends with this outside lobby organization, but her loyalties to it seem to be extreme.

Where does the National Housing Conference get its money for lobbying to advance public-housing legislation and expansion in this country? Here is a letter from the Tacoma Public Housing Authority, Tacoma, Wash., which indicates that they were attempting to get money from contractors of Federal public housing of \$500 and \$250 a "shot" to advance the program. I also understand that they try to get money from architects who get large fees for designing public housing. I understand they also get money from some of the so-called charitable trusts and from some of the "do-gooder" organizations.

Let me read this letter from the housing authority of the city of Tacoma apparently sent to all contractors. The contractor's name is deleted from this letter for obvious reasons. This was sent out in October 1945. It reads:

HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE
CITY OF TACOMA,

Tacoma, Wash., October —, 1945.

(A contractor—name deleted.)

GENTLEMEN: Some time ago I wrote to you asking for a contribution in support of the National Public Housing Conference. The letter was written at a time when we were all very busy with war work and it might be that you have overlooked it.

I am taking the liberty of writing again now because under the leadership of the National Public Housing Conference the postwar public housing program is rapidly assuming its final form and it is therefore urgently necessary to draw together the people in our region who want to participate in the program.

The omnibus housing bill sponsored by Senators Wagner and Ellender providing for postwar housing developments on a large scale, both public and private, is now under consideration in the United States Senate. The material for the bill was prepared by the National Public Housing Conference and that is why I, as the Northwest regional committee member of the conference, ask you now for your support.

The postwar program of the 32 housing authorities in this region will be affected by the bill now in Congress and these local authorities are all anxious to see it pass.

Contributions in support of the conference have already been received from a number of firms which constructed the Nation's public war housing. Those firms whose total contracts were less than \$500,000 gave from \$250 to \$500 while those whose contracts were more than \$500,000 made \$500 contributions. These contributions are deductible for income tax purposes. A copy of the program of the National Public Housing Conference is enclosed.

I would very much appreciate it if you would reply to my letter because we are forming a regional organization and it would be most helpful to know how you feel about the problem.

Cordially yours,

JOHN SCHLARB, Jr.,
Executive Director, Housing Authority
of the City of Tacoma, Legis-
lative Committee Member, Na-
tional Public Housing Confer-
ence.

You will note that this letter is addressed to the local housing authorities. This is where another group lobbying

for public housing comes in, Mr. Chairman. All the public housing authorities, as I understand it, pay dues to the National Association of Housing Officials and many of the high Federal officials also belong to the National Association of Housing Officials. As an example of the type of activity carried on by the National Association of Housing Officials, I have a document here indicating that they are attempting to infiltrate the minds of the children in our local school systems to propagandize for the public housing program—quoted from the report Public Relations Tips:

The schools, with their natural three-way audience of teachers, children, and parents, provide an important means of acquainting the community with the story of public housing.

It is the proper function of the local authority to interest citizens groups in approaching the schools and asking that they undertake to teach housing. * * *

Once this phase of the job is achieved, the next area in which a local housing authority may have to perform emerges: coping with the students themselves. A citizens agency can take on some of this burden but the major portion must rest with the local authority. The many complicated phases of public housing make it necessary that a person who has direct contact with the operation should have the responsibility of explaining the subject to students.

It is important not to neglect the private and parochial schools in developing the program. The relations that usually exist between various working citizen groups should provide entree via, for instance, parochial organizations to these nonpublic schools.

Mr. Chairman, from the evidence it appears to me that the committee ought to make a much greater cut in the appropriations for public housing.

An example of my findings is this clipping from the Pittsburgh Press of April 2, 1950, which quotes the Public Housing Authority Director as stating that they have no rules against a Communist woman worker living in the Arlington Heights Federal public-housing project in Pittsburgh:

Meanwhile officials of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority made it clear the Communist charges won't affect Mrs. Nuss's tenancy in the Arlington Heights project.

The Housing Authority said it has no rule under which a Communist may be evicted or barred from a project.

Relief authorities said she was the only one of the 291 western Pennsylvanians named as Communists to be found on the assistance rolls in Allegheny County.

Another example, Mr. Chairman, is these clippings from the Scranton Tribune, Scranton, Pa., April 25, 1951, just the last few days showing how frantic the public-housing officials from Washington and Scranton are in trying to drum up applications for people to get into a public-housing project they are trying to finish in Scranton. Now at the same time, they are having a hard time filling this project, they are propagandizing both in Scranton and in Washington to get more public housing there and in other parts of the country. To me this just does not make sense.

Now, here is a letter from the housing authority manager of the Edison Courts project virtually ordering the tenants to vote "yes" on the referendum.

It reads as follows:

EDISON COURTS MANAGEMENT OFFICE,
June 26, 1950.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

To All Tenants of Edison Courts:

Tomorrow, June 27, is voting day. Tomorrow we either win or lose more public housing in Miami. If you appreciate what public housing did for you (and is still doing) when you needed housing so badly, then go to the polls tomorrow, Tuesday, the 27th, and vote "yes."

Every tenant in this project will be expected to vote "yes" tomorrow. The polls are open from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., located in Edison High School auditorium, Northwest Second Avenue and Sixty-first Street.

If you need transportation contact our office.

V. M. KIMBREW,
Housing Manager.

Mr. Chairman, if we continue to give the Public Housing Administration these large sums of money we are just giving them money to propagandize against the wishes of the local citizens of this country and I will give you a concrete example. It was proposed by the Public Housing Administration to build 900 public housing apartments in Roanoke, Va. The citizens of Roanoke in a referendum have decided by a vote of nearly 3 to 1 that they do not want these 900 public housing units to come into Roanoke. I understand, however, that the Public Housing Administration is going right ahead to try to force these public housing projects down the throats of the citizens of Roanoke, Va. Now, I remember from the debate when the public housing bill was on the floor here that it was said that these things were not going to be forced into communities against the wishes of the local citizens and here is exactly what they are doing in the case of Roanoke and I understand that it is happening in a number of other instances.

I have here in my hand a copy of the Constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. There is hardly a word mentioned in this whole publication about communism. It is called a Socialist State and if you will notice it is the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This document was printed by the American-Russian Institute of New York City, from an authentic English translation provided by the Russian Information Bulletin right here in Washington—the official information bulletin of the Soviet Government. I want to read to you a little bit from article VI out of the 146 articles in this document. "Article VI—The land, and I will delete some of the extraneous material, the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and the industrial localities are state property." That is just an excerpt from article VI that shows that public housing certainly is a part of the Russian Communist program.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM].

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. I was interested in what the gentleman told us about the notice that was sent to the tenants in that housing project. Does not the gentleman agree that if this condition con-

tinues, and the Congress does not put a stop to it, it will not be very long until those tenants will be either evicted or have their rents raised if they do not vote, or if they do not vote right?

Mr. JENSEN. That will inevitably follow, like night follows day, just as it has in every Nation on this earth, which for long followed the socialistic route we have been traveling for many, many years.

Here is an article from the Miami Herald of February 4, 1951, relating to public housing. I will take two lines from this article which will suffice. This is what the Supreme Court of the State of Florida said according to that newspaper:

The people of this country have a right to undertake socialistic experiments like this when done as the law requires.

Ladies and gentleman, think that one over.

The Appropriations Committee is confronted in the statements of many of the proponents of these schemes and in some of our own opinions with what amounts to virtually a draft against the Appropriations Committees. If we are going to stop these raids on the Treasury, we are going to have to stop the substantive legislation.

I cannot help mentioning at this time then the so-called Defense Production Act and the so-called amendments to the Defense Production Act introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SPENCE] H. R. 3871. Now, Mr. Chairman, these bills set up a program of economic controls for America. This is not a defense-production bill, it is an economic-control bill. This bill more tightly sets up a program which could bring about a police state in our country. We are getting a sample now in the treatment in other industries, increasing evidence is showing up that these programs cannot fail to turn out to the detriment of the American war effort and the American system in general.

Some of you may remember that in the debate on the Defense Production Act last fall it was pointed out many of the dangerous parallels between that bill and the so-called Spence bill which was introduced a couple of years before. Some of you may recall that the President of the United States sent Mr. Paul Porter up to the Congress in the summer of 1948, pressing to get through a so-called standby economic control program. The Congress rejected these programs. Now here we are adopting programs and implementing programs far worse than those the Congress rejected at that time, without evidence that they will assist in the war effort or the health and economy of this country. Some people say the American system is resilient. It is resilient, Mr. Chairman. But how long can it stand the attacks such as it is undergoing at the present time. I am not impugning the motives of a fine man like Mr. Charles Wilson. We all know, however, that drafting of this legislation, the setting up of these policies, are done sometimes by anonymous staffs of the executive offices and the executive departments. If we pass H. R. 3871, and continue the Defense Produc-

tion Act, so-called, if we continue to put the American economic system out of gear, we are going to have to hire hundreds of thousands of snoopers and adjusters and expeditors to be chasing the people all over the country trying to correct the very evils which that same controlled system has produced. I call on the members of this committee, Mr. Chairman, to assist your Appropriations Committee and yourselves by scrutinizing most carefully this type of substantive legislation in the future so that we may be protected against the onslaught of those in our country who wish to set up a system here while perhaps not loyal to Russia, certainly does not conform to the principles of the American constitutional system. After all it is not enough just to have the forms of economic freedom without the substance. No, Mr. Chairman, that is not enough. We not only want to avoid the police state under Russian domination, we want to avoid the police state under domestic domination as well, right here in America.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Aside from the political implications that the gentleman has brought out, in my district at least, and I think in others, there are private builders extremely anxious to build but unable to build because of certain restrictive regulations. There is no need for public housing because the private builders in most areas will build.

Mr. JENSEN. That is exactly right. Facts are about all the Federal home building program has accomplished, is to raise the cost of homes sky high for not only our veterans but for everyone in America who would like to have reasonable rent, as well as those who would like to own and pay for a home of their own in less than 40 years.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to refute the statements that have just been made by the gentleman from Iowa. The gentleman from Iowa has talked about this housing program as being the pride of the so-called do-gooders. As far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, this Nation needs do-gooders, this Nation was built upon a moral principle; it was built upon the fact that this is a Government of the people, by the people, and for all of the people, and it is predicated upon the efforts of so-called do-gooders that this Nation has attained the status that it has attained today. I think the gentleman should not judge all parts of the Nation by his home in Iowa. He should know the conditions that pertain in parts of the country other than the State of Iowa. He ought to visit the city of Chicago and the city of New York and other cities throughout this country, and see how many of our people live. In the Committee on Appropriations this morning he made a plea for soil conservation. I subscribe to that plea. I think we ought to have soil conservation, but as far as I am concerned, Mr. Chairman, the most important natural resource

that this Nation has is the men, women, and children that make up this Nation. The public housing program was initiated for the purpose of giving hope, of resurrecting the hundreds of thousands of people who are doomed to a blighted life in the slums of the metropolitan communities of this country, and offering them a decent place to live. Occasionally you hear the majority leader rise in this well and talk about the family life of this Nation as being its foundation.

I agree 100 percent with what the majority leader has said. That is one of the reasons that we enacted the housing program in 1949, to help the family life of this Nation. The gentleman from Iowa was as much opposed, and bitterly opposed to the housing program at the time the bill was passed, as he is today.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I ask the gentleman the same question I asked his colleague from Chicago yesterday: Does the gentleman contend that the Federal Government should build all the housing, or that it is the only agency to build the housing?

Mr. YATES. May I say to the gentleman that the Housing Act itself, for which I voted, did not intend that all the housing be built by the Government. All of us want privately built housing. I want it. I want as much housing as we can get. Public housing under the spirit and under the language of that act, as I remember it, was to occupy a 10-percent place in the housing starts of this Nation. The reason for the Bureau of the Budget's cutting the number of public housing starts from 135,000 to 75,000 was that the number of starts for all housing in this Nation, private as well as public, was anticipated to be 810,000. Therefore, the Bureau of the Budget cut these starts for public housing to 75,000. I think the action of our subcommittee in cutting it to 50,000 was entirely unwarranted. There is no evidence at all to justify it. I certainly hope that this House will not reduce it further, but will restore the units cut.

Mr. WERDEL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. WERDEL. Does the gentleman know that in the last election the people of California voted that no public housing should go into our countries or cities without the local people voting for it?

Mr. YATES. Sure; it is perfectly proper for the State of California to do that. However, the State of Illinois did not do that. As a matter of fact, we need housing of this type in the State of Illinois. I agree that if a State does as California did it is entirely within its rights. Certainly, however, my State of Illinois, which did not so vote, should not be crippled because of the action you have taken in California.

Mr. WERDEL. It is generally accepted that the people of California voted that way because they did not want another government agency such as the Federal Government putting up the money and

inducing matching funds to create a residential area in the county which under State law has voting powers to bond the other people of the area for everything from recreation district to mosquito-control districts, and everything else.

Mr. YATES. I am sure the people of the State of Illinois do not like many of the things for which we appropriate money for the State of California. Nevertheless, our National Government is a Federal Union, one government, and as far as I am concerned, it should be handled on a nonsectional basis.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], the majority leader.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I read a very interesting news item in the paper this morning. It covered a very small space, but to me it was one of the most interesting pieces of news I read in this morning's paper. It was an item from Taipei, Formosa, by the Associated Press. It reads as follows:

The Chinese general who, by defecting to the Reds, turned Communist troops loose into South China has been shot on Peiping's orders, the China Union Press said yesterday.

The reported victim is Gen. Chen Ming-jen. As a Nationalist general he inflicted on the Communists in 1947 one of the bloodiest defeats the Reds suffered in the civil war.

That was at Szepeingka, north of Mukden in Manchuria. Later he was sent to the fortress city of Changsha in central China. He handed the city and its garrison over to the Communists without a shot being fired.

I remember about 18 months ago when the Red Chinese were outside of Nan-king, which is the northern capital of China, reliable testimony was given that the Nationalist troops had lost the will to fight. I could hardly believe it at that time, but unfortunately later developments have confirmed that fact. My observations at that time publicly were in connection with the Nationalist generals, so-called war lords, as they were called, who made deals with the Communists and became Communist with their armies. It was only a matter of time when Mao and his group in control of Communist China, after they had used them would liquidate them. Any one who has followed the tactics of the Communists knows they will make any deal as long as it will help them, then they will break it when convenience prompts them to break it, and when doing so will be to their advantage. Publicly at that time I expressed the opinion that after they had used these generals who had been generals in the Nationalist Army and had made deals and with their armies became Communists, and after they had consolidated themselves sufficiently they would liquidate them—and in Communist language that means kill them.

This item seems to be the first piece of evidence which I have seen confirming that fact. If he has not been killed,

why it is only a matter of time when he and his type, the other generals in the Nationalist Army who made deals with the Red Chinese Communists, in my opinion, will be liquidated. I have no sympathy for them. They made their deal, and they should have known what to expect when the time came for the Red Chinese to go ahead and do it. But this also brings to mind unfortunate things. We had furnished the Nationalist Army with over a billion dollars' worth of equipment, tanks, guns, ammunition, rifles, and other equipment of war, all of which was very usable over there. Unfortunately when these Chinese warlords in the Nationalist Army made deals—mind you they were not defeated and they did not surrender, they made deals and became Communists, and became a part of the Communist Red army of China—they carried over with them the equipment that we had given to the Nationalist Army of China in order to fight the Communists. We all know that a great part of that equipment has been used in North Korea against our own troops and the troops of the United Nations.

When I saw this news item, it brought back to my mind the incident of yesterday, months ago, and the opinions that I had expressed on that occasion, because I had investigated the Communist 16 years ago and had obtained definite evidence as to their viewpoint and hypocrisy and their tactics of using any means to obtain their ends. I knew that they would use anybody, even those who were opposed to them, and after using them and after consolidating their position, they would go through what is politely known in Communist language, as the process of liquidation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I yield five additional minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield.

Mr. BENDER. Is it not a fact that they not only used the Nationalist Government of China, but that they used the United States Government?

Mr. McCORMACK. Oh, you are wrong.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Truman was making deals with them, and was permitting our money and equipment to be used by them.

Mr. McCORMACK. You are always making reckless statements, and rash statements.

Mr. BENDER. Of course my statements are neither rash or reckless. I am referring to Potsdam, Yalta and Tehran. A rebuke from the gentleman is a caress.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do not yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BENDER. That is absolutely true. You were on our committee when we investigated surplus property being given to the Communists. We were implementing the Communists 3 years ago.

Mr. McCORMACK. Have I yielded any further to the gentleman to make a rash statement?

Mr. BENDER. I thought you had yielded.

Mr. McCORMACK. I yielded for a question and not for a statement. The gentleman, as usual, makes rash statements.

Mr. BENDER. I object to that sort of thing because I am talking by the book and you know I am.

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply say that the gentleman, as usual, makes rash statements. Apparently my friend does not like to have me make the observation about a Nationalist general or war lord who made a deal with the Communists of China and he and his army became Communists and took over that American equipment which we furnished them. I do not know why anybody should feel very much disturbed that any Member should stand in the well of the House and call attention to that on this occasion. Apparently the gentleman from Ohio is very much disturbed.

Mr. BENDER. I certainly am with all of this double-talk.

Mr. McCORMACK. This simply shows what has happened in the case of this man, if it is true, and if it is not true, undoubtedly it will happen and it will happen, in my opinion, in the case of other war lords who made similar deals. The process of liquidation will be employed by the Red Chinese Communists against them. The important thing that comes to my mind is that we furnished over a billion dollars' worth of war equipment and this general, with the other Nationalist generals who made deals with the Red Communists and became part of the Red Communists of China, took with them to the Red Communists the military and other war equipment that we had given to them.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan for a question.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I want to compliment the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. That is so amazing. Where is the rib now?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I want to compliment the gentleman on the accuracy and the truthfulness of his statements and only want to call his attention to the fact that we through the State Department have been making deals with these treacherous people.

Mr. McCORMACK. We will go into that some other day. I am talking about this news item which the gentleman from Michigan himself admits is a very interesting one. Time passes. Eighteen months ago they made the deal; those who should have fought for their country made the deals and became Red Chinese Communists, and with those deals went a greater part of the equipment that we had given to the Nationalist forces with which to fight the Red Chinese.

Mr. BENDER. What about the deals at Yalta?

Mr. McCORMACK. Now, just a minute. The gentleman from New York has asked me to yield. I do not wish any argument about that.

Mr. KEATING. Do I understand from the gentleman's remarks that he

is opposed to the present policy which has been belatedly adopted by the Secretary of State to send a mission to Formosa to help equip and to help train these anti-Communist forces?

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman's understanding is incorrect.

Mr. KEATING. I am simply asking the gentleman.

Mr. McCORMACK. No; the gentleman's understanding is incorrect. As I said yesterday, I was one of the strongest supporters of Chiang Kai-shek until about 2 years ago. I do not want the inference to be drawn from that that I have necessarily been against him because I have never made a public statement since. Frankly—I will make it now—I felt that the best thing that could have happened for Chiang a year and a half or more ago would have been for Chiang Kai-shek to divorce himself completely and let new faces come in, let new leaders come in, in whom the people would have confidence.

I say that in no criticism; it is my opinion, and I stated it to friends of mine in private conversation who were not Americans.

The only purpose I had in my remarks, with the exception of the latter observation I made which I still think is somewhat applicable, was to call attention that those Nationalist generals who were traitors to their country 18 months ago are now paying the price which they ought to have known would be exacted from them.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BROWN].

(Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time because I want to agree with my distinguished colleague from Massachusetts, the majority leader, in his statement and in his position as to what does happen and what should happen to those who betray the cause they are presumed to support. Certainly the treatment which has been given to those Chinese generals that the gentleman from Massachusetts mentioned for the betrayal of the cause for which they were presumed to fight is only justice even though it be delayed. I am wondering whether or not it might be wise for the American people to give thought to that which is done to traitors in other countries. I am wondering if the statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts does not give us cause to pause and reflect as to that which some of those who spoke for America, our country, yours and mine, did at Cairo, Tehran, and Yalta?

Mr. BENDER. And Potsdam.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Yes, and Potsdam too, as one gentleman suggested, in direct conflict with the solemn pledges and promises that we had made to certain allies who were fighting the cause of freedom against the powers of oppression.

I am wondering when and how we are to judge those who representing this free country of ours and the free peoples of the world, went into China

and contrary to the directions and the instructions of the Congress of the United States insisted that no arms be turned over to the Nationalist forces of China unless they agreed to accept into their bosom and into their government these so-called agrarian reformers who later turned out to be the Communist forces of China which have dealt death to American boys on the battlefields of Korea.

Oh, I say to you, that the gentleman has spoken more wisely than he thought when he suggested that all those who betray the cause they are supposed to represent should be meted out just punishment. I also want to agree, if I may, with the statement the gentleman made at the conclusion of his remarks when he said that he had lost faith in Chiang Kai-shek, and that whenever a people lose faith and confidence in their leaders, it is time for those leaders to resign and retire from public office.

In the name of the God I worshipped reverently, I say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that he should practice here in America that which he preaches for others abroad, and that he should promptly join with some of us who are insisting that those public officials here in our own country, in whom the people have lost faith, and in whom this Congress has lost faith, resign and let men take their places in whom the American people can have some confidence—confidence not only in their judgment, but also confidence in their patriotism and their loyalty to the cause of freedom for which your sons and mine are today fighting and dying on the bloody battlefields of Korea.

Oh, yes, Mr. Chairman, it is indeed time we give serious thought to what we shall say and do about those within our own ranks who have betrayed the cause of human freedom; and I hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] knowing he is an honorable man and means exactly what he says, will join with those of us who are demanding that we have a new Secretary of State, and that we be given new and trustworthy leadership in our national affairs. God knows we need it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, in order that we may keep in mind that we are discussing the independent offices appropriation bill, I now yield the balance of the time on this side to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, we are about to begin to read the independent offices appropriation bill for amendment. The committee has in most instances performed a very good job. They have brought a bill in here which has cut \$746,000,000 directly and has placed limitations upon expenditures of other varieties which will save probably as much more, perhaps a very large amount beyond that.

That we need to save money is beyond contradiction. From time to time we have people coming to us complaining because the veterans are not properly taken care of. The Veterans' Administration always has the same answer, the Congress of the United States did not appropriate sufficient money. I want to

call your attention today to the reason why we do not have the funds provided for the Veterans' Administration to properly take care of the veterans. It is not at all because of the size of the appropriation. The case I am going to call attention to is one single case which can be duplicated many, many times.

As an example of the unbelievable waste in our Government, I want to read to the House a letter that I have from Carl R. Gray, Jr., Administrator of the Veterans' Administration. I offer it not as singular to the Veterans' Administration, but as typical of the entire governmental operation as now constituted:

At SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., April 21, 1951.
HON. JOHN TABER,

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. TABER: This will acknowledge your letter of April 5, 1951, concerning the new Veterans' Administration hospitals located at Beckley and Clarksburg, W. Va.

The Beckley Hospital was accepted from the contractors on October 6, 1950, and the Clarksburg Hospital was accepted on October 24, 1950. Since the date of acceptance of these two hospitals the following employees have been on duty month by month as follows:

	Beckley	Clarksburg
Oct. 31, 1950.....	71	54
Nov. 30, 1950.....	144	113
Dec. 31, 1950.....	162	134
Jan. 31, 1951.....	160	144
Feb. 28, 1951.....	163	176
Mar. 31, 1951.....	181	195

The hospital at Beckley, W. Va., was opened and accepted its first patient on March 1, 1951, and the Clarksburg Hospital accepted its first patient on March 12, 1951. It was impossible to open these two hospitals earlier because of our inability to recruit the necessary professional staff.

Sincerely yours,

CARL R. GRAY, JR.,
Administrator.

The significance of this letter lies in the fact that people were loaded onto the payrolls of both hospitals 6 months before there was even a patient admitted or a physician available to care for them.

The Government's waste for wages would run into \$375,000 and for other expenses—heat and so forth—about \$125,000, so that a full \$500,000, or one-half million dollars, was wasted by this ridiculously poor management.

Obviously, it take a few employees and a few weeks to prepare a hospital facility for operation, but these numbers of employees in these two hospitals and the elapsed time approach the fantastic.

I offer this to the House as a typical way in which the present administration deliberately pursues a policy that dribbles millions upon millions of dollars away annually, because that policy is based on the three greatest enemies of good government I know of—inefficiency, patronage, and lust for political power.

For the American people to support this administration in power in the expectation of ever achieving order, economy, and efficient government, is like sending a 6-year-old boy to the well with a soup strainer to bring back water. It is completely hopeless.

The only hope the American people have until this administration is thrown

out of office is the Congress. If we fail the people, we will deserve to be thrown out at the same time.

Mr. Chairman, we are engaged in a war; there is no use kidding ourselves about that. Government is going to cost us at the very least from sixty-three to sixty-five billion dollars in the next fiscal year. It may cost what the President's budget estimated, that is, the estimate accompanying his budget message, \$71,000,000,000, although I doubt an approach to that figure. But even so, the only way that money can be raised outside of borrowing it is by a terrific increase in taxes. I do not know how we can stop this foolish waste of the people's money, but I do feel that it is my duty wherever I can and in every possible way to call attention to the reason why they are not taking care of the veterans the way they ought to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman's remarks are timely. I want to add to them by saying that the subcommittee has had two serious problems along the lines to which the gentleman refers. The first problem is the fact that the census of veterans, upon which the Veterans' Administration apparently is constructing hospitals, is a prewar census. There has been a movement of veterans westward, yet the hospitals are still being built in the parts of the country where the veterans previously lived, that is, not in a proper geographical proportion.

The other, which is more important, and which the gentleman will understand, is that many of the beds are occupied by non-service-connected veterans. That was not too serious after World War I. After World War II, however, with the increase in the number of veterans, it became very serious. If we have additional veterans as a result of the present conflict, we could back into socialized medicine without realizing that that is what we are doing.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I wonder if the gentleman could give us any light along this line: Suppose you were starting up a new industrial plant. Naturally you would have a small, skeleton organization, to which you would add the operating crew. Have we any examples before us where we could use the experience in other hospitals to check with these two that have been cited, for instance?

Mr. TABER. I will not name any hospitals at the present time beyond the two, because I do not have the answers on them yet, but frankly I understand that this is not an isolated case of mismanagement and overloading of payrolls in advance of the opening of the hospitals.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman knows that insofar as the doctors are concerned there is a short-

age of doctors in the Veterans' Administration. The armed services have taken over 400 doctors. This leaves the Veterans' Administration very short. It does take time to build up a hospital.

May I call the attention of the gentleman also to a fact that I think he does not always realize, that many of the veterans who are hospitalized may not be hospitalized service-connectedly for the disability for which they are hospitalized, but those same men have a service-connected disability, and I do not think anyone wants to bar those men from the hospitals. It is particularly important to hospitalize the NP's and the TB's in order to give them proper care and give them service-connection. Many cases are service-connected after the men are in the hospitals. The gentleman has been greatly interested I know in the care of the VA veterans, and that the VA medical service should be second to none.

Mr. TABER. But the gentlewoman from Massachusetts must remember that in order to take care of the veterans who are sick and disabled we must have efficient management, and do away with such things as piling up a force of 300 a month, average, for 4 or 5 or 6 months where there is nothing for them to do to amount to anything, and where four or five could take care of the job easily enough. Those are the things that get me.

I recognize, and everyone must recognize, that a great many of the veterans who are hospitalized, who are not rated as service-connected, are borderline cases, where it would not take very much to establish service connection. I think we all must recognize that. But the Congress has very liberally provided for the veterans. We should not allow mismanagement and a lack of any kind of efficiency to be covered up just because there are veterans that need hospitalization. We should give them the hospitalization and give us efficient management that will prevent the waste that has been going on. I am afraid that it has been going on more and more in the last 2 or 3 years. I hope we can put a stop to that sort of approach to things.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If the gentleman will yield further, a new veterans' hospital was opened in my home city, Saginaw, Mich., just a few months ago. Personally, I should like to have the subcommittee in charge of this work make an inquiry and get a comparative statement showing what has happened in numerous hospitals that have been opened in the last 24 or 48 months.

Mr. TABER. Frankly, this thing has come to me just recently.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. YORTY].

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to speak out of order and to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. YORTY. Mr. Chairman, for about 10 days I have been carrying around an article, reading and re-read-

ing one paragraph which to me is just about as shocking as anything I have ever seen in public print. We all know there is a great struggle for political power going on in this country. Some of the Republican leaders have had their appetite for power so whetted that in my judgment they are going to lengths which are endangering the security of the United States. This particular article is written by one of the men who has become a leading spokesman of the Republican point of view, Mr. Raymond Moley. This is what he said. I think you all should listen very carefully to it:

But there are perils that lie before the jubilant Republicans. In this controversy General MacArthur must manage his cause with consummate skill. No one in years has so commanded the attention of the country. Because of that, the danger of saying or doing the wrong thing is very great. Republican leaders must also exercise great care or their present advantage will disappear.

Their advantage is that if Asiatic affairs do not turn out well they can say that their prescription should have been followed.

Now, I come to the language which is shocking to me:

Their danger lies—

Listen to that—

Their danger lies in the chance—and it is more than a chance—that the Truman course will result in peace in Korea and a rehabilitated Japan.

Mr. Chairman, when a political party gets to the point that it sees a danger in the possibility that a policy limiting a war will succeed, and that our casualties may be lessened and that we may not have to fight a more widespread conflict—when they see a danger to their political party in a situation like that, and go so far as to admit in the public print that they see a danger in it, then I tell you there exists a dangerous temptation on their part not to cooperate in trying to limit the war, but to try to sabotage the policy which might succeed in limiting our casualties.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may require to the gentleman from California [Mr. SHELLEY].

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, there are two features of H. R. 3880 at which I intend to direct my attack during the minutes allotted to me. I use the word "attack" advisedly because these two pieces of legislation—and it is legislation in an appropriation bill—are prime examples of how deep a hole we can dig for ourselves when we do not know what we are doing. Make no mistake about it, if this bill passes with these ill-advised riders attached we will find ourselves in a hole dug by the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations and into which the House seems to be prepared to jump blindly.

I am a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. I have served on that committee since shortly after taking my seat in the House in January of last year. Since long before that, through personal experiences and my background in labor

affairs in San Francisco, I have had a pretty thorough grounding in maritime matters. In addition, I serve on the Porter Hardy subcommittee of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures which made a thorough study and a very comprehensive report on the operations of the old Maritime Commission. The two items in this bill with which I am now concerned involve matters about which I feel that I know something. They both concern the operations of the Maritime Administration and the United States merchant marine, and indirectly the welfare of the whole maritime industry and the safety of the United States. Specifically, the two provisions are that beginning on line 12, page 45, of H. R. 3880, which would limit the number of voyages for which operating-differential subsidies could be paid to 1950, and the proviso beginning on line 12, of page 49, which would limit the amount which the United States could pay to the domestic owner of a vessel purchased under the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 to the statutory sales price of the vessel in 1946, as depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of capital improvements. That limitation would apply in the event of requisition or purchase of the vessel by the United States Government.

Before discussing the practical reasons why the House would be acting unwisely in accepting these provisions I want to talk about another pertinent point. A great many distinguished Members of the House have taken the floor to dwell on the mistakes made by the old Maritime Commission in administering similar matters dealing with ship subsidies, ship sales, and so forth. Now, I would be the last man to say that they are not absolutely right about that. I know as well as, or perhaps better than, some of these distinguished gentlemen that everything was not rosy with the things that the Maritime Commission did.

The report of the Porter-Hardy subcommittee certainly did not gloss over the facts that have been related here. But, remember that this is the old Maritime Commission about which we are speaking. Congress and the administration have taken steps to do something about that situation, if you will remember. The Maritime Commission has been swept out and we have placed a new group of people in charge. Since the reorganization of the Maritime Commission into the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration in the spring of 1950 I have heard no such smelly reports about activities over there. If there have been any I would like to hear about them.

We have as Chairman of the Maritime Board and of the Maritime Administration a gentleman who has served with great distinction in the United States Navy and has excited the great admiration of all those Members of Congress who have had opportunity to observe the way he works. I refer to Vice Admiral Edward L. Cochrane. He has also earned the confidence of the maritime industry people by his impartial attitude. Serving as members of the Board

and assistants to the Chairman of the Maritime Administration are Mr. Al Gatov, of San Francisco, whom I know well and in whom I have great confidence, and Mr. Robert Williams, of Baltimore, who has a most distinguished reputation, particularly in the field of maritime law.

These men have been placed in their present positions with the clear understanding that it is the intent of Congress that they clean out the mess which they found. They have done a remarkable job of doing just that in the few months they have had the responsibility. To place malicious restrictions on their manner of administering their responsibilities now, when no just cause has been shown, would be in the nature of tying their hands behind their backs and taking a slap at their faces. The good old American sense of fair play alone should prevent our doing that. Not one Member of this House, either in committee hearings or on the floor, has shown any reason why we should not place the same confidence in the present Maritime Board and Maritime Administration as we do in other agencies of Government. Let us not hang them without giving them a fair trial.

In speaking to the House yesterday I attacked the rule under which this bill was brought to the floor, waiving points of order against the legislation which it contained. I based my opposition to the rule on the ground that legislation by the Appropriations Committee was liable to be hasty and ill-conceived, would, because of treading on other committee's jurisdictions, create chaos and confusion, and would probably cost the Government and the country more money in the long run than it would save. Let me point out how the two provisos of which I speak fit that description exactly.

The United States Government provides operating-differential subsidies to operators of certain subsidized vessels under rigidly prescribed rules laid down by Congress. Subsidies were originally and are now being provided to promote American flag shipping and to build up our own merchant marine. They are provided to help American shipping companies meet the competition of foreign operators while still maintaining the higher costs made necessary by our American standard of living. I need not justify the principle here. Anyone who recognizes the value of availability of domestic shipping to the country in time of emergency realizes the need for subsidies if we are to have an American merchant marine on the seas. The expressed intent of Congress is that we should have at least 50 percent of American shipping carried in American vessels. The aim of the subsidy program is to expand the merchant marine to promote realization of that goal. At the time of the Korean emergency we were carrying only 35 percent of our own shipping and fast going down hill. The effect of the proposed restriction will be to make us go down hill a little faster. If this proviso is enacted the Maritime Administration will not even be able to meet its present commitments and firm contracts if the maximum number of voy-

ages under existing contracts are sailed. The Government will be forced, in effect, to go back on its written obligations. It certainly will have no opportunity to assist in expanding American merchant marine operations through the device of operating-differential subsidies.

Presently existing contracts would permit a maximum of 1,550 voyages in fiscal 1952. Two contracts which have been approved, but for which formal negotiations have not yet been completed, would raise this total to 1,610. This without even taking into consideration the 48 pending applications for 442 additional voyages. Admiral Cochrane submitted as his best estimate for the number of voyages for which subsidies would be required in fiscal 1952 under present commitments, without considering the pending applications, a total of 1,523. The committee has seen fit, on the basis of conjecture and possibility, to reduce this to 1,450—not even sufficient to take care of contractual obligations, let alone to permit any expansion. How in the name of all that is holy can this country hope to revitalize a sorely needed merchant marine when that type of thinking is allowed to dictate policy is more than I can say.

The distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Independent Offices Appropriations, has made quite a point of his intention to eliminate the monopoly which has existed under the present operation of the operating-differential subsidy program. He has commented on the fact that the so-called Club 13 shipping operators are the only ones who now enjoy the subsidies. He has inserted a provision in the committee report requesting the Maritime Administration to distribute the funds provided among all shipping interests so that each company may have a fair share of the subsidies. I am afraid that Admiral Cochrane's training in the Navy did not include the instruction in tight-rope walking which would be necessary for him to comply with that instruction and still live up to existing contractual obligations. The effect of the 1,450 voyage limitation will be to freeze subsidies more tightly than ever to Club 13. The limitation kisses goodbye forever to the possibility of broadening the coverage of subsidies to encourage more American operators to enter into competition with the foreign shipping interests who are the real monopolists to be feared. And remember, Mr. Speaker, we are facing a war which will require every ship we can get—and we will not get them from foreigners at bargain prices if we get them at all.

On July 10 and on September 8 of last year, as well as on numerous other occasions, I have addressed the House on the grave difficulties we will be in if our shipping is not brought to and kept in a condition where it can provide the needed transport for our troops in time of emergency. We have done practically nothing since that time, despite Korea, to promote that aim. Our State Department indeed, seems bent on building up

the merchant marine of every country but our own. The Gordon Gray report, fortunately pigeonholed, followed the State Department line, and now we find a congressional subcommittee doing its best to go along. Incidentally, this is one of the few instances of congressional agreement with State Department policy I have observed in a long time.

Mr. Chairman, I do not have time to go into all of the reasons why this voyage-limitation proviso should be deleted from the bill before us. Any member of the Merchant Marine Committee can give interested members more information on the further reasons why the limitation is not logically conceived. I hope that my remarks thus far will give some of my colleagues pause for thought and move them to oppose the proviso.

I shall now discuss the question of limitation of the purchase price which the Government may pay in future in requisitioning ships purchased by private operators under the terms of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946. Firstly, may I point out that those ships were sold with no strings attached at the time of sale. They are unconditionally the property of the present owners. Secondly, they were sold under the provisions of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946—an act of Congress—approved by this and the other body by overwhelming votes.

The Constitution of the United States provides guarantees that "just compensation" be paid the owner of any property taken by the Government. The Merchant Marine Act of 1936, section 902, specifically provides in the case of ship purchases that "the owner thereof shall be paid just compensation" for the property taken. The Supreme Court of the United States has very recently held that the statutory standard in the 1936 act is coterminous with the constitutional provision. Now, bearing in mind that even Congress cannot legislate ex post facto flaws in the property holder's title to the ships concerned, and further bearing in mind that Congress cannot pass constitutional amendments in an appropriation bill, I cannot understand how any intelligent Member of this House can reasonably expect anything but confusion and expense to the Government if the proviso on line 12 and the following lines of page 49 of H. R. 3880 is enacted into law. We have what amounts to a prior opinion by the Supreme Court that the owners will be upheld in their demands for a fair market price at the present time for the ships they own. We have the long record submitted by my distinguished colleague from North Carolina [Mr. BONNER], in yesterday's debate, showing how the courts have upheld shipowners in a series of claims against the Maritime Commission for a fair price for ships requisitioned by the War Shipping Administration. If the Maritime Administration, or any emergency wartime agency which may come into being, is forced by Congress to limit requisition prices of vessels according to the terms of this proviso we are simply asking for a long chain of expensive litigation in which the inevitable result will be

that the Government is forced to pay a fair market price, and in addition, the costs of the litigation. I sincerely trust that my colleagues in the House have too much good sense to let that happen.

The second of the points I mentioned in introducing this question was to point out that the ships concerned were originally purchased by their present owners under the terms of an act of Congress. It turned out to be a very good thing for the purchasers in most cases. But remember that at the time of purchase the purchaser was also taking a risk. The ship market was exceedingly depressed. At war's end prospects for profitable shipping were none too bright. Congress took those factors, and the additional factor of the desire to keep our American merchant marine afloat, into consideration in passing the Ship Sales Act. It may be that the maladministration of the old Maritime Commission contributed to the very low prices at which some operators purchased ships. In any event, the courts will not permit us to take a backward glance now, in the light of conditions as they exist today, and penalize those who purchased ships in a depressed market—even if they purchased them at give-away prices.

I am as reluctant as anyone to see profiteering of any sort at the expense of the Government. I am now sitting on the Bonner subcommittee of the Executive Expenditures Committee which is attempting to probe and prevent that very type of operation. However, if Congress wishes to insure that the Government does not have to pay a higher price for a ship than it originally sold it for, the proper procedure is to start from today and enact a new Ship Sales Act affecting future sales. The matter should be referred to the Merchant Marine Committee, and after proper study that committee should recommend amendments to the Ship Sales Act of 1946. Clauses could then be inserted in future sales contracts which will legally bind the purchaser to resell to the Government at cost less depreciation. I, as one member of the committee would certainly look with favor on that procedure. I cannot, however, approve the tactics which the present proviso attempts to put into operation.

In this connection I might point out that purchasers of these ships have built up an entire business around the vessels. They have committed large amounts of additional capital. If the ships are requisitioned from under them now or at some future time they will be faced with the problem of eventual replacement. It certainly would be unfair to enterprising concerns who entered into operations at a depressed time to deprive them of the enhancement of values which have resulted. It would be more than unfair to the United States, which needs shipping so badly, to drive out of business those very enterprising operators who are attempting to keep our merchant marine alive.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that I have clearly shown some of the consequences which will result if these two provisos are bludgeoned through this Congress.

The voyage limitation provision will only serve to drive American ships off of essential foreign-trade routes and force American shippers to pay fancy foreign ship rates for delivering our goods. The ship requisition price ceiling will cause untold expense and endless litigation with no money saved. The Appropriations Committee in recommending amounts of money to be appropriated has adequately protected the legitimate interest of the Government and Congress, and has reached the limit of its proper function in that regard. Let us allow the administrative agencies and the proper congressional committees to perform their share of the job until it has been conclusively shown that they cannot do so.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] to close debate.

(Mr. BROWN of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], a question with reference to prefabricated housing. I notice in the report, on page 14, you state that the uncommitted lending authority in the sum of \$10,500,000 will be recaptured. You also stated that the committee requested the Administrator to refrain from committing the Government to further loans prior to the enactment of this bill. I wish to state that the Knox Corp. in my district has been quite successful and has done more building, especially in the prefabricated field, than anybody else, paying off the loans as they mature, making good profits for themselves, and satisfying their customers.

In the course of the defense-mobilization program, we have urgent needs for prefabricated housing or housing components. For example, the H-bomb plant construction in the Savannah River area will require upward of 35,000 construction workers. Obviously, the construction of these large defense installations creates an extreme shortage of construction workers in the area, while, at the same time, they have urgent needs for housing. Prefabricated houses can be of particular assistance in meeting defense housing needs in such cases, because of the speed with which they can be furnished, the fact that skilled site labor is minimized, and the ease of controlling, without time-consuming and costly on-site inspection, the quality of basic structural work on the houses. They can be erected at the site with savings of up to 80 percent of on-site construction labor required for the conventional construction of housing entirely at the site. Also, while a high percentage of the labor required for conventional house construction is skilled labor, a high percentage of the labor required for the erection of prefabricated houses on the site may be semi-skilled or unskilled. This is also true of the labor requirements in the plant of the prefabricated-house manufacturer.

Knox Corp. has made an application and it is in process now for \$1,750,000. I would like to know if that application

and some other applications will be affected. It is my understanding that the committee did not intend its request to refrain from making new loans to apply to additional loans to these existing borrowers, and that the chairman has so advised Mr. Foley.

Mr. THOMAS. The language in the report applies only to the unexpended, unobligated balance of \$10,500,000, and it does not apply to the thirty-seven or thirty-eight million dollars which they now have. With reference to the gentleman's area, which is seriously affected by the impact of the Atomic Energy Commission, he and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. RILEY] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PRESTON] have been talking about that and we have been talking with Mr. Foley. Mr. Foley assures us that he will work it out to take care of that situation. You can depend upon 100 percent cooperation from this committee.

Mr. BROWN of Georgia. I thank the chairman very much.

(Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he made earlier in the day and also to revise and extend remarks he expects to make later in the day.)

The CHAIRMAN. All time for general debate has expired. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,883,615.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Gross: Page 2, line 17, strike out "\$1,883,615" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,425,254."

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing complex about this amendment; it simply restores the amount to that which was appropriated last year, with an approximate 10 percent cut.

I do not believe I can improve upon the statement made by the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES], yesterday, when he called attention to this subject. He said in part on page 4931 of the Record:

The \$300,000 increase in this item is 20 percent more than was appropriated last year for the same purpose. It provides for 35 additional employees in fiscal 1952, more travel money, and more odds and ends of expenses, where we had hoped to see savings. If you break it down to a per capita basis, it means that this is going to take the tax payments of many persons each year for this one item of increased cost of government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to read into the Record a statement made by

President Truman himself on February 21, 1951, in a speech at a breakfast meeting of Masonic leaders in Washington, D. C. Listen to what President Truman said:

Everybody, I don't care who he is or what his condition or what his position is—from the President of the United States to the laborer who digs in the trench—must make some sacrifice in order that the whole country may be mobilized.

Now, if the President means what he says and says what he means there could be no objection to knocking off this \$300,000 that has been added this year, with an approximate 10-percent cut.

Is it too much to expect the President of the United States to set the pace for economy, sacrifice and belt-tightening about which he preaches at every opportunity?

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, revise and extend my remarks, and ask unanimous consent to speak out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN (after counting). One hundred and twelve Members are present, a quorum.

The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, it is doubtful whether anyone opposed to the policies of the State Department, more particularly to the policies and statements of Secretary of State Acheson could, without mentioning him by name have made a more logical and forceful plea for his resignation than did the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] when he spoke just a few moments ago. What his purpose may have been I, of course, have no way of knowing. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] made three points. First: that the Communists are and always have been deceitful and treacherous, brutal and vicious, that one who deals with them does so at his peril. Second: That it had been a waste of money and futile to extend aid to the Chinese Nationalists. Third: That new leaders were needed on the world front. He pointed out by the reading of a short newspaper article what happened to those who dealt with Communists. He gave us a story of the Nationalist Chinese general who had gone over to and assisted the Communists at one time, and then later was by them recently executed. Death was the reward of the Chinese Nationalists general who yielded to the pleas of the Communists, the same Communists whose occupation of Manchuria was aided by the policies of Acheson and the mission of General Marshall.

I do not know what lesson he wanted us to draw from that, but the only thought I could get out of it was that a man or a country which dealt with the Communists on any subject was certain to be betrayed. Why the gentleman who is the majority leader should have men-

tioned that at this time unless—unless he, too, is convinced that we should get rid of Acheson, I cannot understand, for if any department in this Government has gone along with the Communist it is the State Department. There is no evidence that Mr. Acheson is a Communist, but practically every major move that he has made since the fighting in World War II ended has resulted in a benefit to the Communist cause, and it matters not at all what the man's intentions may have been, not when we now weigh the results of his efforts. We know about that place which is paved with good intentions. No one should suggest that the Secretary of State should be consigned to that region. But after he had demonstrated and after it has been pointed out by the majority leader what happens to those individuals—and of course, the same rule applies on a national scale—after that has been brought to our attention so clearly as it was, so forcefully as it was just now, is there any reason why the Secretary of State should continue in office unless he has some purpose to further aid British trade even though by so doing the result is the sacrificing of American lives or to further the Communist cause?

Sure the Communists are not to be trusted. Sure, they will stab you in the back if opportunity offers—that appeared to be the conclusion reached by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]. But the President, whom the gentleman has so well served has ridiculed and condemned efforts to oust Communists from the executive department. There has been more than one Communist serving Reds in the State Department, covered up and kept there by this administration. Do not misunderstand me, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has had no part in that. This administration, the internationalists, and the one worlders took us into the UN and there—their keep paid for by us—sit and argue and vote against us and our interests and welfare. And the British and our State Department would strengthen the hands of the Commies by taking in and giving to another Communist group a seat and a vote in the UN.

It is my hope the British and the State Department will heed the advice of the majority leader.

It is unfortunate the President did not long ago discover the true character of the Communists, that Dean Acheson did not—that he has not—turned his back on them and all their works. Having failed to do that he should resign.

Then the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] went on to tell us what we had furnished Chiang Kai-shek and how futile our efforts had been. He might well have added that others to whom we have furnished billions of dollars and in whose interests we have sacrificed almost a million young Americans likewise are not to be trusted—that they will desert and forsake us when it will serve their interests

Some of us were here during World War II and we recall that when this country was shipping scrap iron to Japan how we protested and how bill after bill was filed with the Clerk calling for the ending of that program, but those bills were consigned to a pigeonhole. Eventually that scrap iron came back to kill our men who were fighting as we were then told for the security of this Nation.

The same aiding of our enemies by our allies we know is happening again. A gentleman in the other body the other night on the radio said it was foolish to charge that Britain was trading with our enemy, yet as we read the press we learn that in the British Parliament itself they are quarreling over that very same policy. We know it to be the fact that they are aiding the fighting men of other nations, those who are fighting against our men. How long are we to continue that sort of thing? It is my hope that some who are discovering the duplicity and true character of the Communists will also become aware that some we still regard as friendly nations are not wholeheartedly standing with us—that they are abusing our confidence and using the aid we extend to them to our injury.

I wish the gentleman had gone a little further, had gone beyond the newspaper story he was reading and pointed out how today some of these other nations that are supposed to be with us in the United Nations, that are supposed to be supporting our men, have been aiding day after day our enemy. The gentleman then concluded his remarks with the statement that new leaders might be needed in some other nations. How dire is that need for new leaders right here at home. Millions are demanding the impeachment of Mr. Truman insisting upon the ousting of Acheson.

Rightly or wrongly our people have lost confidence in this administration. The proof of that is found in letters, postal cards, telephone calls and messages that come to us day after day and from those who call at our offices. They want no more of this administration. They want no more of the Secretary of State. Permit me to express my thanks to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] for so clearly pointing out the folly of dealing with or trusting the Communists for the futility of dissipating our natural resources and wasting our manpower to further the ambitions of other nations—the crying need for new leaders in other nations as well as in this administration here at home.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and on the paragraph close in 8 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me call to the attention of the Committee a few facts about the administrative funds for the President in the running of his official office. I have inquired around among the membership of the House and I can find no Member on the floor—if there is one on the House floor at this time then I stand corrected—who has been here or who can remember the time when the House has ever cut the White House fund.

There is a good reason for that. The President must run his immediate office and he ought to be the judge as to how much help he needs and so forth. When we send an appropriation over to the President calling for funds to run the House of Representatives and to run the offices of the Members of this House, the President does not cut those funds. There is a good reason for that rule.

Mr. Chairman, there is an appropriation here for \$1,883,615 for the President to run his Executive offices for the fiscal year 1952. An amendment has been offered to reduce that figure to \$1,425,000, a reduction of 25 percent. Think of that.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. There are \$300,000 additional here for the office of the President. We are talking about economy, is that not true, and the President is calling upon the people of this country for sacrifice and economy. Now we are increasing by \$300,000 the spending on the Executive's office.

Mr. THOMAS. May I say to the gentleman, and I say this kindly, that this is for the specific purpose of staffing the President's office. What the gentleman has in mind is something different and we will get to that soon. That is for upkeep of the Executive Mansion and grounds. This has nothing in the world to do with maintenance. This is for salary for his official family. He only has 293 employees. That is what it is for.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield further, does not the gentleman think the President ought to practice some economy along with the rest of the country?

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, but let him be the judge as to what he ought to have. He could say to us, "You have three or four people in your office; you ought to cut one of them out." Are you not a better judge as to how much office help you need than he is? You would be saying to him, if you tell him to reduce his office staff, that you know more about how to run his office than he does. It is comity between the two bodies. Let us leave this alone, please.

Mr. GROSS. I will say to the gentleman from Texas if Congress passes a bill cutting the appropriation for my office, I will accept it and I will cut.

Mr. THOMAS. If the Congress does that, you can bet your bottom dollar that the President will never say yea nor nay, and that is just the point. I hope the gentleman will not press his amendment.

Mr. GROSS. Why does he have to have an increase of \$300,000? I find no substantial reason for it.

Mr. THOMAS. He has an increase of 38 employees during this war emergency. Does that not make sense?

Mr. GROSS. Not to me.

Mr. THOMAS. Well, that is a matter of opinion.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I am convinced that this would be a major blunder for the advocates of economy to commit. I believe that the item should be left undisturbed, and I hope that those of us who have been going along in an endeavor to save money will not fall for this amendment but will join with the gentleman from Texas in an endeavor to vote it down.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman from Georgia. Those remarks are just in keeping with his good, common horse sense.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, when the gentleman from Texas said that it had not been customary for us to look into the expenses of the White House staff, he meant that one item. He did not refer to the emergency fund nor to other items. It has been the custom in the committee, and probably a proper custom, that we do not go into the details of the White House staff. I take this time to point out here something which I pointed out in the committee; while the President has been in the White House since 1947 the cost of the staff has risen from \$452,000 a year to \$1,883,615. That is not the only item. The item of care of the White House grounds has risen in that time from \$150,000 to \$315,000 for next year, which is on the basis of \$350,000 for a full year. The other items which come with the White House request are for the Council of Economic Advisers, the budget, and the renovation of the White House. When you come to this item you will vote for it or you will vote against it, and I am not at the moment either speaking for or against it, but I am calling attention to the fact that the President made an earnest appeal for economy to the Congress, but in the only five items in the budget which come directly under his jurisdiction, there was not one dollar cut from any one of those five items, and I felt, as some people on the floor probably feel, that if it had only been a matter of psychology it would have been better for a man in such high position asking economy of the country and of the Congress to have set an example by cutting the five items that come out from his own immediate office.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to be clear. Do I understand that the previous Chief Executive ran this same service for these hundreds of thousands of dollars less than the present President?

Mr. PHILLIPS. He ran them for that much less, but he had help from other agencies of Government which were not charged against the White House, and I prefer the present system to the system of borrowing people from other agencies and not showing them on the White House budget. I would prefer this system to the system of the previous Presidents.

Mr. CRAWFORD. So that you know exactly what is going on.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. GROSS) there were—ayes 31, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair, and alteration, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion Grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, \$315,600.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to ask the chairman of the subcommittee a question or two concerning this appropriation. It reads in part:

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurbishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, and traveling expenses.

Can the chairman tell me something about what this money is to be expended for, in view of the fact that the White House is now being completely rebuilt and refurbished? What is this item all about?

Mr. THOMAS. This is for the fiscal year 1952, which, as the gentleman well knows, will not start until July 1. The President and his family move back into the White House December 1. There is an increase of 30 percent in floor space in the new building compared with the old building. The increase is for an additional amount of electricity and the other supplies and materials necessary. It is just to maintain and operate the White House.

Mr. GROSS. Why do you have traveling expenses here?

Mr. THOMAS. There is an item in there which has been in the bill for years and years. Last year not a dime was spent for travel, and they told us that they will not spend a dime this year. The only one that travels is the head usher. He one time traveled to New York. They just asked that the language be left in the bill, and since it did not cost anything we left it in there.

Mr. GROSS. I then ask the chairman of the subcommittee why the committee did not strike out the language providing for travel expenses.

Mr. THOMAS. They said a situation might arise where they would have to travel. The last time such a situation arose was in 1950, and it cost \$41.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. This does not include anything for the repair or remodeling of the White House?

Mr. THOMAS. No; that is a separate item.

Mr. GROSS. This is an increase, then, over last year's appropriation?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes; because there is 30 percent more floor space. We must bear in mind also that these Federal employees under the Ramspeck bill get a slight increase in pay every year. When you do not allow even one employee for 1952 over and above what you had for 1951 you still have a dollar increase without a single increase in the number of jobs.

Mr. GROSS. I can say to the gentleman that I think Truman can make some changes in personnel over at the White House and improve the efficiency of that place.

Mr. Chairman, I intended to offer an amendment to this section of the bill, but in view of the almost solid opposition of the Democrats to my first economy amendment I have no alternative but to desist.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman very much.

The Clerk read as follows:

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed 300 passenger motor vehicles, of which 229 shall be for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract authorizations; \$1,140,017,750, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, if such act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; or

(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget;

unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as used herein, the term "construction project" includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 percent the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LYLE: On page 6, line 6, strike out "\$1,140,017,750" and insert "\$1,139,932,750."

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment involves a cut of \$85,000. I offer it to bring to your attention how very difficult it is for Members of the Congress to intelligently vote on matters such as the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. In the report issued by the committee, page 5, they call to the attention of the House a small but typical example of uncontrolled spending in connection with the construction of a hospital for the care of dogs and other animals at Los Alamos, N. Mex. During last year's hearings it was stated the cost of the hospital should have been \$59,000, but instead it cost \$85,000. If you will refer to the hearings and the discussion between the members of the committee and the people who appeared in behalf of the bill, you will be informed that the committee expressed considerable opposition and doubt about the proposed construction

of a dog sanitarium at Los Alamos. However, the Commission, notwithstanding opposition of the committee, did construct the hospital at a cost of \$85,000. They had a few dogs there, and later—so the hearings go—rented it to a veterinarian for \$150 a month. That is disgusting and ridiculous. There are hundreds and thousands of young Americans who served their country and who are standing in line to get into a hospital. Notwithstanding our love and affection for dogs and cats, is it not ridiculous that a commission, whose actions are so secret that they cannot even explain to the Members of Congress, should spend \$85,000 for a cat and dog hospital.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Is that the place where they kept these animals for experimental purposes in the developing of the atomic bomb?

Mr. LYLE. The record does not disclose that.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Is it not possible that this appropriation of \$85,000 would contribute to the war effort by keeping up the morale of those who own the dogs and cats? You see, they worry about them.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas that it is my understanding that these animals were kept there for experimental purposes in the development of atomic energy and the atomic bomb.

Mr. LYLE. The record does not say that. The committee does not assure me that that is correct. I inquired about it. Of course it is a small item, but it is a ridiculous thing for the Congress to permit administrative agencies to spend money recklessly and without regard for the welfare of the nation, and the will of the Congress.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not defending this proposition at all, but that is my understanding. Of course they could not use human beings. You would not expect them to do that. It is my understanding they used these animals for experimental purposes to test the effect of this atomic bomb and atomic energy. They were using these dogs and kept them at this place for that purpose while they were developing the atomic bomb which stopped the war in Japan, eventually.

Mr. LYLE. The record does not say that. And the members of the committee cannot verify it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. There is a great deal more to it than appears on the surface. While certainly I am not going to take up the time of the House for a lengthy discussion, the entire record in the hearings and also the attention of the gentleman from Texas should be pointed to page 7, to the three indented para-

graphs which were put in specifically to prevent a repetition of this. In the western part of the country—and I would have supposed in Texas—a veterinarian is often the health officer who has jurisdiction over the health and the purity of the food, and especially of the milk supply and water supply and matters of that kind. While I certainly am not making any defense whatever for the expenditure of \$85,000 as opposed to \$59,000—and I personally thought the \$59,000 was more than was necessary, we have prevented the repetition in the next year of that. The reason this was necessary to begin with was in order that the Atomic Energy Commission might get a competent veterinarian there to take care of the health of the people as well as the health of their dogs and without some funds of this kind it would have been very difficult, as I can assure the gentleman from Texas, I had something to do with the veterinarian situation in California.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to withdraw my amendment. I offered it to call the situation to your attention.

I call this item to your attention because we must act more intelligently and we must make more of an effort if we are to have proper administration of the funds of the people.

Mr. PHILLIPS. With that I am in complete accord.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I object to the withdrawal of the amendment.

Mr. LYLE. I am perfectly willing that the committee should vote on the amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the reason I am supporting the amendment is because the explanation which has been given is not at all satisfactory to me. Now, why was the \$59,000 authorized in the first place by the Committee on Appropriations? That is the question I would like to have answered, and I will yield to the gentleman from California if he wants to answer it or yield to the gentleman from Texas. I ask, Why was the \$59,000 authorized in the first place? What justification was made to spend \$59,000 by the Atomic Energy Commission for a dog hospital?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield for an answer to the question.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to our distinguished friend from Michigan that this matter was submitted in last year's budget, and the committee frowned upon it and said we did not think it should be started.

They started off on the basis that it was a part of the medical program, that they were going to do some experimentation, but that was more wishful thinking than anything else, and the committee frowned upon it.

We did not tell them in the report not to do it, but we assumed that they would

not do it, because we asked them in so many words in the hearings not to do it, and we did make a reduction. This is just one of these instances, as the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE] has pointed out in his very forthright statement, where there was a case of bad judgment. The committee is standing here and we will, all the members of our subcommittee, will say on this floor that we think the agency has been very lax in the past in its expenditure of construction funds, and we have urged them to be more careful. As a result of that urging, we have cut them this year, even though it is a national defense project, by nearly \$70,000,000, and if they do not show a decided improvement next year, I will say to the gentleman from Michigan that your committee will recommend to cut them several times \$70,000,000 next year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. That explanation is still insufficient as far as I am concerned, but I thank the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is just a little bit erroneous to call it only a dog hospital; it is more than that, and, as I remarked before, it is necessary that there should be a service of that kind. Also, it would be extremely difficult, as the gentleman from Michigan well knows, to get a competent veterinarian unless he had facilities with which to work.

Mr. CRAWFORD. On that I would ask the gentleman from California what he means by "competent veterinarian"?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I mean the veterinary supply in the United States is very short, especially in the western part of the United States. We do not have even enough veterinary hospitals.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I live in a little city of 100,000 people, and that city does not have any need for a veterinarian to look after the food habits and water supply of the people or take care of food poisoning.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. In what way is this item for the dog hospital connected with the national defense effort? If the Committee could point that out it might be different.

Mr. THOMAS. I may say to our friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] and our friend the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], that it is just exactly that much—none.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us encourage them then, by eliminating that amount from the appropriation. One of the best ways I know to discourage people from spending money is not to give it to them.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Is it the gentleman's intention to urge the Committee to resist or accept this amendment?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I do not know whether it is going to resist the amendment, but I am going to insist that we cut the appropriation.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It looks like to me somebody is going to the dog hospital here.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Texas, chairman of the committee.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope that our friend will permit the gentleman from Texas to withdraw his amendment. We have cut this agency \$70,000,000. We are going to ride herd on them in the future.

Mr. CRAWFORD. We are going to ride herd on them now by this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and on the paragraph close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] is recognized.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, this little canine incident points up, I think, very sharply the point that I undertook to make here yesterday during general debate, to wit, that your Appropriations Committee is wholly unable because of lack of staff and equipment to do the job for which it is intended. Had there been a staff of committee experts assigned to the job of inspecting and supervising the operations of this Atomic Energy Commission, this hospital incident would not have arisen, and we would not be confronted with this ridiculous situation.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I am glad to yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I wish to agree thoroughly and completely in the statement which the gentleman has just made. As the gentleman knows, it was the gentleman from Tennessee who last year conducted the interrogation on this item. Stringent objection was expressed at that time to the construction of this veterinary hospital. The committee expressed objection in the report but did not specifically say that it should not be built. We did make a substantial reduction; and, as has been the custom of long standing, the comity between this agency and the committee was expected on my part, at least, to carry through and have the reductions we made apply to this specific item. The fact that the Commission did not do so, I think, is a black mark against the Commission. I agree with the gentleman thoroughly that the committee, every subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, needs a thorough technical staff to dig in and do some cutting on individual items.

Mr. COUDERT. In other words, to prevent a repetition of this sort of an incident. Let me ask the gentleman, who is the second ranking member on the majority side, whether, as a matter of fact, in the preparation of this year's budget, there was any comprehensive investigation ordered of the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. GORE. By the staff of the committee?

Mr. COUDERT. Yes.

Mr. GORE. Not as far as I know.

Mr. COUDERT. That is my understanding as well. So actually we were compelled to confront this budget request without anything more than the recollection individual Members had of last year's hearing and the evidence brought before them by the agents of the Commission, the interested party.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. If the pending amendment prevails this afternoon it will be an object lesson to the Atomic Energy Commission and every other agency of the Federal Government; it will also be helpful to every subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

Mr. COUDERT. It will restore in some very small measure the loss of respect for the Congress that some agencies demonstrate.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. What does the Atomic Energy Commission say it needs this institution for?

Mr. COUDERT. I think the gentleman from California explained that. It is necessary to provide some facilities for the canine population in new towns developed for the purpose of atomic energy. It is hard to say it may not be necessary. My objection to this thing, as a matter of fact, as the gentleman from Texas pointed out, is that they did it without authority and against the express wish of the subcommittee. I further understand that since this incident there have been some changes in AEC management in respect to this matter.

Mr. RANKIN. If you had turned the Atomic Energy Commission over to this committee and it did not furnish any better information than they have done to date, we never would have had the atomic bomb.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COUDERT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. This is in no way connected with the defense effort of our country.

Mr. COUDERT. Only in the sense that every construction of a new community needed by such as the Atomic Energy Commission is a necessary job in the interest of national defense. Where you would draw the line, I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DURHAM].

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, I am not going to defend this one way or the other. As far as I am concerned, all Government agencies make some mistakes. I do not know all the details about this dog hospital. I have been to Los Alamos on different occasions trying to inform myself on plant operations and to see what they were accomplishing. I do know if this is part of a research

program. We do carry on research with animals on radiation effect. I do know we must be very careful as to the toxic material at that plant which, of course, necessarily has to be tested to protect plant personnel. I have not all the details, but I assure the members of the committee that I will secure them because I am just as much for economy so far as the Atomic Energy Commission is concerned as anybody.

I do not think we can at this time and at this hour create confusion about what the Atomic Energy Commission has done and the security it has placed in the minds of individual Americans today in this country and around the world by playing this item up as a major error. I do think they have at times made mistakes. Not only the Appropriations Committee goes over these funds very carefully, but a committee over on the other side, the joint committee, takes the budget and goes over it item by item and we make a study of it carefully. There have been many suggestions made by our committee to the Commission. There have been some things they wanted to do but they have not been able to do because of the action the committee took.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LYLE. First I want to compliment the committee because they caught it. I did not catch it myself. Secondly, we cannot afford to penalize the Atomic Energy Commission unnecessarily. I think we can better afford to discuss money and where it has been spent than we can afford to tolerate strikes against the Government in the building of atomic energy plants. If the country can afford that kind of a luxury, it certainly can afford to discuss the money that is being spent.

Mr. DURHAM. The gentleman knows well that I do not condone strikes against the Federal Government; I am not trying to defend them. I am here on the basis of not creating confusion in the minds of the American people that this operation is not doing a good job for the security of the United States and the world. I know the facts. You may call it a waste of funds, and I will be glad to go to bat to oppose anything that is unwise and I have done that ever since I have been a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee.

Mr. LYLE. The gentleman is an able Member of this House.

Mr. DURHAM. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. In experimenting with these dogs they probably saved the lives of many of the men employed in this atomic energy plant.

Mr. DURHAM. I do not know the details about that, but if you know anything about biology, bacteriology, or pharmacology you have to have something to experiment on before you reach the human being, and that has been

historically true in basic and fundamental research.

Mr. RANKIN. When Walter Reed was trying to get funds to put on the demonstration to show what was causing yellow fever, he was attacked from every side, yet his experiment eliminated both yellow fever and malaria. I am not taking sides in this argument, but I want to know whether or not these men have spent this money unreasonably. If they have done it to experiment to save human life I say the expenditure is reasonable and justifiable.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Did I understand the gentleman to say he is a member of the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. DURHAM. Of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Can the gentleman tell us how many dogs or animals were used in this experiment?

Mr. DURHAM. No; I do not know. I know that they are used for radiation research, not only there but at other places in the operation.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DURHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I think it is fair to say that this is primarily a veterinarian hospital for the care of the pets of the people who live in Los Alamos. In another installation the Atomic Energy Commission is carrying on extensive experimentation with animal life with respect to radiation.

Mr. DURHAM. If this is a particular situation to take care of the dogs in the local community, that is a different situation, but you must remember this is one of the most isolated communities in the entire operations.

LOS ALAMOS VETERINARY HOSPITAL

History: A veterinary hospital was established during World War II at Los Alamos, N. Mex., by the Manhattan Engineer District for the purpose of providing veterinary care for the horses of the mounted security patrol and for certain experimental animals involved in classified projects conducted by the Los Alamos Laboratory. Care of pets belonging to residents was an incidental operation of importance to the maintenance of normal community at this abnormal location. The hospital was located in a temporary building, which was surrounded by expansion of the maintenance facilities for the Los Alamos Laboratory as a result of the growth of the project.

In the spring of 1949 the relocation of the Los Alamos Veterinary Hospital became essential, because of the over-all regrouping of the work in the general maintenance area. Consideration was given to moving the existing building. This was overruled by the contract operator, the University of California, and the area manager for the Atomic Energy Commission on the grounds that the existing building was unsanitary and did not provide adequate facilities for additional experimental work which the

laboratory desired to conduct in the veterinary hospital.

Original presentation to Congress: A request for \$59,000 for a replacement for the Los Alamos Veterinary Hospital was made of the Congress in the fiscal year 1951 budget of the Atomic Energy Commission. This estimate was based on construction costs as of the time that budget was prepared. That was spring, 1949. The actual estimate called for the following:

Building of 3,000 square feet.....	\$42,000
Runs and kennels.....	8,000
Plans, contingencies, and construction inspection.....	9,000
Total.....	59,000

The justification presented was based primarily on the veterinary needs of the mounted security patrol, hospital services for the laboratory and its medical center, involving such items as pregnancy tests, and finally normal community services for pets of residents. Although there was some discussion about this project in the hearings of the House Appropriations Committee, the report of that committee contained no reference to the project.

Actual construction: The Los Alamos Veterinary Hospital has been replaced by a new concrete-block structure which provides 3,500 square feet of floor space. The design was reviewed by a special three-man architectural review board at Los Alamos to insure maximum economical construction. The new building was constructed during 1951. Although construction costs had risen substantially since the original estimate was made, the costs were as follows:

Building of 3,500 square feet.....	\$38,824
Equipment and utilities.....	5,035
Runs and kennels.....	9,594
Roads and parking area.....	5,710
Architect-engineering	5,950
Total.....	65,119

Actual use: The Los Alamos Veterinary Hospital has been used in the last fiscal year, as follows:

	Percent
1. Treatment of small animals (household pets) for residents on a fee basis.....	48
2. Los Alamos scientific laboratory services, Los Alamos Medical Center services; health safety studies.....	25
3. Public health and sanitation (includes inspection of meat and dairy products, and impounding of stray animals).....	18
4. Treatment of 15 horses for mounted security patrol and other services.....	9
Total service.....	100

Item 3 above refers primarily to health and community services subsidized at least in part by the State of New Mexico and Los Alamos County. In this regard, the fact that the veterinary hospital is one of four stations in district No. 1 in the New Mexico department of health and a cooperating station with the United States Public Health Service. Services performed include inspection of slaughter houses, dairies, and milk pasteurizing plants serving Los Alamos. Insufficient county funds result in deficits in these services which are being

met by the Atomic Energy Commission until the county can assume the full load.

Method of operation: Discussions about the project with the House Appropriations Committee during its hearings on the fiscal year 1952 budget for the Atomic Energy Commission involved the additional problem of operation of the veterinary hospital. A private contractor was obtained by the Atomic Energy Commission on the advice of American Animal Hospital Association, Evanston, Ill.; Colorado A. & M. College, Fort Collins, Colo.; Tredwell & Goldstein, management engineers, New York, N. Y.

The contract is based on a formula calling for full maintenance plus 10 percent of that portion of the estimated dollar business of the hospital attributable to private practice. This has resulted in a rental of \$1,800 per year, renegotiable at the end of this fiscal year to reflect operating experience. Direct operation would not permit retention of State and county subsidies to offset operating expenses.

Summary: The Los Alamos Veterinary Hospital performs a necessary service to the Los Alamos community of over 10,000 persons and, in addition, provides experimental and routine services to the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and its security forces. All these services are an integral part of the Los Alamos operation. Replacement of the wartime-built hospital was essential as a part of the program to develop a permanent atomic-energy research and development facility at Los Alamos. Private contractor operation appears to be in the best dollar interest of the Federal Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LYLE].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, with regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$18,050,000: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:

Provided further, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$520,000 of this appropriation shall be available for travel expenses.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 9, line 20, strike out "\$18,050,000" and insert "\$17,000,000."

Mr. TABER. The amount allowed over-all last year for the Civil Service Commission was \$16,511,913. The basis of the request for an increase was largely additional placements, \$1,500,000. Let me tell you how many new placements they were expecting. The number of placements they estimate for this current fiscal year is 1,136,000. The number they estimate for the fiscal year 1952 is 1,141,000, or an increase of 5,000, less than half of 1 percent.

I have been allowing them about \$500,000 increase to take care of that extra 5,000 placements. I think I am being liberal. Frankly, they claim that the turn-over rate in 1952 in Government establishments will be 36 percent, but the committee investigated on how things were going and the present rate of turn-over, according to the committee's report, and I am reading right out of it, is at the rate of 2.3 percent monthly, or 27.6 percent. With that percentage of increase in turn-over, I cannot see any justification for going beyond \$17,000,000, which I have suggested here. Frankly, I would like to go back to \$16,500,000, which was given last year, but to take care of 5,000 extra placements it seems to me absolutely ridiculous to go to \$15,000,000 extra.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman will go down here and go through some of these bureaus and look right carefully to see if he can find an old-line American, I think he will come to the conclusion he might as well cut out this whole Civil Service Commission. I think it has become a farce and a failure.

Mr. TABER. I think the adoption of this amendment is going to have a wholesome effect, indicating that the Congress expects them to do a decent job on the ones they place. You know as well as I do that \$500,000 will take care of 5,000 extra placements. I am

allowing them a lot of money because of this war situation. I would cut it back to last year's figure if I could, if it were not for that.

Mr. Chairman, I hope this amendment will be adopted, and that we can save \$1,050,000.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and on the entire paragraph close in 7 minutes, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Corron] and myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, let me respectfully call your attention to a few figures. Your committee has cut the budget estimate, which was \$23,000,000, by practically \$5,000,000. That is a pretty substantial decrease. As the matter now stands, your committee gave them approximately \$1,500,000 more than they had last year, and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York seeks to put them right back where they were last year. Let us see what the facts are.

There is no one any more anxious to save the taxpayers some money than this committee, but at the same time we do not want to hamper them too severely. Now, we know that the agencies of Government are hiring by the month thousands upon thousands of new employees. The bulk of this money is for the loyalty program. As far as I am concerned, I do not want to get mixed up with that loyalty program. If there is any change in it, let us make it stronger, let us not weaken it. The budget estimate for the loyalty program for this year was \$7,700,000, and we cut it back to about \$4,700,000. We cut it about 40 percent. That is about as far as you can safely go. The agencies are going to make 72 percent of the placements. While they are making that many against 54 percent last year, we flatter ourselves because your committee urged them to do it. We think it is the cheapest way, as an emergency matter to let the agencies make their own placements. They know whom they need better than anybody else, and we can save that overhead expense. That is a feather in the Civil Service Commission's hat. Of course, they have to make checks on many of those placements. They have to have employees to do that work. By and large, this agency has received one of the severest cuts of any agency in the Government. They made last year 483,000 loyalty checks, and their estimate this year provides for the making of 1,250,000 checks.

I respectfully say to my friend from New York, whom we all love and admire, that we have cut this pretty badly, and we do not want to hurt them and the gentleman does not want to hurt them. I do not like to disagree with the gentleman. Does he not think we have really gone far enough? The gentleman may

recall that his subcommittee went back a second time and cut another million and a half when they found out that the President had, to some extent, amended this loyalty program and taken the load off. We went back and cut it an additional million and a half. Now we have cut it pretty close to the bone. Let us not make any mistakes.

Mr. TABER. At the same time, they have had a loyalty program down there, and on top of that the turn-over that they estimate is only 5,000.

Mr. THOMAS. They estimate that the turn-over will be 36 percent in the entire Government service. We have based our cut on the fact that we hope it will be but 27 or 28 percent. If we have missed our guess, we are going to have to give them a couple of million dollars more, under these figures.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Cotton].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, we on the subcommittee agreed with our good chairman in reporting this item and none of us intended to take issue with him in regard to this matter, but now that it has arisen, I do want to call the attention of the Committee of the Whole a little more to this loyalty program of the Civil Service Commission. They testified before us, as you will find in the hearings, that they have practically completed the sifting of the present employees of Government. All they have to do now is to check new applicants. They check these by going around to the FBI and the Committee on Un-American Activities, and various other groups, and checking to see if there is anything on record against an applicant. At present they have 708 loyalty boards throughout the country and they intend to increase that number to 1,222. They want 348 inspectors to handle these boards. They want 14 or more regional boards of appeal. Much of this machinery is set up, not for the purpose of testing the loyalty of the applicants, but to give the applicants a chance to appeal if they are not given employment. My point is that the time has come when, if there is any doubt about a person's loyalty, we should simply refuse to give him a job and not spend a lot of money investigating him further. On that point you will note in the press, and I am quoting:

Last week the President tightened up the loyalty standards for Government jobs by making it possible to dismiss or refuse to hire an employee for reasonable doubt of loyalty, instead of requiring reasonable evidence of disloyalty.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. This disloyalty commission ought to be separated from the Civil Service Commission. If you will check the folks who are on the payroll you will probably find a number of disloyal people on it, and then you will agree that it should be separated.

Mr. COTTON. As a matter of fact the Civil Service Commission probably must do some of this work. We appreciate that fact, but I would respectfully insist that the time has come when we must not confuse Uncle Sam, the fountainhead of our sovereignty, with Uncle Sam, the employer. If we are suspicious about any applicant, let us not hire him, and let us not set up a vast, complicated, expensive system of appeal so that he can dispute that question with us. If there is any doubt it should be resolved in favor of the Government. For that reason I feel that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York could be passed without any harm to our loyalty program.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi about these loyalty boards. I recall the case of George Shaw Wheeler, who was passed by three loyalty boards and within 2 years after that he repudiated his country where he had received his education and went over to the Russians.

Mr. RANKIN. And became a "red herring."

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Hampshire has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Taber].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. Thomas) there were—ayes 93, noes 55.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant to section 14 of said act; rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and secondary education of American children who are dependents of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; \$6,195,000: *Provided*, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Provided further*, That the Commission may enter into agreements with international agencies for the use of their

transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this act.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WALTER: Page 13, line 20, after the semicolon strike out "\$6,195,000" and insert "\$8,260,000."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to restore to the five agencies of the Government administering the displaced-persons program the approximate amount that was returned to the Treasury of the United States last year because of the inability of the Displaced Persons Commission to fully carry out its program, particularly with regard to the German expellees. The operation was very materially interfered with by virtue of the fact that much of the shipping that was being utilized was diverted from the Atlantic to transport the Turkish and Greek troops to Korea. In addition to that, the Attorney General had placed an interpretation on the Internal Security Act that made it impossible for many people who had been merely casual members of the Nazi organization to qualify for admission to the United States.

In considering this appropriation it is important to bear in mind the fact that there are two phases of this program, one dealing with IRO displaced persons and the second with expellees, the expellees being persons of German ethnic origin. That program has just about started. The various civic and church groups in the United States have assurances for many of these people, over 40,000 of whom are or will soon be processed for resettlement in the United States.

I should like to call your attention to the figures that cannot be disputed: Of the money appropriated, \$1,100,000 under the law is needed for loans to defray inland transportation, as authorized by the statute; \$4,375,000 is the cost of ocean transportation of German expellees at \$125 a person. In that connection I would like to call your attention to the fact that the IRO displaced persons were transported by the International Refugee Organization. That organization has nothing to do with the transportation of these German expellees. Seven hundred thousand dollars is required to liquidate the program which expires on June 30, 1952. That leaves just \$20,000 with which to conduct this operation for the next fiscal year; and that, quite obviously, is impossible.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WALTER. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that funds from such an agency as the Displaced Persons

Commission, that these funds have been used to further the war effort in Korea?

Mr. WALTER. No; what I said was that the shipping that was being used to bring these people to the United States was diverted so that there are people authorized to enter this country but awaiting transportation. They have not been transported due to the fact that the vessels were used to transport the Greek and Turkish troops to Korea. These people have been waiting for the opportunity to come to the places that have been provided for them by the American sponsors.

If it is the purpose of this committee to do something to prevent the carrying out of this program designed to take care of these German expellees, it seems to me that the decent way to do it is to offer an amendment to the Displaced Persons Act and eliminate that part of the program. But the insistence in both bodies that something be done to relieve the suffering of these Germans was so great that they were included in this program, and that phase of the program cannot be carried out with this appropriation.

It might be interesting to know that the D. P. Commissioners are not typical bureaucrats. One of them is a former labor union official; another was connected with welfare work in New York; and the third was the head of Catholic welfare in New York. These people do not know how to pad appropriations. They came in with a request that was honest and accurate; and, as I said before, because of the conditions prevailing last year they turned back one million and three-quarters dollars to the Treasury of the United States.

All we are seeking by this amendment is to have that money restored.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment and on the entire section close in 2 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we all love our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER]. He is a great American, he is a great legislator, he is worth his weight in gold not only to his great district and State but the Nation.

It is not the purpose of the committee to change the act in the slightest. During the year 1951 that commission brought into the United States 163,000 and by their own words and estimate they will bring in during 1952 63,000 persons, 35,000 of whom are of the German ethnology. We have gone into this carefully and it is the considered judgment of your committee it is not going to hurt them one iota.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. We have enough suffering among our old people in this coun-

try instead of trying to bring more of this riff-raff into the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repair to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500) purchase of not to exceed 20 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,575,000.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. Cox: On page 15, line 5, strike out "\$6,575,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$6,000,000."

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, in this money-saving business that is going on, there is a certain degree of purging which gives added virtue to the operation. Here is an agency that should have the attention of the Congress. While it is not one of the larger agencies of the Government it has been because of its mischievous behavior one of the most dangerous, an aggregation which with few exceptions has been for the past 15 or 16 years made up of pinks and reds and it has operated in a manner comparable with what would be expected of hired agents of Moscow.

I call attention to the voluminous report made by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, Mr. Hobbs, on the Amerasia case. If you will turn to that report and analyze it, you will come to the conclusion that there must have existed in the Communications Commission a Communist cell in order for Amerasia to have obtained the highly secret documents it got from that source.

I call your attention to the fact that the Commission, operating as an aggregation of leftists with knowledge of who composed the group making the application, granted a license to the Metropolitan Broadcasting Co. That corporation—the stockholders and others interested in it—consisted in the main of admitted Communists. In the group you will find Morris Rodman, Samuel Rodman, and Samuel Rodman's wife, all stockholders, and upon an occasion when called before the Committee on Un-American Activities declined to answer whether or not they were or had been Communists. Rose Anderson and her husband, John Anderson, were well-known Communists and were stockholders of WQQW. You will find a great many others, including Jane Keeney and Philip Keeney, both Communist spies for Russia.

The Committee on Un-American Activities, making its report on this broadcasting corporation, said:

1. The Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. was granted licenses by the Federal Communications Commission without any effort being made by the Commission to determine the extent of communistic influence in the corporation.

2. The wife of a Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission is vice president of a Communist-front organization of which one of the officers of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. is president.

3. The Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. is an outlet for third-party and communistic propaganda.

4. Two stockholders of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp. have been associated with a convicted espionage subject.

5. Known Communists are stockholders in the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., as well as contributors to the Communist Party.

6. Numerous Communist-front organizations are represented through the stockholders of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp.

7. Numerous Government employees who in some instances hold responsible positions have placed not only themselves in jeopardy but the Government they represent as well through their association in the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp.

8. A former employee of the Federal Communications Commission is general manager of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., and he has told other persons that he engineered the granting of the licenses by the Commission.

9. Through the interlocking directorates or organizations represented among the stockholders of the Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., it is definitely indicated that the third-party movement is Communist-inspired and Communist-dominated.

10. The Metropolitan Broadcasting Corp., because it is a Karl Marx study club, has presented possibilities that its members through the strategic positions they occupy in the Federal Government will become sources of information for foreign agents.

The Commission, I repeat, knew that this was a Communist enterprise.

Mr. Chairman, this corporation has a staff of 94 employees in its legal department here in Washington, 65 of which are lawyers. If you should go down to the Commission and take a look and not know that you were in Washington, you would think that you were in Moscow.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, this FCC legal department has for years controlled the Commission. They present all matters to the Commission and hold hearings and examinations, and if those of you who have had any experience with the Commission are acquainted with the manner it has dealt with the broadcasters of this country you should know that the Commission rather than operate in an endeavor to develop broadcasting, has sought to dominate, to control, and to terrorize the communication operators everywhere. They have no possible need for this army of Red lawyers that they

employ in its Washington office. It has an army of employees out in the field that it does not need.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Would the gentleman agree to a substitute just to knock out the entire appropriation? If this is going to be a Communist set-up inside of the Federal Government, we ought to stop the appropriation now until they clean house and fumigate. I am not willing to appropriate a single dollar for them until they do clean house.

Mr. COX. At the head of the Commission at the present time is Mr. Wayne Coy. He, who now heads the Commission, was, prior to his appointment, radio director of radio station WINX, owned and operated by Eugene Meyer and the Washington Post. In 1948, after Coy had become Chairman of the Commission, Eugene Meyer and the Washington Post were permitted to purchase from the Columbia Broadcasting Co. 55 percent of the stock of radio station WTOP, consisting of 11,400 shares. The Commission permitted him to purchase it without any hearing on the matter. Not only was the Post allowed by Coy to buy control of the Washington CBS outlet but they subsequently got 60 percent or control of WTOP-FM frequency, and likewise 60 percent of the stock or control of WTOP-TV television. So it is evident that Mr. Meyer's interest in behalf of Mr. Coy's becoming Chairman of the Commission has paid off. The Post pretty well dominates the Commission.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it is through the use of the operation of the purse strings that the Congress can stamp its influence upon what is going on in and around Washington, and that is what the Congress has been endeavoring to do for the past 2 weeks, and what you are doing, in my judgment, is received by the people of the country with almost unanimous approval. This Commission's appropriation should be cut, and a cut of \$500,000 is not excessive. As a matter of fact, of all the agencies of the Government, this is the one about which Congress should busy itself in the interest of purging and set up in its stead a new agency that will be imbued with the love of its own country.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. HARVEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COX. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HARVEY. I have listened with great interest to the gentleman's discussion of the activities of the Federal Communications Commission. I was wondering whether it is the gentleman's opinion that the activities of the present chairman are merely unethical or illegal.

Mr. COX. I think he is at least evidencing a loyalty to his old master.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute amendment for the Cox amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment, the substitute

amendment, and all amendments to this section close in 8 minutes, with 5 minutes allotted to the gentleman from Mississippi and the three remaining minutes to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. Cox: On page 15, line 5, strike out "\$6,575,000."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, what is the use of sending our boys to die by the tens of thousands, ostensibly fighting communism abroad, while our own administration promotes communism at home?

Take the statement made by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox]. It shows that this outfit is literally honeycombed with Communist or fellow travelers. When we took up the Hiss case here and exposed Alger Hiss, it was called a red herring.

Are we going to permit these Reds to destroy our Government at home, while sacrificing our boys by the tens of thousands to defend it abroad? We have just been through the most useless war in history. Our boys won the fight, in the air, on the ocean, and on the ground. Hiss and his crowd trumped up this so-called Yalta agreement, also the charter of the so-called United Nations, and turned the victory over to the worst enemy mankind ever saw.

Now, while they are sending our boys to die in Korea, without consulting Congress, to keep Communists on the Federal payroll is the most ridiculous thing I have ever known.

That is not the only agency that ought to be investigated. I for one will not sit here and see the boys I represent die in Korea while these Reds destroy our Government at home.

They dictated that order wiping out segregation in the Armed Forces. It is not doing the Negroes any good, but it has done more to injure the morale of our Armed Forces than anything else that has ever occurred. If we are going to represent the American people, here is a good time to start. Let us clean house and fumigate every department of this Government. If you do not do it, the American people will do it next year.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The gentleman referred to records in a certain case being impounded at the White House. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that when an effort was being made to investigate the Federal Communications Commission and the committee handling the matter was working in conjunction with the representatives of the Army and representatives of the Navy, the White House then presided over by President Roosevelt, intervened and threatened to court martial the Army, and effort was

made to prosecute the chairman of the committee, and had all files in the Bureau of the Budget, the Army and the Navy Departments, and the offices of the Federal Communications Commission, touching the question under investigation, transported to the White House where they were impounded, and, insofar as I know, there they still are.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, sir; and there is a man sitting right before me at this moment whose integrity cannot be questioned, whom Mr. Bullitt told that President Roosevelt told him that he kept this man Niles, whose real name is Neyhus, in the White House as his contact with the Communists. He is today chief of staff down there and is virtually running the show. I am telling you our people are demanding that we clean house and fumigate in every agency, as the Bible says, "from the watchman's tower to the fence of the city."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I find it difficult at all times to oppose my friend from Georgia [Mr. Cox], one of the many able, fine men in this House. He certainly offered a very moderate amendment compared with our equally lovable and inimitable friend, the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. RANKIN. Certainly all of us who have served here to these many years with him love him and admire him and respect him all the way down the line, but certainly the gentleman from Mississippi has forgotten what the Federal Communications Commission does. I know the gentleman would not want to cut out the regulatory powers of that agency which holds down our long-distance and telephone rates, nor would he want to cut out the regulatory powers of that agency that holds down the Western Union and all the rest of the telegraph rates.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that I certainly would not want Alger Hiss in charge of it, and unless we clean house and fumigate, we had better abolish it for the time being and get a new one.

Mr. THOMAS. I thank the gentleman. I am going to comment on the present personnel of the Commission. I could not agree with that, so far as my friend, Commissioner Bob Jones is concerned, who served in this House for 10 years. He is no more a Communist than this table is. He is a loyal American, and the same applies to Wayne Coy, the able Chairman, and to other members of the Commission.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. COX. I have asked the gentleman to yield now because I want to give my testimony to the fine character of Bob Jones. But can the gentleman name another man on that Commission of the same character and integrity?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, Mr. Sterling and Mr. Walker.

We had some gentleman there in the beginning—not last year, but several years ago—and we know who we are talking about, and I am not going to call his name, and perhaps the gentleman from Georgia is right about it, but he is gone, and I hope we do not have any more like him.

Gentlemen, you have 1,085 applications pending there for commercial radios and police stations and cities and truck operators and ship operators and so forth. They have a tremendous load. They are going to have exactly 1,289 employees this year. The year before that there were 1,389, and we cut them by 100 employees. For 1952 we have held them to 1,289, which is the number they are authorized to have right now. Yet they have a greater increase in workload. I again say the gentleman from Georgia made a more modest cut. His cut of \$575,000 would amount to about 80 to 90 employees. But the gentleman from Mississippi wants to cut it all out.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. You just hold until they clean house, and then we can pass another appropriation bill to take care of the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

The substitute amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox].

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar provisions in subsequent acts, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$314,700.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 15, line 21, strike out "\$314,700" and insert "\$200,000."

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would reduce the flood-control survey activities of the Federal Power Commission to \$200,000. In my opinion, this activity furnishes a perfect example of a type of work that may be very valuable in peacetime, no doubt is, when we can conduct preliminary surveys and studies with something other than borrowed money, but in a time of grave fiscal emergency these activities simply cannot be justified.

I never realized what the functions of the Federal Power Commission were in this field until I studied into it a little. These surveys which the Federal Power Commission conducts for the Corps of Engineers have nothing to do with construction that is already under way where insufficient planning might cause grave errors in judgment in engineering or in buying supplies; they merely per-

tain to investigations on which the Corps of Engineers may or may not at some future time decide to undertake construction. Furthermore, the construction by the Corps of Engineers in turn, in my judgment, should be sharply curtailed and confined to essential projects which it would be unwise economy or detrimental to our defense effort to cut.

Their investigations for future construction projects surely must be examined with the closest scrutiny and every effort made to reduce them to the barest minimum possible. Certainly preliminary surveys for investigations which may never be made are an inexcusable luxury at the present time, as the able chairman of the subcommittee pointed out in his remarks during the hearing.

At this point, I must not let the opportunity pass to pay my respects to the chairman of this subcommittee for his very able conduct of these hearings. After telling the witnesses, as he did many others at other points in the record, that they were his friends and that he was delighted to have them before him, he proceeded to take them apart and reveal with convincing clarity the weaknesses of their case in a very able manner. As he pointed out, these studies are very beneficial in peacetime, but during the present emergency—and I am virtually quoting the words of the able and distinguished gentleman from Texas: "During the present emergency they ought to be put aside until world conditions improve sufficiently to permit their resumption."

I hope that the experienced and agile subcommittee chairman who voiced those sentiments and who says in his report that during this period of emergency and high taxes it is suggested that the Commission curtail some of its studies in connection with power and flood control which do not have specific projects in mind, I hope that in the light of those statements the subcommittee chairman will not with too great vigor oppose this amendment, because if he opposes it with the characteristic ardor and energy for which he is so well known, it might not carry; whereas if he would simply leave it to us without too much opposition, then it might have a reasonable chance of passing.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. HARRIS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that the purpose of this amendment is merely to reduce the amount which would be appropriated to the Federal Power Commission from \$314,700 to \$200,000?

Mr. KEATING. That is right, for this one specific item of flood-control surveys.

Mr. HARRIS. Am I correctly informed that the amount of money made available here to the Federal Power Commission is for the purpose of carrying out the responsibility of the Commission when they are called upon by the Corps of Engineers or other sources to give their opinion and recommendation on projects which may be under consideration in view of the fact that the Federal Power Commission does have the respon-

sibility and jurisdiction for rates on the power that will come from the projects?

Mr. KEATING. I think that is a fair statement, and my thought is that the study of all of these projects has to do with projects to be built at an indefinite time in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I will yield, but just let me finish that thought. As I understand, these investigations have to do with these projects in the future, and my point is that in these times, in wartime, not only this Commission should be curtailed in the amount of work it does, but also that the Corps of Engineers themselves ought not to go far into the future in planning a lot of projects which are not now justified.

Mr. HARRIS. The gentleman knows the Corps of Engineers does not have very much planning money for future projects.

Mr. KEATING. They have some.

Mr. HARRIS. It is very little. Of course, we cannot tell until the civil functions appropriation bill comes to the floor, but it is generally conceded from the experience we had last year that very little planning money for new projects will be authorized or provided for by the Congress. This money, as I understand it, is for the purpose of the Federal Power Commission carrying out its responsibility under the law to comply with requests made by the Corps of Engineers. If I am wrong about it, I would like to be corrected, because I think the gentleman has a point here. If they are for future projects, away off in the future, new projects, I think the gentleman's amendment is appropriate, but if it is going to enhance the activities and the responsibilities of the Federal Power Commission on present projects that will apply to our national defense program, I think we better go slow before we approve the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. KEATING. I agree with the gentleman so far as any truly defense projects are concerned, but I do not understand that the work which the Federal Power Commission does has anything to do with the projects now under way. It is the planning of future projects to be undertaken many years hence. That is my understanding.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. If the Corps of Engineers is cut on future projects, then they will not need to ask the Power Commission for this extra help because their program is cut. They will not, therefore, have to call upon the Federal Power Commission.

Mr. KEATING. The gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I would like for a member of the committee to correct me if I am not accurate in this statement. Suppose a group of people out here in county X comes to the conclusion that floods occurring on some river or stream in that county are damaging their crops considerably, they can start a movement and call for a flood-control survey for that particular area. Then, if authorized, and if money is provided, the Army engineers go into the community and make a survey.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for three additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The Corps of Engineers goes in there and makes a survey. They go into great detail to determine whether or not the annual damage caused by the floods is greater than would be the annual carrying charge of the improvement that might be made to prevent the flood. It might not have a thing in the world to do with the Federal Power Commission. It simply has to do with flood control in a given area. If they go ahead and make their surveys, there are meetings held in the community. A half dozen small cities or towns might be involved. At the conclusion a report is made recommending that each of the communities donate so much land and provide so much work and they can make a contribution to doing that particular job. If that is not what is done by these surveys I would like to have some member of the committee prove to me that the statement is not correct.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. May I ask the gentleman if cutting this down will stop the Federal agency from going into Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut to study things that have already been studied a half dozen times or if it will not at least curtail their activities?

Mr. KEATING. I am sure that the reduction as suggested by the amendment would do what my friend from Massachusetts has in mind if the gentleman after voting for it, as I am very confident he will, would couple that with a letter to the Federal Power Commission objecting to their using any of the funds for that purpose.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I shall certainly do that.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. JONAS. Here is what I have in mind: It is to be presumed some investigation is made as to whether it is propitious to vote the amount of money that is in this report for the Commission. The gentleman's amendment is asking to cut down the amount. I am sympathetic with the amendment, except I would like to have an answer to this question: If we deduct from the total that is provided in the budget the amount called for in the amendment, what assurance have we that what is left is sufficient to carry on the functions of the office? And, furthermore, do we not run into the same thing over and over again, they will simply keep on functioning and carrying on, then come back 6 or 7 months later with a deficiency request?

Mr. KEATING. Of course, they should not do that. I may say to the gentleman that this figure is not picked out of thin air. I have discussed it with some members of the Appropriations Committee and I feel confident that at least some of them will support the amendment. The Federal Power Commission asked for some \$5,300 more than they had last year for flood-control surveys and the subcommittee cut them back and allowed them the same amount as last year. My feeling, however, is that this is peculiarly an activity where we should go further in reductions than the Appropriations Committee has gone.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to proceed for one additional minute.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, my point is this: If the amount is deducted from the sum total, is the gentleman convinced or satisfied that whatever is left is sufficient for this Commission to function in an orderly and proper manner for the benefit of the people of this country?

Mr. KEATING. I am satisfied that the amount left is sufficient for them to function in this field of surveys in the manner in which they should function in wartime when it is imperative that we curtail nondefense, nonessential spending.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The amount left could only apply to those projects which control or have some relation to the subject of power. It does not apply to flood control as flood control, because that is taken care of by the Corps of Army Engineers.

Mr. KEATING. I believe the gentleman is correct in that respect, but I am not positive on that point.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and on the entire section close in 8 minutes, with 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. The Federal Power Commission is doing one of the greatest services of any commission connected with this Government. Nobody has ever accused anyone connected with the Federal Power Commission of even being tinged with communism.

The Commission does not handle flood control. This item is with reference to power surveys. Let me say to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING], who talks about prospective projects. He has one right in his own area, the St. Lawrence project. The dam is going to be one of the greatest power dams in America, if and when it is completed. And, you mark what I tell you, if the Keating amendment prevails and survives the righteousness reaction in the Senate, then the power trust can rush in where the Government is building the dam that will probably cost \$200,000,000, we will say, and they can build a few lines out from it and then say, "You people in New York and other States in that area cannot build a line here because you will be paralleling a line we have already built," which lines were built for the purpose of preventing you people from enjoying the benefits of this great development of the St. Lawrence River.

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. I want to join with the gentleman in expressing regret that this amendment has been offered. I am convinced that the Federal Power Commission is a clean, wholesome set-up and it is doing a clean and effective job. The amount is trivial, and I do not want to vote against the gentleman; I want to vote with him. I wish he could see his way clear to let this matter go and to withdraw his amendment, for I can not agree that the appropriation should be reduced.

Mr. RANKIN. If the Congress can afford to give the Communications Commission, with all the record read by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], \$6,575,000 to conduct their propaganda, surely you can appropriate the small amount of \$314,700 for the Federal Power Commission, which is rendering one of the greatest services of any agency of this Government. It has saved this country billions of dollars, I will say, in the last few years, and it ought not to be disturbed in this way. I hope the House will vote down the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. KEATING. I want to say to the gentleman from Georgia and to the gentleman from Mississippi that I am in no

way attacking this agency. I happen to think that this is not the appropriate place to settle the question of personnel in these agencies, but I do want to say to the gentleman from Mississippi that the small one hundred odd thousand dollars involved in this amendment would not be sufficient to survey the St. Lawrence project by any means. The gentleman certainly cannot contend that, and if it would, I will say to the gentleman, I think the St. Lawrence project or any other project in these times has got to take its share of cuts which we must make in non-defense and non-essential spending.

Mr. RANKIN. I thought that was the gentleman's attitude yesterday when he lined up with the power trust in putting over the Keating amendment.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I would like to say to the gentleman from Mississippi, and I think he will agree with me, that none of the meager funds here involved would apply to the St. Lawrence seaway at all; neither would they apply to any future project. But, as I understand, for instance, out in the Northwest, at a multipurpose dam, they have been called upon recently to install two or three additional generating units for the purpose of aluminum production. Before those units can be installed, the Federal Power Commission has to make a survey of it. That is the purpose of these funds. I think if the gentleman knew the purpose of this, he would not have offered this amendment.

Mr. RANKIN. This is to get information on this question. After hearing the debate on yesterday and the debate today, I submit that this is one subject on which we cannot get too much information. You can depend on what the members of the Federal Power Commission tell you. They will give you accurate information, just as well as the Army engineers. So I do not want to see this great agency disturbed that is rendering such wonderful service to the American people at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will not accept the amendment offered by my good friend from New York [Mr. KEATING]. I cannot improve upon the gentleman's language, that he read a while ago, because our able clerks, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORRON], and the rest of us wrote it. So we will have to admit it was good language. This is what we said in that language, and we indicated our thoughts translated into money. We said to the Federal Power Commission, "Forget your broad, general studies. Confine your efforts and your dollar expenditures to these projects you are going to need in the near future for the war effort."

In truth and in fact, in 1951 the Federal Power Commission had \$314,700 for flood-control purposes. We call it flood control, but actually it is not flood control. That is the job of the Corps of

Engineers. That is an ancillary matter. It is the power that goes with the flood control. They had \$351,000 before the Taber reduction, which left them with \$314,700, and perhaps this little subcommittee had something to do with that reduction last year. I think they call it the Taber amendment effecting reductions of \$550,000,000. Under that reduction this item was allowed \$314,700, which was a cut of some \$35,000 to \$37,000, a 10-percent cut.

Suppose it develops here that you have certain very urgently needed national defense power projects. You have only \$314,700 to get in there and do this work. This is not a lump-sum appropriation that can be used throughout the Federal Power Commission in all its ramifications of gas, pipelines, and electric studies. This is an earmarked fund. If they do not spend it according to the directions of the committee, namely, pinpoint it to the immediate national defense projects, then it has to go back to the Treasury.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that on pages 679 and 680 of the committee hearings the gentleman himself strongly suggested to the Commission witnesses that most of the studies under this item might well be deferred until the emergency is over?

Mr. THOMAS. Exactly, and we so wrote it in the report. That is exactly our point of view. It makes sense, does it not? Let us now tear this up too much here. This fund will go back to the Treasury if it is not used.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 78, noes 51.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. KEATING.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 91, noes 64.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.
The Clerk read as follows:

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, \$4,136,400; *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time, and I do not intend to use the full 5 minutes, to ask the chairman of my subcommittee a question on the wording of the report. On page 8 of the report the subcommittee has apparently recom-

mended elimination of the item described as index of concentration; the amount is \$25,000. Knowing the interest of the chairman of my subcommittee of the antimonopoly work that is undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission and his knowledge that the Commission does good work, I ask the chairman of my subcommittee whether that language is intended as a directive to the Federal Trade Commission not to undertake that index of concentration.

Mr. THOMAS. Yes.

Mr. YATES. I thought it was the understanding that if they had sufficient funds they could do this.

Mr. THOMAS. That is a different proposition.

Mr. YATES. Suppose they have sufficient funds with which to undertake such an index of the concentration of wealth. You do not mean to imply by your previous answer that the index should not be undertaken by the Commission, do you?

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is correct. If they can do that work without increasing the appropriation, we see no objection to them doing that work.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEATING: On page 16, line 1, strike out "\$4,136,400" and insert "\$3,891,695."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if I may make this request without its being taken out of the gentleman's time, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and on the section close in 8 minutes, the remaining 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, would not the gentleman wait until the gentleman from New York has had an opportunity to explain his amendment so we may have some idea of what it amounts to and how important it is?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has asked unanimous consent that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 8 minutes.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I object at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that debate on the paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, with 5 minutes to be given to the gentleman from New York and 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas that debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes, the last 3 minutes to be reserved for the committee?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEATING. This amendment simply reduces the item appropriated for the Federal Trade Commission to the amount granted for the fiscal year 1951.

This Commission has done many fine things and has in many respects a splendid record. I would hate to have any inference drawn as a result of the offer-

ing of this amendment or the one before it that it is in any way an attack on the agency as such. If we were going to do that, we ought to go about it in some different manner. But certain agencies other than the Federal Trade Commission are more directly concerned with defense activities. They have managed to re-align their work, or the emphasis of their efforts, to do the extra amount of work without increasing their budget estimates, and I think that principle ought to be followed here. I believe this could be done without curtailing their contribution to the defense effort or the enforcement of our antimonopoly laws one iota.

I happen to be a member of the Judiciary subcommittee on the study of monopoly power. I know that there are concentrations of power in this country which should be investigated, but I do not believe that to give to the Federal Trade Commission the same amount they had last year could in any way be said to curtail or cripple them in their efforts.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I will if I have time after this specific point.

Mr. Chairman, there is some interesting evidence in this record on page 148 and following pages. There are 10 people—I hope the Members will get this—there are 10 people in the accounting division auditing travel vouchers and the other purchases of the Commission. The travel allowance for the Commission for 1951 was \$144,000; supplies and materials, \$31,000; and equipment, \$16,000. In other words, the total of those items was \$191,000.

There were 10 full-time employees vouchering the slips for and handling \$191,000. The salaries paid these 10 people, figuring on the Government average of \$3,600 a year, would amount to \$36,000; in other words, this agency was paying approximately one-fifth of the total amount for handling these vouchers. I submit that any private concern that would conduct its business that way would go out of business overnight with that kind of overhead.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KEATING. I yield.

Mr. TABER. In other words, if they would put business methods into their operations, they would not need so much help.

Mr. KEATING. That is it exactly; and in addition to these 10 people there are 35 people in the services and supplies section, a portion of whose duty is to buy the supplies, equipment, and furniture. So these 10 people do not even have the responsibility of buying the equipment; they merely do paper work after the material has been purchased.

Now, turning to the library, there are five people in the library doing as this distinguished chairman of the subcommittee said, "watching records"—five people to watch the records.

Each floor has a messenger. There is a total of six of those for the Commission.

These are just a few illustrations of the waste of manpower in this agency

and are illustrative of the reason why it is not going to curtail their activities in the slightest degree, many of which are most commendable, if we give them the same amount that they had last year. There is no reason for us in these times to be allowing an agency like the Federal Trade Commission, meritorious as it may be, a larger amount for the following fiscal year than they had for the last fiscal year.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEATING. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. As I understand the purpose of the gentleman's amendment, he intends to cut down on the amount of paper work done by the agency and does not intend this cut should apply to the antimonopoly work of the Commission itself?

Mr. KEATING. I may say to the gentleman that, of course, it is not in our power here in Congress to designate just where the reduction must be reflected. I agree with the gentleman if he means that the Commission in applying such cut shall apply it to the overstaffing in the agency and to some of the things which I specifically mentioned, many others of which are in the record, and not to the basic work in which they are engaged, in many respects in which they have done a commendable job.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the old-line agencies of Government. It serves the people of the United States. There is not anything partisan in its activities.

If you will refresh your recollection this subcommittee gave them a cut in 1950, which was resisted very strongly on the floor of the House because this agency serves all of the people. It is a deterrent to big business gobbling up little business. The general over-all effect is most wholesome for the people of the entire country.

We cut them again in 1951 and again the House offered a good deal of resistance, or, rather, some Members did. It will be recalled that last year the House amended section 7 of the Clayton Act and passed the so-called Antimerger Act. This House and the other body placed specific duties and burdens on the Commission this year to prevent further business concentration.

They came in with an estimate of \$500,000 to do that work. Do you know what this subcommittee did? We have them a cut of 33½ percent in this item. The Agency claimed it could not possibly perform their duties with that big a cut. We hoped and thought they could. Now our distinguished friend from New York [Mr. KEATING] says he would cut out not only \$255,600 but he cuts out that amount and virtually another \$244,000 for this antimonopoly work.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEATING. It so happens that I favored the act to which the gentleman

has referred and I voted for that bill. I believe it should be enforced.

Mr. THOMAS. I think everyone on the floor was of the same opinion.

Mr. KEATING. Oh, no; there was a clear division on that vote. I will say to the gentleman that this amendment is not directed at the enforcement of that section. The amendment is an over-all cut in the total amount.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman has cut out that new money for antimonopoly work. The committee for the last 2 years has cut this Agency. I am serious about that. We have cut them substantially. We cut them in 1950 and again in 1951.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. KEATING) there were—ayes 73, noes 49.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31); and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; \$109,551,680.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: Page 17, line 22, after the word "agencies", insert "within the District of Columbia."

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I first want to pay my respects to the subcommittee chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and also the ranking member of the minority side, the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], for their fair and courteous manner in which they have treated the Members of the Committee of the Whole during this discussion. I want to also pay my respects to Commissioner Burt Reynolds of the General Services Administration, as I know of no one in the Federal Government who in my opinion is working any harder to save the taxpayers money and get dollar return for dollar spent as Commissioner Reynolds.

However, I do want to call to the committee's attention line 22, which possibly has been an oversight either on the part of the General Services Administration or the Subcommittee on Appropriations. I note in line 21 that the term "District of Columbia" is used, but in line 22 the

term "moving Government agencies" is used which certainly is very broad in its interpretation. I am of the firm conviction that the legislation as it is written is not carrying the intent of the Congress. My amendment is in line 22 after the word "agencies" insert "within the District of Columbia."

The intent of this amendment is to make certain that by the passage of this bill we are not granting permission to any agency to put into effect the policy or program known as the dispersal bill, which has been before the Public Works Committee for some time and has been defeated in the subcommittee of the full Committee of Public Works. My amendment, if accepted, would give assurance that it was the intent of this Congress that at least in this legislation none of the money would be used for the moving of Government agencies or portions thereof out of the District of Columbia and would prevent authorization for the construction of highways and new buildings as recommended in the bills known as dispersal bills.

I have discussed this matter with the chairman of the subcommittee, as well as the ranking member on this side, and it is my understanding they are in accord with this amendment which certainly is another example of their fairness and intention of carrying forward the views as expressed by the Congress.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the committee will accept the amendment. It was not an oversight by any means. The language has been carried in that exact form year in and year out, but for the defense of the committee let it be said that the committee has refused appropriations on two or three occasions dealing with the moving of agencies outside the District of Columbia for the simple reason that we thought it ought to be passed on by other committees, because the committees had time to do it and we did not want to assume that responsibility. There is no money in this bill for any big mass movements like it has been suggested in the past, and therefore we see no harm in accepting the amendment.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We also accept the amendment, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DAVIS of Georgia: Page 18, line 9, strike out "\$109,-551.680" and insert in lieu thereof "\$109,-000,000."

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, the chairman and the members of the subcommittee which brought in this independent offices appropriations bill for 1952 deserve the thanks of this Congress and of the taxpayers of America for the task they have performed in reducing this bill far below the budget estimates presented, and for rescission of contract authorizations and other savings.

As the record shows, budget estimates have been reduced by approximately \$666,000,000, and other savings effected by the subcommittee bring the total savings under this bill to approximately \$747,000,000, or approximately three-fourths of a billion dollars.

I want to express to them my sincere appreciation for the fine results they have accomplished. I shall certainly support them today and hereafter, if the occasion arises, in holding these reductions.

I hope that the subcommittee will not object to an effort to further increase these savings and to further reduce Government spending where it is possible that such reductions can be made without seriously upsetting important governmental activities.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I should like to thank our distinguished friend from Georgia for the nice compliment he has paid the committee. That is the first kind of word we have heard in such a long time that we are just going to accept the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

(Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago, Ill., the alteration and renovation of such improvements, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures, ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post-office facilities, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Will the chairman of the committee inform me somewhat as to this item for the post office in Chicago?

Mr. THOMAS. This is an item for which the Budget Bureau sent up an urgent request. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MURRAY] spoke to us about it. As the gentleman well knows, he is chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. They said they needed this, that it would save the taxpayers in the long run many thousands of dollars and provide much-needed facilities and space. We felt that in the face of that request it was the thing to do.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Is the gentleman absolutely certain that this is necessary at this time?

Mr. THOMAS. We were unanimously of that opinion when those representations were made to us. I think it is the right thing to do. It will save some money in the long run.

The Clerk read as follows:

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$16,426,000.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Page 23, line 6, strike out \$16,-426,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, after having noticed how generous the committee was to my good friend from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS], I, too, am going to join in paying my compliments and tributes to the committee, which has already worked so successfully and so diligently to save almost a billion dollars for the taxpayers.

The amendment I have offered would strike \$1,426,000 from the amount given by the committee to the Federal supply service. This is offered with the knowledge that \$4,061,200 of this amount is a legitimate and needed expenditure for warehouse expansion, leaving the sum of \$12,364,200 to be expended as overhead in the handling of these Government supplies. This means that the committee contemplates about an 8 percent overhead in the handling of these Government supplies as compared with 7.2 percent in 1950 and 7.1 percent in 1951.

My amendment would permit an overhead of approximately 7.3 percent in handling an expected \$150,000,000 in supplies, as opposed to the committee's 8.3 percent; my 7.3 percent still being a larger percentage for a larger proportion than their overhead amounted to in 1950 and 1951.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I am delighted to yield to the gentleman from Texas, the distinguished committee chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. It is very difficult to make a comparison and analyze what they had in 1950 and 1951 for the simple reason that in the last 12 months the surcharge has been removed. Heretofore they have been charging 10 percent on all common-use items—and that is all this is. But now you make a direct appropriation and they are going to increase their sales 63 percent. But, you know, the kind words of the gentleman from Mississippi are so pleasing to the House, plus what we have learned the House may do, that we are going to accept your persuasive words, and I ask that the Clerk read.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I thank the chairman and appreciate the committee's kindness.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi is agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I want to add my little word of commendation to what has heretofore been said to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] the chairman of this subcommittee. I want to add, in addition to having done a good job on this bill, he is displaying a great deal of wisdom in the conduct of it on the floor of the House. I had intended to say what I had to say on this subject when the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] was talking on his amendment, but it was passed on so quickly that I did not get an opportunity.

I want to call the attention of the Committee to one thing about General Services. An effort has been made to have a large dispersal program here to build a lot of new buildings for Government employees. There has been some talk about a lot of rentals here in the District, and for office space for Federal employees. I call the attention of the committee, and I hope they will try to get something done about it, to the tremendous waste of Government space now being used for the storage of dead files. I understand there are thousands and thousands and thousands of feet of good office space being used now for the purpose of storing dead files, which under the law ought to be destroyed and which they are just not getting around to destroying. I want to cite as an example, which I verified yesterday, in the city of Alexandria, my home town. The Alexandria torpedo plant was built during the First World War. Up to a year ago they used it for the manufacture of torpedoes. That building cost several millions of dollars. It is a four-story, steel and concrete constructed building, covering a block and a half of ground. What are they using that building for now? The Army and Navy are using that building to store files. Here it is right here in the shadow of Washington, or within 7 miles of the Capitol, a building that would house many hundreds of employees, and they are using it for dead storage. I called up to find out what they are doing down there. My information was that they are doing something with those files, and there are 200 employees of the War Department and 200 employees of the Navy Department, making 400 employees stationed there.

What I want to ask this committee is: Where you have these files which do not have to be referred to every day, and which perhaps ought not to be destroyed, why could they not be put in some cheaply constructed building, like a quonset building, and put a guard there and thus save space and save all these salaries? Those are the kind of things that some of us here are getting so worried about and which we are going to try to do something about in these appropriation bills.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska because I know he would be very anxious to correct such a situation as that.

Mr. STEFAN. In the Pentagon Building, I understand there are thousands of feet of floor space taken up by flower shops and bakeries and book stores and so on which could be used for office space for employees. Why cannot that whole situation be gone over, and if there is a shortage of space, eliminate those things which are unnecessary and which have nothing to do with national defense?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. The gentleman from Nebraska is one of the most economy-minded members of the Committee on Appropriations and I throw his question right back at him and say I hope you will do something about it.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I yield.

Mr. YATES. Representatives from the National Archives appeared before the subcommittee and they told us they were very much aware of the problem the gentleman is raising. They are now undertaking to do exactly what the gentleman is advocating by centralizing in storehouses that are not expensive many of the old records. Also, they are now experimenting with the possibility of using microfilm so that many of the records can be stored in much, much smaller space.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. That is fine when they get around to it.

Mr. YATES. They are doing that now and we are pushing it.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. I would like the committee to inquire as to this four-story building which covers a block and a half, which could be used to house many hundreds of employees, and I ask the Appropriations Committee to do something about it.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I wish to see if we can agree on a limitation of debate, and I hope this will not be taken out of the gentleman's time.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this entire section end at the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks following those of the gentleman from Illinois.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to compliment the gentleman from Virginia who brought up the question of space. I happen to be a member of the Committee on Public Works hearing testimony and discussion on requests that come before the committee. It seems that we are getting around now, even though world conditions are very dis-

turbing, to being a little more interested in some of the practical things here at home on the domestic front.

"We need more space" is the cry we hear from Government agencies to our committee, and the cry that Members of Congress generally hear: "More space, for more storage, for more files, and for more thousands of people that are being employed in government." If we can do something about that and get this space, if we have to have these added employees in the Government we shall be accomplishing some real economy and putting some sort of efficiency into the Government here in the District of Columbia; in fact, I think that if the various committees held a tighter string on the amount of publications that are put out and the money the Government pays out for printing generally, we could effect a considerable saving, because you have got to have some space somewhere for a great deal of this stuff that remains here in Washington.

Mr. Chairman, about the only effort I have seen to destroying any files—old files no longer needed, or whether they are old or not but just useless, I might say facetiously—was a few months ago when it was stated in the other body and supported by affidavits of Government employees, that they had been employed to go into the State Department and strip that Department of certain files throughout that entire organization which might reflect some communistic leaning of employees. However, I do not think that has left enough space to be worth while.

Mr. Chairman, the main thing I want to say, and very seriously, is that I have never been quite so much encouraged with the possibility of economy in government as I have been within the last 2 or 3 weeks as these appropriation bills come to the floor of the House.

The members of this committee and particularly the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], and I say this very seriously, has increased his stature and showed himself to be a real patriot in the way he has handled this bill in the interest of economy for our Government, always respected for his effort and ability he grows with service; and that goes for the other members of the committee.

The reduction of these appropriations is encouraging to the economy-minded Members of this Congress. It is the best evidence of economy I have observed in the 8 years that I have been a Member of this body. The facts are that this body seems to have got religion. The religion of economy, and I bid you Godspeed and promise my hearty cooperation in this session of the Congress.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. May I say to the gentleman from Illinois the State Department may need much additional storage space; it seems they have employed a new type of stenographer, a girl who makes notes automatically without instructions.

Mr. VURSELL. You have made a contribution to my thinking. I had not intended to speak about that. you refer to the silent and secluded stenographer at Wake Island. Maybe I better use the words planted and directed by Mr. Jessup of the State Department.

Those from Washington who arranged this conference doubtless were surprised at her initiative in taking notes on the conference.

This good girl apparently just landed on Wake Island; she hardly knew how she got there; she just happened to go over to that conference where there was not going to be any stenographic work done. She just happened to get in behind that slatted door adjoining the conference, and then according to her training she just thought she ought to take down what happened. Then after she took it down she just happened to be coming back with them from the conference, and she thought she ought to turn her stenographic notes over to her boss. What a coincident. And who brought her to Wake Island? Philip Jessup, Assistant Secretary of State, of the Acheson-Lattimore-John Service crowd, that piloted our foreign policy to the left for the benefit of those poor northern Chinese agrarian patriots who have since turned out to be hard Communists like the Russians that are giving us so much trouble in the Far East today and murdering some of our good American boys.

General MacArthur was informed there would be no stenographic record made before he entered the conference. If the President and Mr. Jessup had a stenographer to record the conference, General MacArthur wanted to have a stenographer from his office for his own protection.

On assurances he entered the conference without keeping a record. He entered in fearless good faith, and the American people will not soon forget those who were responsible for the hidden stenographer behind the slatted door.

It is likely facts about this incident will be further developed when the State Department appropriation bill is brought before the House.

Maybe we will find out more about her inspiration to make this contribution to history.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, before the Korean War began, executive branch departments and agencies of the Federal Government occupied a quarter of a billion square feet of office space throughout the entire United States.

Our Government has been spending more than \$100,000,000 for civilian office rentals and utilities in addition to some \$90,000,000 for military department rental and utility charges. When our Federal budget was set up last year for the period from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, our Federal payrolls were figured on a yearly base of \$6,700,000,000. By the end of September, however, they were up to an annual figure of \$7,500,000,000. On the figures we now have, it is clear that we shall be spending for payrolls of Federal employees in civilian employment an amount greater than we spent during any year of World War

II, more than \$8,300,000,000. Three months after we got into Korea, we were hiring for Federal civilian jobs more than 1,000 new people every day.

Do we need a real Government paring-down, pruning process, cutting away or do we not? The figures speak for themselves. Nobody is killing himself working for the Federal Government, and the reason Federal employment is attracting so many people is that the pay is good, the chance to keep a job permanently is always there, no matter how temporary it may sound, and nobody seems to be keeping close tab on the actual amount of work anybody gets done.

The Clerk read as follows:

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably) from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the Armed Forces of the United States within 4 years prior to the date of application for admission to such housing: *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comptroller General of the United States under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 50,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 50,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GOSSETT: Page 25, line 22, strike out the word "fifty" and insert "five."

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it is legislation on an appropriation

bill, and even though the rule was adopted, points of order are still applicable to amendments that may be offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is correct. However, a proposition in a general appropriation bill proposing to change existing law, but permitted to remain, through the adoption of a resolution waiving points of order, may be perfected by germane amendments. The Chair is of the opinion that the amendment is germane and, therefore overrules the point of order.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I do not want to go into any extended discussion of the philosophy of the Public Housing Act. The Congress has authorized a public-housing program.

These 50,000 units are authorized by the act as amended in 1949; however, it seems to me that in this particular fiscal year we ought to defer the commencement of any projects that are not necessary or that interfere in any way with the defense effort. In the calendar year 1950 private industry in this country built 1,350,000 units. Under credit restrictions, because of shortage of materials and the necessity for channeling materials into the war effort, private building has been restricted rather substantially. It is estimated that during the calendar year 1952 no more than 800,000 units of privately constructed dwellings will be built in this country.

I made some inquiry of the public-housing officials to find out if this amendment would disrupt any existing contracts and I was told it would not. It will not interfere in any way with procedural orders—I think they call them proceed orders—now in effect, it will not impair any contracts now existing, it will have nothing whatever to do with the business for the fiscal year 1951; it will have nothing to do with the business for the fiscal year 1953. It simply means that while we have a shortage of material and while we are curtailing free enterprise and the private construction industry of this country, we should not begin any more of these public housing units. We should restrict at least the new units to be authorized.

We do not completely eliminate them by this amendment, although complete elimination I think would be desirable and would not have hurt anybody anywhere. We still leave 5,000 of these public-housing units in case there might be some spot somewhere that it would be practical and desirable to build them and where the construction might be justifiable during this peak year or what we hope to be the peak year in our war effort.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSSETT. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. GOLDEN. Is it not a fact that because of the national emergency and the great demand for many scarce materials a business concern engaged in private enterprise cannot build any sort of structure costing more than \$5,000 unless they get a special permit?

Mr. GOSSETT. Well, I am not familiar with all the restrictions. I think the gentleman is correct and I know there

are many buildings that cannot be constructed at all. So, the purpose of this amendment is just to restrict for 1 year a program which, in my humble judgment, was without justification in the beginning. I say this does not go to the merits of the Public Building Act. It simply permits private industry to get more of these scarce materials and at the same time, incidentally, saves a lot of money. I wish you folks would read the hearings on this particular bill. Some gentlemen on the committee brought out the fact that each one of these dwelling units is going to cost the Government in subsidies \$25 per month per family, and over the life of the project will cost the Government at least \$12,000 in subsidies; subsidies, mind you, per unit. Now, such a program certainly can be suspended for a short 12 months in the interest of private industry and the private construction program of this country and in the interest of the war effort, and that is all we seek to do with this amendment.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSSETT. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. May I ask the gentleman if his amendment should not also be included in line 3 on the following page where the same figure is given?

Mr. GOSSETT. No. That figure does not pertain to the fiscal year 1952 but to subsequent fiscal years. I examined that very carefully.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto and all debate on the entire section close in 15 minutes, with the last 3 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. SABATH. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto and all debate on the entire section close in 45 minutes, the last 4 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] has expired.

(Mr. TABER and Mr. BROWN of Ohio asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted to them to Mr. GOSSETT.)

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Chairman, I of course appreciate the courtesy and consideration of my colleagues in yielding me further time. I had just about concluded.

The thing I wanted to impress upon my colleagues here is that this is an emergency period. We are told by all the leaders in our Government, military and civilian, that the year 1952 is to be the year in which shortages will pinch and regulations will hurt most, the year in which we must make our greatest effort in the defense program. This being true, and since we are having to

restrict private building, we certainly ought not to initiate any new public-housing construction.

This amendment does not interfere with any contracts heretofore made. It does not interfere with any so-called proceed orders, and it has nothing to do with what may happen in succeeding years. It simply states that during this particular fiscal year we will not begin in excess of 5,000 new public-housing units, since the material is badly needed in the construction of homes by private industry and in the war effort generally.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOSSETT. I yield.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I am in perfect accord with the amendment offered by the gentleman and its objectives. There is one question that bothers me, however, and that is why we should even go to the extent of permitting 5,000 new constructions.

Mr. GOSSETT. It occurred to me that I could be mistaken about some of the conclusions and statements I have made and that even some of the information given me could be wrong, and there might be a contract or two that had been overlooked or there might be some particular area in which one of these projects would be justified. I thought that we perhaps should leave 5,000 in the program just as a cushion against error. That is the purpose of leaving the 5,000 in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, there is little I can say in the brief period allotted me which would stem the tide I have seen developing in this House. I feel that I am swimming upstream, and that whatever few words I have to say will not be given much weight. However, I would be remiss in my duty and my obligation to my people and the people of every metropolitan community in this country which is faced with more and more industry coming in, with additional facilities being developed, and which is finding itself with inadequate housing to house the working people who must man these plants, if I did not make this statement.

Two years ago we passed the Public Housing Act of 1949. The theory behind the passage of that act was that private enterprise either could or would not take care of the workers for whom this type of housing was intended. Those workers are still with us; their number is growing. The problem of housing the people who now live in slums and giving them a chance to have some decent surroundings in which to live is very much with us. The fact is that we are not yet in all-out mobilization. We are in semimobilization, if you will, and, I hope we will never undertake that, that war will not come. The fact that we are still in a semimobilization period still permits us to make up the deficiencies in housing that are necessary to be made in every metropolitan community. I hope that you from the rural areas and you from the South and the Midwest who do not have the problems that we in the crowded, teeming me-

tropolises have, will consider sympathetically our situation before you do vote in favor of this amendment.

This is of vital importance to those of us who live in metropolitan communities. The people must have roofs over their heads. Our slum neighborhoods are bursting at the seams. I agree that the way to get housing is with private housing and public housing both. This program will only occupy 10 percent of all the housing construction that will take place in the country less than 10 percent, as a matter of fact, if the amendment adopted by the subcommittee prevails. In effect, what this amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas does is to gut the bill completely and take away the last ray of hope for every person who lives in the crowded slums and cities like Chicago. I certainly hope the amendment will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I must disagree with my good friend from Illinois who just addressed you. I take these 2 minutes to remind the House of three things which may clear up some of the misconceptions. The first is, of course, what I think we must all realize, but I have had some questions which indicate there is some doubt in some people's minds. The proposed amendment does not in any way, shape or manner touch slum clearance. It leaves that subject entirely alone. It only has to do with the so-called Federal public housing program.

In the second place it is a temporary suspension of this program. I disagree with my good friend, the gentleman from Illinois, that it guts the whole program forever. It simply attempts to do what I think the people of this country want us to do, if I can read my mail correctly, and that is to suspend for the time being these expenditures in order that we may devote all the resources we have to our national defense.

My third point is that in the course of our hearings the administrators of this program testified to our committee that they were not really, during this time of crisis, engaging in public, low-cost housing program, and that they were actually emphasizing defense housing and building houses and units where it was necessary for defense workers. That is a horse of a different color from low-cost housing. If we are going to provide quarters for defense workers who are perfectly capable of paying and paying all that it is worth, it should be done by this Congress under a Defense Housing Act, and not through the backdoor of public housing.

This is a temporary suspension and is not actually depriving the people who need low-cost housing in this country of very much during this time of emergency. I hope the House will stand behind us because if you want to do a real job for economy and for national defense, here is where we can do it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH].

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, it is nothing unusual to see some of the gen-

tlemen from Texas, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER], and others who are part and parcel of the unholy alliance, together with nearly all of the Republicans, in opposition to the needs of the workers of America for homes and shelter. I fully appreciate that there is no shortage of homes on the farms of the country, in the West, or in the South, in the agricultural and cotton sections, but there is a shortage of housing in the manufacturing sections of the Nation whose workers must produce and do produce the essential needs for our defense. Without these workers we could not proceed with our program of national defense; consequently, I think the gentleman ought to realize that everyone ought to be fair with those who produce our needs to a greater degree than is being shown here today.

I regret that this amendment has been offered, because I believe that the entire amendment as proposed by the committee should be eliminated and should be stricken out. I never dreamed that anyone would have the courage to offer the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to reduce housing from 150,000 units to 5,000 for the entire Nation. Why, 5,000 new dwellings would not take care of the twentieth part of the need of these homeless people. It seems all right to these gentlemen to appropriate billions upon billions for the steel trust, but not a dollar for homes for the needy people of this country.

Of course, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT], who has consistently opposed all public-housing legislation, will again tell you about the cost of this program over a 40-year period instead of what we appropriate from year to year to meet the needs of workers for homes. He and others on the left, and I repeat on the left, never point out the volume of unnecessary appropriations for agriculture, or the huge amounts appropriated for the steel combine and the industrialists engaged in the production of war materials, involving, not millions, but billions, each year. Surely these profiteers are comfortably housed; they are not in need of these homes, nor are any of them homeless as are the workers who actually produce our preparedness needs, so often credited to the industrialists by the gentleman above referred to.

I notice there are about 12 Republicans seeking time to speak on this amendment which actually nullifies the previous action of this House and destroys the housing program. I would like to know what their explanation will be to the people at home and to the country if they have the courage to take the floor and do so. Of course, their party is bent on destroying the building industry, the lumber industry, and others who provide the materials for the construction of these homes. Their ill-advised actions today will be reflected in the not too distant future on the entire economy of this great land of ours.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to yield his time

to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT].)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there has been any subject that has provoked quite as much controversy in this House in recent years as the act authorizing the expenditure of something like \$16,000,000,000 for the purpose of building low-rent housing.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am sorry; I cannot yield now.

Mr. SABATH. You do not mean that there is anything in this bill that goes over \$16,000,000, do you?

Mr. WOLCOTT. Now that I have more or less involuntarily yielded to the gentleman from Illinois I might say that the act under which the authority is found for this, of which this is a part, 1949, when it was passed called for the expenditure of \$16,000,000,000—and this is part of it. I might also say that because of the statements made by the gentleman from Illinois that the 5,000 units proposed in the amendment by the gentleman from Texas would not take care of, he said, the twentieth part of the needs of the country. If that be so, then there is something very remiss in the administration of this law, because since the act was passed in June 1949 there have been only 14 projects with only 1,000 units constructed up to now, going on 2 years from the time this act was passed wherein we find the authority for this appropriation. The Public Housing Administration has completed 1,000 units. Let me say that that 1,000 units was, nothing to the contrary notwithstanding, units which had been processed under the 1937 act which were in abeyance from some time in 1939 until 1949, and the 1949 act reactivated that program. Under that program 1,000 units in 2 years have been built. So, without fear of successful contradiction I can say that there has not been one unit built under the 1949 act. So when the gentleman from Texas authorizes 5,000 units he provides under the present program, as has been demonstrated, for 5 years of construction. That will afford ample opportunity, of course, to review it because the Congress itself can add to it if the need for it develops and if we have sufficient materials to do the job.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WOLCOTT. I yield.

Mr. JONAS. I just want to add this to what has been said by my distinguished colleague from the Ninth District of Illinois. He made quite an emotional appeal about housing, but he failed to give you the full picture. He failed to say that for some time last passed the housing projects under this housing bill that we are debating here was a football for practically 2 years. The matter was kicked about until finally the sanitary district, by a majority vote, consented to give them a piece of property on which to build a new housing project. It was promptly thrown into the courts with a view of determining the constitutional-

ity of the act and to test whether or not that could be carried out. May I add parenthetically that every trustee who voted for giving that land for the housing project in the last general election was defeated. So the people in my section have had an opportunity to express themselves, indirectly at least, as to whether they are in favor of this housing project or not. That is something my good friend left out, probably inadvertently, but the gentleman ought to know about it.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. Chairman, we have before this Congress a defense housing bill passed by the other body, now pending in the Committee on Banking and Currency. We also have a Defense Production Act on which we will start hearings next Tuesday. It would seem to me that the sensible thing to do would be to adjust this program to defense needs so that we can take this all into consideration at one time, the availability of materials, the inflationary aspects, and so forth. I think I can give reasonable assurance that if the pending amendment is adopted the Committee on Banking and Currency will take the matter up and consider it in these two bills which I have mentioned.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time allotted me may be given to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. COLMER].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLMER. Mr. Chairman, like others who have preceded me here today, I should like to congratulate the subcommittee on the splendid work it has done in making substantial reductions in this bill in committee. I am not putting out this platitude with the hope that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] may be accepted, but I think the committee is due that little word of approbation.

It is regrettable that the distinguished chairman of the Rules Committee saw fit to inject sectional matters into this debate. Let me say to the gentleman that there is no sectional matter in this effort to preserve our young Republic from the inevitable catastrophe that will follow if we do not become realistic and realize the road we are traveling.

The question here is a realistic one, whether we can afford to embark upon this program, as laudable as it may seem to some Members of Congress, of furnishing public housing when, at the same time, we know as realistic people, that we are engaged in a fight against communism throughout the world, when we are faced with these enormous military appropriations that we are going to have to vote in order to preserve the Republic.

I could make no better argument in favor of this amendment than was made by the distinguished, the affable, and the

able chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] on yesterday. As the gentleman on that occasion pointed out, a bill has been brought in here and passed that would bypass the Appropriations Committee and the Congress itself to carry out this public housing program. He further pointed out—and I wish I had the time to read it—that the committee's cut of 25,000 units would save \$750,000,000. If that be true, and if we can afford to make that cut, then the cut proposed by the distinguished gentleman's colleague, also from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT], would save approximately one and one-half billion dollars more, or a total of two and a quarter billion dollars.

In light of the testimony that was adduced here by the able gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOLCOTT] a moment ago that there have only been a thousand of these units built, then how can you afford to vote against this amendment authorizing 5,000 units?

Mr. CHAIRMAN, in the moment I have left I should like to touch upon another phase of this matter. The House has evidenced a splendid spirit of patriotism and realism in the matter of these appropriations. In every bill that has come up the committees have cut the budget and then the House has further cut it. With all due respect, and with no desire to cast aspersions or raise questions, I want to point out that all of this splendid work of this body can be nullified in another body if that body so sees fit. Therefore it is going to be incumbent upon this House to watch the progress of this bill through the other end of the Capitol and be on the alert when the committee of conference meets and the conference reports come back here.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] to close debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope the House will not concur in the amendment offered by my distinguished friend from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT]. Let me briefly review the facts. In 1949 this House authorized the construction of 810,000 low-cost subsidized housing units that would cost approximately \$9,000 per unit. The gentleman from Mississippi was 100 percent correct in his analysis of how these units were to be financed. When they are all completed they will cost you, the taxpayers, all of us, \$308,000,000 per year for 40 years. That is a debt against the United States, and this House and the Committee on Appropriations will not have one say. The only thing you can do is to appropriate the money, but that is not the point now. That program called for the construction of those units over a period of 6 years, namely, 135,000 per year. Thirty thousand of those units are under construction right at this very minute. Of course, it takes time to buy the land, draw the plans, to go through the various local machineries in every community, and therefore the program was some time delayed in getting into operation, through no fault of any human being. You just cannot go into two or three hundred different cities and towns of this country and buy land, pick sites, and get

a reasonable price on them without taking from 12 to 15 months. The President this year, recognizing the war effort and the scarcity of material and manpower, bath tubs and cook stoves, as I mentioned yesterday, and the inflationary pressure that was attendant upon the program, directed the Public Housing Administration not to make 135,000 starts this year, but 75,000. Your committee—and I am being just as honest with you as a human being can be—anticipated a similar move on the floor and in order to protect the committee and do it in a more or less orderly fashion we came up with the idea that perhaps under the circumstances a cut of 25,000 more would be in order and therefore we brought in that recommendation to you, and you were kind enough to vote for a rule, for which we are very grateful. But, after all, if the Chief Executive does not want to start a single house, and we were to leave him that authority for 135,000 houses, he would not have to start one. I do not know what his plans will be even if we cut the authorization down to 50,000. Certainly 5,000 units are too few. I hope the committee will consider its action carefully. I do not have any axe to grind either way, but I ask you to weigh the question carefully and go along with the committee. We think we have done a fine job in reducing it as presented by the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-eight Members are present, a quorum.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. YATES) there were—ayes 110, noes 41.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$9,540,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title IV of this act.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 26, line 16, strike out "\$9,540,000" and insert "\$5,000,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, in view of the House action, and in order to make the appropriations for administrative expenses consistent, the committee wishes to reduce the administrative expenses from \$9,540,000 to \$5,000,000. We think that is consistent with the action of the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. In view of the previous action of the House, that is necessary and acceptable.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this act, and for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and purchase of 19 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$9,069,870: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COTTON: On page 27, line 7, strike out "\$9,069,870" and insert "\$8,569,870."

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces the money apportioned to the Interstate Commerce Commission for use in their so-called motor carriers' highway safety program. They came before our subcommittee asking for an increase in personnel and in appropriations. One of the main features upon which they base their request for an increase is their so-called safety program in the motor carriers division. The committee reduced that 15 percent, but it still left a substantial increase.

By their own evidence there are 172,000 carriers under their jurisdiction. They are at the present time inspecting only about 22,000 of these, and only one-sixth of this number each year. This increase by their own evidence would enable them to reach only a few more. It would require an army of Federal operatives to really police the highways. This department duplicates the work of the State police in many States of the Union. In spite of the attractiveness of the term "safety program," if there is anything to this theory that we should suspend nonessential activities during this emergency, there is no sense in giving them that additional money for 1951-52 to increase an activity which will not reach any appreciable number and which duplicates the work of the States.

Therefore, I offer this amendment to reduce that amount during this emergency.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COTTON. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, yesterday when I spoke on the floor, I said an amendment would be offered to test the theory that we face a need for economy and that one of the best ways to do would be to strike out not 10 percent in a budget request, but to take out of any agency a function which is a complete duplication of something done by the States or by another agency of Government. This is the amendment to which I referred, and the details supporting it will be found on pages 290 and 291 of the hearings. I hope the amendment will carry.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this section and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat hesitant to rise in opposition to the amendment offered by my good friend, the gentleman from New Hampshire. He served on the committee and has worked as hard if not harder than any man on the committee. This is the first time we have had the pleasure of his attendance on this subcommittee, even though he has been a Member of the House a number of years. He has brought much balance to the committee and a lot of good, common sense. However, I hope he does not push his amendment too hard.

Let me explain the facts to you. In the first place, this is a lump-sum appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission. There is no agency in the Government that has been cut as severely in proportion during the last 3 years as the Interstate Commerce Commission has been cut. They have fewer people now than they had 15 or 20 years ago. They have four or five big divisions there. They have these evaluation sections. They have the ratemaking sections. We have virtually eliminated them, because they were just studying and studying and studying. Here is one of the big divisions—the Division of Motor Carriers. Last year they only had 753 employees and this year they only ask for 743. Lo and behold we cut them 15 percent under that. That gives them less employees than they have had in the last 10 or 15 years or longer, and even perhaps since the division was organized.

For instance, here is the Division of Certification and the Division of Complaints and the Legal and Enforcement Division and the Safety Division. Here is the Division of Certification where they have a backlog of 6 months' work. It has now reached the point where if a motor carrier in your district wants to extend his certificate or get it changed in the slightest degree he has to wait from 6 to 7 and maybe even 8 months to get it done. That backlog concerns the operating people. That is the thing that our people in our districts are concerned with. When a man has filed an application here to extend his license he has to wait maybe 8 or 9 months. I think my good friend the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Corron] is on the right track as he usually is. The Federal Government cannot patrol the highways in New Hampshire, Texas, Louisiana, and California, and all the other States. If we tried that we would have to have 5,000 employees. The committee took the position that that is State business rather than the business of the Federal Government. So what did we do? On this item of inspection we cut them \$315,000. That is the cut we made on this one item alone. We can go too far with this Commission and we will hurt them badly. After all, motor transportation is a very vital part of our transportation system. I agree with the gentleman from New Hampshire that we

cannot police the highways. The Federal Government cannot do that and they should not do it. We really gave them a good cut and the probabilities are that we will give them another this year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly for a question?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. As I understand the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Corron], it goes only to two items, the one for \$157,000 marked "Safety," the one for \$1,800,000, the field employees. It does not go to some of those the gentleman fears might be touched. It makes only \$2,000,000. So he is only cutting that amount less than 25 percent.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman knows as well as I that this is a lump-sum appropriation in which you do not earmark where the money would be expended but merely rely upon the good judgment of the commissioners to apply the cut in those instances where in their judgment it will hurt least.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired, all time under the agreement has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. THOMAS) there were—ayes 87, noes 81.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the committee, to remain available until expended, \$18,350,000, of which \$11,700,000 shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under this head.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS as a committee amendment: Page 29, strike out lines 11 through 16 and insert the following:

"Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the committee, to remain available until expended \$11,700,000, which shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under this head."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, the Committee offers that amendment at the suggestion of the Committee on the Armed Services. Heretofore the Committee has urged that grand committee to take over NACA and legislate for them. For 20 years that job has been more or less forced upon the Committee on Appropriations. This year they wanted considerable construction. You know we cut the request for new projects exactly 50 percent. The Armed Services Committee suggested that we strike out \$6,650,000 more and therefore that is the amendment I have offered. It reduces the appropriation by \$6,500,000.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DURHAM. I might say for the benefit of the membership that this authorization will come to the floor of the House at some future time.

Mr. THOMAS. I might say to my distinguished friend from North Carolina as well as to our distinguished friend from Georgia that if they are going to take this up I hope they do not cut the ground out from under us and bring an authorization in here within 30 days.

Mr. DURHAM. Speaking of the \$6,000,000 unauthorized, we expect to authorize at least a reasonable sum for them that they can justify. Certainly we are not going to authorize anything they cannot justify.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Committee amendment is agreed to. There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,391,200.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RANKIN: On page 32, line 8, strike out "\$12,391,200" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "including \$100,000 for extended studies on solar radiation to include determination of the practicability of utilizing solar energy for the production of power, \$2,491,200."

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate upon the pending amendment and the entire section close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS.]

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, we cannot fall out with our distinguished friend from Mississippi for offering this amendment. He is forward looking, no question about that. What the possibilities hold in this field I do not know.

But here are the facts, and certainly the facts do not warrant an additional hundred thousand dollars on it this year. For 60 long years—think about that, 60 long years—the Smithsonian Institution has been doing this work. They have two laboratories, one in Chile and one on Table Mountain in California, and they sought \$75,000 for a third laboratory in the 1952 estimates. The gentleman wants us to kick that \$75,000 up to \$100,000 which the committee denied.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. Those laboratories the gentleman refers to are not what I am referring to here. This is the process of generating electricity with sun heat under the program developed by Dr. C. B. Abbott. I have talked to the head of the Smithsonian Institution about these other laboratories, but they are absolutely separate and distinct entirely.

Mr. THOMAS. Of course, they never presented any budget estimate; they did not make any justification for it; they did not make any request for it. All they want to do is to continue the work they have been doing for 60 long years.

And, much to my surprise, when we went into it in great detail last year, we found from a practical layman's point of view there was nothing that we could put our hands on of any great value. Of course, the Department of Agriculture does some similar work. The Smithsonian Institution's justification is predicated on two points—one, the measurement of the intensity of the sun's radiation to determine variations in the solar constant. Now, they have been working on that for 60 years, and we hope they will come up with an answer soon. We wanted to know when they would finish that experimentation and we could not get anything definite from them. Then there is the investigation of the effects of various types of radiation on the growth and development of plants, and I expect the Department of Agriculture spends a lot of money on that, too. This year we have given 18 jobs to those fine scientists. They are fine men—good scientists. Some of them have been working on it for about 35 years. The administrative cost alone for the program is \$102,000. I hope that the committee will reject the amendment and perhaps next year, if they want to go into this field, if they will come in and make a good statement, we will probably be able to do something for them. We are pretty scientific-minded, too, just like the gentleman from Mississippi, and if they will come up with a program and lay it on the line, it is possible we will recommend, along with the gentleman from Mississippi, that it be granted.

Mr. RANKIN. A year from now Peron of Argentina can show you that he has already demonstrated just what these people are asking permission to demon-

strate for us and what Russia is getting ready to do in Asia.

Mr. THOMAS. They have been working on it for 60 years. We are providing in this bill nearly \$1,200,000,000 for the Atomic Energy Commission and they are perhaps working on these projects also. They have about 15 or 18 laboratories scattered throughout the country.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman confuses this with the other laboratory experiments that they have been making in California. This is entirely different.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BUSBEY: On page 33, strike out lines 7 through 12.

(Mr. BUSBEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, this Subversive Activities Control Board is chairmanned by a man by the name of Seth Richardson. Mr. Richardson was Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board for nearly 4 years and it was under his chairmanship that we were unable to get rid of some of the Communists in Government. The reason we could not get rid of them was principally because of the standards set up by the President in his directive of March 21, 1947, which reads as follows:

The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, reasonable grounds exist for belief that the person involved is disloyal to the Government of the United States.

It was on that little word "is" that the Loyalty Review Board reversed the loyalty agency in the Department of Commerce on William Remington and in cases of many other agencies of Government. All during his 4 years of service as Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board he did nothing whatever to have the President's Executive order amended so that the Loyalty Review Board could be effective. But, I am happy to report to the House, that under the new Chairman, Mr. Hiram Bingham, who immediately saw the difficulty of operating under that directive, at the first meeting of the Loyalty Review Board after he took office, offered a resolution that was passed asking that the standard be amended to read as follows:

The standard for the refusal of employment or the removal from employment in an executive department or agency on grounds relating to loyalty shall be that, on all the evidence, there is reasonable doubt as to the loyalty of the person involved to the Government of the United States.

He sent the resolution adopted by the Loyalty Review Board to Mr. Robert Ramspeck, the new Chairman of the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Ramspeck served many years with distinction and honor as a Member of the House of Representatives, and is a man whom we all respect for his service and integrity. Mr. Ramspeck in turn sent the resolution to the White House with his endorsement and recommendation. Last week the President approved their request and put it into effect.

If Mr. Richardson, who had been Chairman of the Loyalty Review Board for nearly 4 years, and who has recently been appointed by the President to the chairmanship of the Subversive Activities Control Board, had been as diligent as Mr. Bingham, he could have had this amendment adopted. Evidently he did not see fit to do that. Because by his record, Mr. Richardson was responsible for not only being a party to keeping these subversives in Government, but blindly adhering to the language of President Truman's standard, he was what we commonly refer to as "kicked upstairs," to be made Chairman of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

I am also sorry to report that one of the other members the President appointed to this Board is a former Member of this House. He served in the Seventy-eighth Congress, in which many of us served. He is Mr. Charles LaFollette, of Indiana. I am sorry to have to admit that he ran on the Republican ticket. He seldom, if ever, voted with the Republicans. Mr. LaFollette opposed the House Committee on Un-American Activities in every possible way he could. He voted against making it a standing committee. He voted against every penny of appropriations for it.

I have checked the voting record of Mr. LaFollette during the time he served in the House of Representatives with that of former Representative Vito Marcantonio, of New York. Mr. Marcantonio was long recognized as the spokesman for the Communist Party in the United States Congress. It was no surprise to me to find how closely the voting records of these two men paralleled each other. Mr. LaFollette's record completely disqualifies him for service on any board that is supposed to fight communism, let alone the Subversive Activities Control Board. It looks to me as though the President, in another of his moods, thought he would appoint the least qualified people he could find to serve as members of the new Board. I say this because he opposed the McCarran Act which set up this Board and the Congress passed it over his veto. If this was the case he certainly succeeded.

My object in offering this amendment today to strike out the entire appropriation for this Board is very simple. I do not think we as loyal Americans should appropriate one cent toward the Subversive Activities Control Board until the President is willing to appoint men who can be confirmed by the Senate, men who have a record of loyalty to our Government in ridding it of subversives. Certainly none of the men on this Board at the present time have

any record to their credit along that line. The Senate would be justified in refusing to confirm the members of the Subversive Activities Control Board as it is now constituted. It is for that reason, Mr. Chairman, that I think this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I hope my good friend, the distinguished gentleman from Illinois, will withdraw this amendment. It is really dangerous. I do not know whether you like the chairman of the Board or not, but in my book Seth Richardson is doing an outstanding job. He is a patriotic American. In my book he is good.

Do you know what he is doing? He is trying the entire Communist Party now. If he gets a favorable decision, of course he will have to start with the district courts, then he will have to go to the appellate courts, and then the Communists will take him to the Supreme Court. If he wins that, then each one of the little parent organizations and everyone who is a member of the Communist Party will have to come in and be subject to trial or explanation.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. BUSBEY. I am sure the gentleman, my good friend from Texas, realizes that neither Mr. Seth Richardson nor any other member of this Board has yet been approved by the Senate. It is very doubtful if any of them ever will be approved by the Senate. If I had to pass on it, I would say they will not be approved by the Senate.

Mr. THOMAS. That is not our prerogative, and if it were my prerogative I would approve Seth Richardson. He is a good man, in my book. When a man goes down the line to fight the Communist Party from the lowest courts to the highest court, and does a good job, make no mistake about it, he is a pretty able trial lawyer. He wanted \$620,000; and, frankly, I do not know of a man who came before that subcommittee with any more frankness and honesty. He said, "Gentlemen, if they knock me out of court I will not need this money, but if I stay in court I have to have more." We said, "You certainly ought to know that in a few months and we will give you \$235,000." So we cut his appropriation by 65 percent. Let us not hamstring this prosecution of the Communist Party. I know the gentleman does not want to do that. The duty is his by act of Congress, and the chances if the gentleman were here at that time he would have voted for it. I know you would not have voted against it if you had been here. I forget what the vote was in the House, but if you will look up the

record, I will bet that there are very few Members sitting here who voted against that act. And that is what the gentleman is doing here.

Mr. BUSBEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. BUSBEY. I think you will agree that there has been no Member of this House who has fought communism harder over the years than I have.

Mr. THOMAS. And the gentleman is to be commended and we are all agreed on that.

Mr. BUSBEY. Further, I am sure the gentleman realizes that this Board at the present time is inoperative. They are not going to be able to do anything at all until they get confirmed.

Mr. THOMAS. The gentleman is in error about that. Let us not give the Communists another 6 or 7 months' lease on life by striking out this appropriation, because you will just be wiping out the Board. How are those people going to work over there. They are filing briefs every day. You will be proud of them, I think. They are going to do a good job.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. Is the member to which our good friend the gentleman from Illinois alluded cooperating with Mr. Richardson, the Chairman, in bringing about the desired end that you have mentioned?

Mr. THOMAS. To be perfectly frank about it, the only member of that Board who appeared before our committee the three times that they have been there is Mr. Richardson. He did not say anything about any lack of cooperation and we naturally assumed that he was getting it. I am being frank in making a complete disclosure to you.

Mr. DONDERO. I confess to the gentleman from Texas that it makes it very difficult for anybody to vote against the gentleman's amendment if the chairman of that committee is trying to put an end to the Communist Party in this country.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not think there is any doubt about that, I will say to my good friend the gentleman from Michigan. I hope the gentleman from Illinois will withdraw his amendment because I know he does not want to do anything that is going to help the Communists because he has fought them too long and too hard.

Mr. BUSBEY. I certainly do not, and I want the President to appoint some people to this Board who have an interest in fighting the Communists. This Board does not have any interest in fighting the Communists and nobody can prove that they do.

Mr. THOMAS. I am going to disagree with the gentleman. I think the members of the subcommittee will tell you that Mr. Richardson is doing a good job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BUSBEY].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed 190, of which 164 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$236,139,600 to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. COUDERT: On page 34, line 8, strike out "\$236,139,600" and insert "\$224,139,600."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield? And I hope this will not be taken out of his time, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this entire subject matter and all debate on the amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I object to that.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman agree to 15 minutes?

Mr. COUDERT. I object at this time to any limitation of time for debate on this amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman agree to 15 minutes outside of his 5 minutes? We have to limit this some time and we might as well try to come to an agreement now.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I have the highest respect for the genial and very persuasive gentleman from Texas, but at the same time I hope he will bear with me and perhaps when I am through I may persuade him to accept my amendment and the gentleman from Tennessee; who knows?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment for the simple reason that if you must have sacred cows, at least there should be a measure of equality of treatment; democracy should be practiced, so to speak, amongst the sacred cows themselves.

This amendment would further reduce the appropriation request of the Tennessee Valley Authority by \$12,000,000. The initial request was \$248,000,000; corporate funds are some \$108,000,000, making a total of \$358,000,000 to be available to TVA for 1952.

The committee reduced the new appropriation request to the very limited tune of five measly percentage points, to wit, \$12,000,000 on \$248,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, this House had before it the other day the Interior bill, which carried a substantial number of items relating to power development and transmission; and, if my memory serves me correctly, the net result of the action of the House was to cut down the requested appropriations for power in the Interior bill by 15 to 17 percent; and yet this bill stands here before you with a measly cut of five insignificant percentage points.

Let us take another sacred cow; in our independent offices bill the commit-

tee had before it the Atomic Energy Commission. Surely there is no more sacred cow than that, and yet this committee and the Committee of the Whole has always passed on it and accepted it, cut the new money request of the Atomic Energy Commission by nearly 9 percent, almost twice what the subcommittee offered to the House, or the Committee of the Whole on TVA.

I have simply sought by this amendment to double the cut, to make it 10 percent. Bear in mind that you will be begged to beat this amendment on the ground of defense, that TVA needs all this new power in the next 2 or 3 years for defense and defense only. There are two answers to that: First, even accepting the figures of the TVA Commissioners, the total power to be used in 1954 by Federal agencies is not over 33 percent and for the great industrial corporations it is some thirty-odd percent, leaving a balance of some 30 or 40 percent for normal use of the residents of the District. That leaves a cushion, assuming the very worst that happens and a greatly expanded need for defense, there is still a 40 percent cushion to fall back on.

No. 2: With great difficulty we got from the witnesses at the hearing a Federal Power Commission estimate of what the power situation would be in the entire Southeast early in 1954 based upon projected plants, further power construction and development; and there, if you will look at page 618 of the record, I believe it is, you will see the statement wherein the Federal Power Commission says that in 1954, including all the various systems with which the TVA system is connected, the combined reserve may be as much as 15 percent. That means that if the Power Commission's estimate is sound and all of this construction work is completed there will still be a margin of unneeded power of 15 percent.

Mr. Chairman, can there be any doubt that the TVA can take this further additional reduction consistent with the reductions imposed upon the other Federal public power projects and upon the Atomic Energy Commission itself?

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope this is not taken out of the gentleman's time but I would like to see if we can reach an agreement on limiting debate.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that excluding the time of the gentlemen from Tennessee, all debate on this amendment, this section, and all amendments thereto close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] is recognized.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from New York, for whom I have the highest regard, makes a persuasive argument; however,

there are certain facts to which I think the House is entitled before reaching a decision on this amendment.

He asks why TVA should not be cut by a percentage similar to that applied to the Atomic Energy Commission. There is a very, very good reason. The Atomic Energy Commission comes in with a request for two very large new plants and other small installations for which they do not even have the blueprints. Their estimate could be no more than a guess. On the other hand, the TVA comes in with a very large construction program already under way.

Bear in mind that the distinguished gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. CORTON] made the statement in the well of the House today that TVA was as much a national defense agency as the military agencies.

Two of these large TVA power plants now under way were requested by the Atomic Energy Commission, and do not forget that you can build a factory or plant much quicker than you can build a power-producing project. A third plant is to be built largely for the Air Engineering Development Center at Tulsa, a very large project.

Let me give you this figure, which will open your eyes, and I am talking to this side of the aisle because I know if all of you vote for this amendment it will be adopted; you have a majority here this afternoon. But you would be taking on a very serious responsibility in doing so because 98.2 percent of the TVA budget this year is for power facilities directly and immediately connected with the national defense. Of the \$248,000,000 requested, to which the gentleman from New York referred, \$241,000,000 are for power facilities, for chemicals, for atomic energy, for air development and for ammunition and arsenals. We—that is, our subcommittee—made a reduction of \$12,000,000, to which I gave my consent, not willingly but in reaching an agreement within the committee. I think that is all we can possibly afford to do. Now, the gentleman proposes that we cut an additional \$12,000,000.

Mr. Chairman, how can you cut \$24,000,000 out of the building of dams and steam plants when construction costs are going up and up and up all the time?

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. In the report is this line:

The \$248,000,000 to be used primarily for the acquisition of assets.

Will the gentleman explain what that includes?

Mr. GORE. That is a term commonly used in accounting, whether in private or public business, where you use money to build additional plants.

Mr. DONDERO. Does it mean buying out plants held by private companies?

Mr. GORE. Oh, no; 98.2 percent of this is for power facilities. It is not for buying surrounding utilities at all. This

is for the construction of dams, for the installation of hydroelectric units in existing dams, for the construction of a steam plant for Oak Ridge, and for Paducah, Ky., where an atomic energy plan is now being rushed to completion. The Atomic Energy Commission came before us requesting this of TVA. They said to us they were far more confident of building the atomic energy plant on time than they were of getting power on time. They went to the private power industry and finally persuaded the power industry to build a plant to furnish one-half of the electrical energy needed there. But they had to turn to TVA, they had to turn to this Congress, to provide the other half.

You are taking on serious responsibility in making an unreasonable cut.

I have served with the gentleman from Iowa on this committee. He knows I have not held back in making whatever cuts this agency might reasonably stand. He knows also that this committee under the able leadership of the gentleman from Texas is as strong for economy as any committee of this Congress. As a matter of fact, last year we made by far the greatest cut that was made by any subcommittee and we will have that record this time. But we do undertake to be reasonable and recognize, too, the necessities of national life.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER].

(Mr. REECE of Tennessee and Mr. SUTTON asked and were given permission to yield the time allotted to them to Mr. BAKER.)

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Chairman, I deeply appreciate the action of my colleagues from Tennessee in yielding additional time to me. I am a Republican. I represent a district which has never sent a Democrat to Congress, although it came too close to it the last time to suit me.

The great portion of the original TVA is in the district which I have the honor to represent.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to say this to the gentleman from Tennessee that his distinguished predecessor, Hon. J. Will Taylor, who represented the district the gentleman now represents, was the only member from Tennessee who voted with me on the Norris-Rankin bill to create the Tennessee Valley Authority the first time it came before the House.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the gentleman. The people of east Tennessee know of the great service rendered by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I wish to say that the gentleman is quite in error in referring to the gentleman's imme-

diate predecessor. There has been no Representative from that district in Tennessee more able or more distinguished than is my colleague from the second district, and the second district has never had a greater champion of the TVA than has my colleague.

Mr. RANKIN. I was paying a tribute to his distinguished predecessor.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. I voted for the establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the gentleman. This is not an argument between public power and private power. The only power we have in Tennessee is TVA power, and I am telling you we are out of electric energy; I know what I am talking about. I am not only an attorney with considerable background and experience but I am connected with various businesses, including coal and timber. I know that you cannot start an industry today in east Tennessee that requires electric energy because of Oak Ridge and Alcoa. Those big plants which won World War II consume all the TVA power. Oak Ridge is in the district that I represent and so is Alcoa, the plant of the great Aluminum Co. of America. Every Member of this House knows, certainly, that without aluminum we could not have won the war and that we cannot win this one without it, and we are placing our hopes and prayers that the atomic bomb being produced at Oak Ridge with TVA electricity will prevent, as it is preventing now, Red Russia from attacking the mainland of the United States of America.

There is no doubt in my mind that the only deterring influence to Joe Stalin is the atom bomb being made in the district I represent and in the great Northwest. I give you my word to the best of my knowledge as a new Member of this House that they are out of electricity down there. That is right. It is all contracted for. They have to go out and build steam plants and dams to carry out the great war effort being made in the Second District and in our great southland and throughout Tennessee.

The board of directors and personnel of the TVA are high-class men. They are career men. I am saying this though I doubt that 1 percent of them voted for me. I doubt it seriously.

I beg and plead with my friends on this side of the aisle not to just reach in and grab \$12,000,000 out of here. It has already been reduced \$12,000,000. You do not know what that twelve million may do. It may result in causing world war III to start much, much quicker. I feel that from the bottom of my heart.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BAKER. I yield.

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Originally there were some frills in the TVA. Those frills have now been eliminated, and TVA has become an efficient, businesslike organization that is operating to accomplish the purposes the gentleman from Tennessee has so ably described.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the gentleman. There is no doubt in my mind that TVA is being properly and efficiently administered. As I said a while ago, these men

are career men. The dams are all around where I live, and the steam plants. The finest way in the world and the cheapest way to make electricity is combination hydroelectric and coal-consuming steam plants. A great deal of this money is to go to the coal-consuming steam plants, one of which, as I understand from the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] was not even requested by the TVA, which is the steam plant to produce electric energy at the great atomic bomb plant at Paducah, Ky.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. JONES].

(Mr. JONES of Alabama asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. JONES of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, may I first emphasize what the gentleman from Tennessee has just stated, that this is not a controversy between private and public power. The question presented by the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York is whether or not the Tennessee Valley Authority can go about their construction work without impairment.

To construct an electric plant requires planning, years of planning. For instance, the construction of the generating facilities themselves requires from 2 to 3 years.

On February 12 of this year the Administrator of the Defense Power Administration reported on a survey of the United States to determine whether or not there was adequate electric energy available to this country. In an enclosure in a letter of that date to Mr. Manly Fleischmann, Administrator of the National Production Authority, Mr. McManus, the Administrator of the Defense Power Administration, and former president of the Georgia Power Co., had this to say:

The serious and dangerous condition being faced during 1952, when numerous large defense establishments are expected to come into operation, is indicated in the attached table summarizing the load-capacity balance in the major power systems of the various regions of the country from June 1951 to December 1953.

He then lists critical areas where there is power shortages.

In that category he lists the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the Committee will reject the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER].

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Chairman, in the very limited time available on this amendment, I cannot hope to do more than to further emphasize some of the points presented by those who have preceded me. I rise in opposition to the pending amendment. I would like further to emphasize the fact that the question of public or private power is not presented for consideration here. That issue was decided years ago. The only power facilities in that entire area now are those provided by the Tennessee Valley Authority. I submit the important question to be considered today on the

amendment now pending is that of national defense. Ninety-eight percent of all the funds provided under this budget estimate for the Tennessee Valley Authority is for national defense. Bear in mind it takes about 3 years to provide these vital and necessary facilities. The great atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge, Tenn., needs this additional power and the new atomic energy plant at Paducah, Ky., which is just across the Tennessee-Kentucky line and very close to the district which I have the honor to represent, needs this power. The Atomic Energy Commission was the one that requested this power to be provided. The entire amount provided in this bill is vitally necessary for national defense, and the pending amendment should be voted down.

(Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point.)

[Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Chairman, I wish there were no prejudice injected into this debate. I regret that the private power interests seem to insist upon amendments being offered at this particular time, or at any time against TVA.

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EVINS. No, I will not yield. Ever since I have been here, since the Eightieth Congress, the gentleman from New York, who has sponsored this amendment to cripple the TVA has continued to fight the TVA time and time again and at every opportunity. Yet we know that it was a Republican, the late Wendell Willkie, who went down there and sold out the Commonwealth and Southern Utilities to the Government. Since that time, only the Government in that section owns and operates power-production facilities. It is necessary in our section, in order to have sufficient light and power to grow and to make normal progress, to look to the Federal Government—the only source of electric power there. As has already been mentioned, we know of the great Air Engineering and Development Center located in my district. This great research center has only been established there for a short time. Wind tunnels are being built there, and airplanes of hypersonic speeds, that is planes that go faster than even supersonic speeds, are being tested there. Such research and development requires more and more power. In this instance, TVA power is most definitely for national defense. The care for power for Oak Ridge has been made so, in the limited time, I will not go into that feature of the TVA.

But may I say further, that the presence in the Tennessee Valley region of the great Alcoa plant—the largest aluminum plant in the world—is also not just a happy coincidence. That plant—which is producing the aluminum for our aircraft and for other vital instruments of defense—was put there because

of the abundance of water power so magnificently harnessed by the TVA.

It is my sincere and earnest hope that we will prevent the curtailment of one of our major defense projects and the TVA. I ask that we do this in the same spirit and for the same reason that I have many times in the past spoke for and supported the building up of our defenses into a more impregnable fortress—for giving our Air Force the planes it needs and requires—for giving the Army the tanks and guns it needs—for giving our Navy the ships and planes it needs. There is no difference—I could not vote to cut our Air Force in face of the present threat. I cannot fail to raise my voice against an effort to curtail and hamstring and inhibit the TVA at this time.

As I have indicated, we are not emphasizing at this time the great consumption of power for private industry or for rural electrification and for the people on the farms. Those who live in the TVA section of the country and those who visit there know the great progress which we are making.

The TVA—through all of its years of highly successful operation and through all of the years during which bitter opposition has failed to prevent its normal and natural expansion—has been one of the greatest examples in our history of a definite husbanding of the resources of our great country. Certainly, such an effort is economy in the truest sense of the word.

To think of preventing the further husbanding of the vast resources of water power which lie within the Tennessee Valley would be not only false economy but downright destructiveness.

I am bitterly opposed to the amendment of the gentleman from New York. I trust that all Representatives will rise up and vote the amendment down—and I most certainly, in the strongest voice I possess, urge such action in the interest of our national defense.

(Mr. EVINS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER].

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Chairman, the Tennessee Valley Authority is a very important Government agency to all of the Southeast, and I might say for the purpose of national defense there is no more important agency existing in our country. I might say that advisedly because it is furnishing the electric power to carry on the atomic energy plant at Oak Ridge. It is furnishing the electric power to carry on the work of the great aluminum company at Alcoa. That company, as the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER] said, furnished a great portion of the aluminum used in the construction of our airplanes during the last war. Every manufacturing plant in east Tennessee, and almost all throughout the South, receives its power from this great agency. It is doing a tremendous work. In my own district during the last war some 25 or 30 great manufacturing plants converted their fa-

cilities in order to manufacture materials for the national defense. We are now making guns at Chattanooga, and the electric energy which is used to construct those guns comes from the TVA. I sincerely hope that you gentlemen in your discretion will vote down this amendment which will curtail the efforts of this great agency.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] is recognized.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I asked for this time for the purpose of using it if necessary for any questions which might have come up. Before doing that, I want to make a brief statement.

Mr. Chairman, I cannot be accused of emotionalism. I have been friendly to TVA. We are talking about the money needed to be spent by this agency between July 1 of this year and June 30 of next year.

Some people would have us believe that this was figured so carefully and with so sharp a pencil that 5 percent would throw it out of balance, that plants were going to be constructed at such time and progress so accurately on schedule that they will be finished on time. I cannot believe that. There is more than this amount of money in the budget for fertilizer sales alone. There is approximately half this amount of money in there for little things like dredging, and for a chemical plant.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am going to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] first by previous agreement. With that statement on my part I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, the thing that gets me is that they say this is always brought up with prejudice. I bring things up only on their merits, and I do not believe the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT] does it in any other way.

Let me analyze a couple of things here. Instead of the Federal agencies using 98 percent of the power, the justifications in the hearings established that they used 33.2 percent; municipalities and cooperatives used 38 percent, and industrial users 28. On top of that, to show you what a serious situation there is down there, I have in front of me on page 618 of the hearings where Mr. Clapp, the manager of the outfit says the surplus in that territory will be 15 percent.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield. Does the gentleman mean that Mr. Clapp was not right in his statement on page 618?

Mr. WHITTEN. I merely wanted to ask the question of the gentleman whether or not costs of operations in private enterprise have not increased instead of decreased?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] is recognized to close the debate.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I doubt if I can add anything to what has been said. This agency has been authorized

for a good many years; it is not a question of whether you like it or whether you do not like it; that period was passed long ago. Now we are putting many national defense plants in that area. Here is a big plant over in Paducah. When you get through with it there is no telling what it will cost you, perhaps a billion dollars. There is the one in South Carolina, but that is a little out of range. There is no telling what that one will cost, but look at the situation over here at Tullahoma. They are putting in an installation there that will cost about \$158 million. You must supply these installations with power, and there is not enough power there now to do the job; that is the important thing.

We had better give them this money. Construction costs are not going down; they are going up. Now is not the time to disturb things. What has been done in the past has been done; whether you like it or not it is a fact; and whether you like it or not it is too late to change the location of those plants. This body was not asked its opinion on where to locate them; they did not have any say-so in that. Some experts did it, and they came to the conclusion that these were the best and most economical spots in the country to build these plants. We must have power, and you know you cannot operate them without power, and you know that you have not the power there now. These estimates were made 4, or 5—maybe 3 months ago. The probabilities are that you do not have enough money in the bill as it is to do the job that will have to be done before you get through with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired. All time has expired under the agreement.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COUDERT) there were—ayes 71, noes 91.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including purchase of 74 passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation No. 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospitals or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits,

photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$875,163,335, of which \$656,513,760 shall be available only for medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, and from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of 70 persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$6,888,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise to thank the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS], the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS], and the other members of the committee for authorizing the payment of \$800,000 for prosthetic research. If the Members will attend an exhibition in the Caucus Room on the 10th of May they will learn that no money has ever been expended for a better purpose. These boys have a much better chance of getting around with this assistance.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] and I introduced the original bill. I know how much interest he has in this matter. He has done great service to disabled veterans and also civilians. I inserted in the Record of yesterday, page 4959, a résumé of the situation insofar as veterans need of hospitalization and hospital beds are concerned. I hope the Members will read that because it will be very enlightening.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman has a great heart and is very persuasive when it comes to promoting the welfare of wounded veterans.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman and also the whole committee. I know of their deep interest in the veterans.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to compliment the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY]. They have done a tremendously fine job for veterans and every Member of the House is deeply indebted to them. We appreciate their great work.

(Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, on Thursday, May 10, at 10:30, in the caucus room of the Old

House Office Building, there will be a demonstration of new artificial arms and legs. It will be carried out by amputees of the Second World War and the Korean campaign, and all Members of Congress are cordially invited to attend.

This demonstration is particularly interesting to those who have been close to the program for forwarding the development of artificial limbs. Back in 1943 and 1944, when the amputees from the World War II battle fronts began to pour into our hospitals, it became obvious that the artificial arms and legs that were being offered were crude and primitive. The advance since then is nothing short of remarkable. The Army, Navy, and Veterans' Administration set out to develop, along scientific lines, improved prostheses, and the results of their labor will be demonstrated on Thursday next.

The demonstration is being held in connection with a conference and symposium on the week of May 7 to 11 by the Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs at the National Academy of Science Building here in Washington. It is sponsored by the Advisory Committee on Prosthetics to the Veterans' Administration, of which Mrs. EDITH NOURSE ROGERS of Massachusetts, and I are the congressional members. This advisory committee was created by General Hawley, formerly Surgeon General of the Veterans' Administration, and the chairman is Col. Robert S. Allen, noted commentator and author, who lost an arm while serving on the staff of Gen. George S. Patton in Europe.

The research work is now being carried on by the National Research Council's Advisory Committee on Artificial Limbs, headed by Gen. F. S. Strong, Jr. The improvement made in artificial limbs from 1944 until the present time is astonishing and can only be fully measured and appreciated by those who knew the state of the artificial-limb industry prior to that time. I shall discuss this further at a later date.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the veterans' section do now close.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$1,100,000.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, we had a demonstration here a few minutes ago that has been a little unusual during the past week. An amendment was offered from the Republican side of the House that did not prevail. I do not remember any other amendment being offered by the Republicans in the last 2 weeks that failed of passage.

I also noticed, Mr. Chairman, that the Democratic Members of the House this afternoon all voted against the amendment to strike some money from the

funds of the TVA. I also noticed, Mr. Chairman, that two Members from Tennessee in the Republican Party voted against the amendment, but on every other amendment that has been offered in the past week or two they voted to cut the funds. However, they changed their minds when it came to TVA. I want the Members to realize some of these facts. I think it is important. Now TVA does not mean anything to me in Pittsburgh. I have an area that is very much interested in coal development and some people from the coal areas are a little timid about voting for electrical development and electric power. But I think it is for the good of the country to vote for TVA and that is why I did it.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. The gentleman will recall, perhaps, if he was on the floor earlier this afternoon, that I offered an amendment to cut the appropriation for the President, and received only one Democratic vote from the north, south, east, and west.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is exactly what I am saying. The Democrats here believe in wisely spending money.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. YATES. In furtherance of what the gentleman has said, I think he will find that every Democratic Member of the House from the north voted to defeat the TVA amendment as well.

Mr. EBERHARTER. That is the point I wanted to make, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois. Even though it sometimes happens they may be criticized a little bit, they believe in voting what is for the best interest of the country as a whole, and that is the reason the northern and eastern Democrats voted for the TVA.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GORE. I claim the privilege of speaking in behalf of the people and the representatives of the people who depend upon TVA, and TVA alone, for their electrical energy, to say "thank you" and thank every Member who supported us in this fight regardless where you come from. TVA is not a partisan matter.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, and I want to say that the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. GORE, is entitled to a lot of credit for the victory registered this afternoon.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has brought up a moot question on whether we voted as Republicans or Democrats. But, there is one thing I found out in my short term of office down here, that you gentlemen

on the Democratic side certainly know how to spend money.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I agree that we know how to spend it wisely.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
PRESIDENT
NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$12,500,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: Page 51, line 22, strike out "\$12,500,000 and insert "\$5,000,000."

(Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, I would not come in here at this late hour in the day and offer this amendment if I did not strongly feel that it was meritorious and worthy of your consideration and support.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GATHINGS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have a substitute amendment at the desk, Mr. Chairman, and I want to offer it, although I want to do it whichever way the gentleman from Arkansas wishes.

Mr. GATHINGS. Will the gentleman permit me to conclude my remarks first?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. GATHINGS. This committee has done a marvelous job in cutting out many nonessential items and generally practiced economy on this appropriation. May I say to the Members that you are not cutting this item at all, you are raising it 25 percent, and there is no justification for it. As a matter of fact, there were two appropriations made covering fiscal 1951 for emergency funds for the President of the United States. One was for \$1,000,000, carried in the regular independent offices appropriation bill last year. The other was for \$10,000,000, and was brought in in the Supplemental Appropriations Act for 1951. It is that \$10,000,000 item that I attempt to cut here. The \$10,000,000 has been raised by the committee to \$12,500,000. It may

be necessary to have some funds available for that purpose, because some of it was used for defense; \$2,100,000 was used for the Civilian Defense Agency. It is necessary for the President of the United States to have some emergency funds. I do not want you to confuse this with the defense funds that are set up for use by the armed services. There is \$190,000,000 in the armed services defense emergency fund, which is an adequate sum available for any purpose directly affecting the war effort.

Here are the facts I should like to cite to you. Out of that \$10,000,000 appropriated for this purpose during the current year, \$3,238,000 was spent up to January 25, 1951, leaving \$6,762,000. My amendment would cut this item to \$5,000,000. My amendment provides more funds than is being used for this current fiscal year. Although I am not a penny pincher, I believe in economy. I have been voting for economy in the operation of this Government consistently. This is an item in which we can get a measure of economy by cutting down this fund, and it would not in any way cripple the effective operation of the executive branch of the Government. This Congress is open for business practically all year long and stands ready to provide funds in the regular manner for essential needs.

Mr. Chairman, I hope the amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment as a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PHILLIPS as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. GATHINGS: On page 51, line 22, strike out "\$12,500,000: *Provided*," and insert "\$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance of this fund on June 30, 1951, may be carried forward and expended in fiscal 1952; and *Provided further*."

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, the two amendments are not very far apart, and it could be that I may be giving a little more money than the gentleman from Arkansas, although I do not believe so. I think the amount is about the same. I am hoping that this is a little better way to give it, and if the House will hear me I will try to explain.

We have been giving the President \$1,000,000 in an emergency fund for a good many years. That was a fund for specific emergencies, for the ravages of floods and fires and insect scourges. Last year we transferred that fund to the control of the Housing Administrator. That disaster fund still exists, but elsewhere. The President under my amendment would still have \$1,000,000 to use as he sees fit. In addition, there is now an emergency fund in the hands of the military.

The President last year asked for \$10,000,000 in addition to that, and used it for matters which I think are questionable as emergencies. Our subcommittee has repeatedly challenged the definition of emergency in the use of this money. For example, what is there of an emergency nature in \$100,000 additional for export control, which should have come up to the proper appropriations sub-

committee? What is there of an emergency nature in \$813,000 for improving the bomb shelter at the White House or in \$68,000 for making a small bomb protection in some of its offices, when that should have come out of the \$5,400,000 which this Congress appropriated for White House repairs? Why was it necessary to finance several commissions out of that fund, when the requests could have come to Congress, the Congress being in session, and the money secured? And so on down.

On March 21 of this year there was remaining in the President's emergency fund, so-called, \$4,700,000. My amendment would make whatever is left of that fund still usable in the fiscal year 1952, which it would not be under the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas. Thus we are putting into the President's hands \$1,000,000 for emergencies which, remember now, in the future will be in addition to the money he had in the past for locusts, grasshoppers, floods, fires, or that kind of emergency. I offer the amendment because I think this is a good way to handle it.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the distinguished Representative from Arkansas.

Mr. GATHINGS. As a matter of fact, we were in session practically 10 months last year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We were in session almost all the time.

Mr. GATHINGS. And in 1949 we were in session for the whole year, with the exception of 75 days.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is correct. We were in session when this money could have been requested of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this is one item in the bill on which our subcommittee was not able to arrive at any common agreement. Therefore, the majority, in an effort to arrive at some agreement, just arbitrarily reduced the budget estimate of \$25,000,000 down to \$12,500,000. As I have said a hundred times in the subcommittee, in connection with an appropriation of this kind, it does not matter to me who is the President or what party he belongs to. The President of the United States has to have an emergency fund in order to efficiently carry out his duties. In days gone by, of course, we gave him a million dollars a year, which was in truth and in fact a civil fund. But this is a war fund. That is all it is for. The civil fund has been transferred over to the Office of the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to take care of floods, and things like that.

But this is for a different purpose. Think about it. The budget estimate was for \$25,000,000, and the committee—and in all fairness I will say the majority did it, and not the minority—reduced it to \$12,500,000. Who in this body is capable of saying what is going to happen 30 days from now, or 40 days from now, or 60 days from now, or 9 or 10 months from now, so far as this war is concerned? Do you know what we did in World War II? We gave the

President over \$600,000,000 for his emergency fund.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is it not a fact that there are \$50,000,000 in the budget for the emergency fund for the Armed Forces?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, sir; and I presume by the question that the gentleman means the President would have control of that. That may be true, and it may not be true. But certainly the armed services have the function, which is peculiar to themselves, and the White House has a function. I do not think you gentlemen want to save the taxpayers' money any more than we do, or I do. But it seems to me as if this might be a dangerous spot to do it, because we could all be embarrassed by this action.

Mr. GATHINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GATHINGS. The gentleman did a splendid job. I read the hearings and the questions that you asked. You probed into this thing thoroughly, and I congratulate the gentleman. He brought out this fact, too, in his questioning: That there are two separate and distinct funds. There was \$190,000,000 provided in 1951 for the armed services, which is an emergency fund. Is that not correct?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

Mr. GATHINGS. This fund here, which is provided for 1951, was set up for these various purposes, like building the bomb shelter and the like.

Mr. THOMAS. That is right. We have received a budget here for national defense for how much? Sixty-one billion dollars. There will not be a handful of people in the House who are going to vote against that appropriation. Let us be honest with ourselves. We are not going to do that, are we? Here are \$12,500,000 as against \$61,000,000 that the President is going to have to administer, and we are quibbling about it, are we not? Gentlemen, are we not being just a little bit small about it? Let us search our consciences and ask ourselves whether we are not being just a little bit small about the matter.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. GROSS. I do not think we are being small about it at all. Simply because we made a lot of multibillion dollar or multimillion dollar mistakes in the past does not entitle us to make them again.

Mr. THOMAS. I do not know whether we have made any mistake in this emergency fund. Can you point to anything immoral or dishonest or wrong in the use of it?

Mr. GROSS. It was a mistake to give any President \$600,000,000 at any time.

Mr. THOMAS. I am going to disagree with the gentleman on that. Had the President been a member of the gentleman's political party, as I have told my good friend, JOHN PHILLIPS, of California, than whom there is no finer gen-

tleman, I would still say the President needs that emergency fund. Why the Governor of California has an emergency fund even in peacetime.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wanted to suggest to my beloved chairman that the Republican members of this subcommittee stood unanimously with the majority in refusing to tamper with the President's appropriations for the conduct of his great office and of the White House. I am sure the chairman will remember that.

On the question of this emergency fund it was not a partisan matter on the part of the minority members of the subcommittee; it was not a matter of who was President. But \$25,000,000 was asked for. The majority of the committee wanted to give half of it, \$12,500,000. You know we are always in an emergency, next year it will be a little more and the year after that still more until finally Congress will be relinquishing the last power which Congress has, that of holding the purse strings and controlling appropriations. That is why we felt it was a matter of principle with no reference whatsoever to the present occupant of the White House. That is why we want to keep to the precedent of \$1,000,000 in that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute amendment offered by the gentleman from California to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. PHILLIPS) there were—ayes 111, noes 87.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PHILLIPS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 124, noes 90.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. GATHINGS] as amended by the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered; and the Chairman appointed as tellers Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PHILLIPS.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 127, noes 82.

So the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, allow me to make a brief statement. I had hoped we would be out of here fully an hour ago. We were advised that there were no further major amendments. The membership is entitled to talk, of course, and there has not been too much,

but there has been a little more than we anticipated. If there is to be any more, we might as well rise and finish the bill Tuesday.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I was perfectly willing to have the Committee rise at 5 o'clock, but having run to this late hour and several Members having missed their planes and trains, I think we ought to finish the bill tonight.

The Clerk read as follows:

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated by title I of this act, not to exceed \$12,780,000, shall be available for such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed 7 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered non-administrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. THOMAS: On page 57, line 19, strike out "\$12,780,000" and insert "\$8,240,000."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, this is merely a bookkeeping amendment that becomes necessary in view of the action taken by the House a while ago on the housing item.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual-leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to

the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MILLER of California: Beginning on page 61, line 17, strike out everything down to the period in line 5 on page 62, and renumber the sections.

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Chairman, I have offered an amendment to strike out section 601 of the independent offices appropriation bill, because I believe it is inconsistent with the policies which are required to be followed due to the national emergency.

This section provides that none of the funds of any department or agency of the Government shall be used to pay for annual leave which Federal employees accumulate during calendar year 1951 and is unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952. The provision is almost identical with a similar provision which was included in the General Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1951. This so-called leave rider has proved to be unworkable, discriminatory, and inconsistent with the action which was taken in connection with leave during the previous national emergency.

If it were possible to object to this section on the ground it is subject to a point of order, I would do so. However, since points of order cannot be raised to provisions included in this bill, I believe that the Members should support an amendment striking out this section. This section is legislation on an Appropriations Act. The subject matter contained therein is presently under consideration by the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

Congressman Tom MURRAY, the distinguished chairman of our committee, has appointed a subcommittee to consider H. R. 245, a bill introduced by me to repeal the leave rider on the General Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1951. The committee is engaged in active consideration of this matter, and it has received favorable reports from the Bureau of the Budget, Civil Service Commission, Department of National Defense, and Central Intelligence Agency.

It is ridiculous, in my judgment, to give consideration to a provision of this nature at this time when the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee has this matter under active study. I know of no agency of Government or employee or veterans' organization which does not oppose this section in the independent offices bill and has not opposed the same section in the General Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1951.

As a matter of fact, the enactment of such a rider would actually impede our national defense activities. The Bureau of the Budget has pointed out to our committee that some departments and agencies, particularly those whose functions are related to the national defense,

require their employees to work more than 40 hours per week. In addition, these departments and agencies have adopted the practice of restricting the leave privileges of their employees. On the other hand, other agencies of Government have allowed their employees to take leave as it is earned. For this reason the enactment of the leave rider last year discouraged the transfer of Federal employees from nondefense to defense activities. The discriminatory nature of this provision is obvious.

During World War II the opposite policy was adopted from that expressed in the leave rider. This policy was to allow Federal employees to accumulate 90 days' annual leave instead of the present restriction of 60 days' annual leave. This policy recognized the fact that Federal employees would not be able in many instances to use their leave as they earned it.

While it is true that annual leave is not designed as a measure of protection for those Federal employees who are separated from the Federal service, nevertheless, it is the only protection which is afforded them in the way of unemployment insurance at the present time.

I cannot believe the Congress would agree to a provision such as this leave rider when the facts show clearly that its actual operation is a deterrent to our defense activities.

Under date of March 12, 1951, the Department of the Air Force representing the Secretary of Defense submitted a favorable report with respect to repealing this section of the General Appropriations Act, 1951. It stated:

Therefore, whether leave is granted in keeping with the provisions of this section, or denied in the interest of accomplishing the assigned mission, this section will apparently continue to prove detrimental to effective operation of the Department of Defense under emergency conditions.

This provision discriminates against the hard working, conscientious employee and favors the clock watcher, the type of employee who zealously guards all of his rights and prerogatives, the individual who insists on taking his current leave as it becomes due, whether or not it is to the best interest of the Government or the agency in which he is employed.

The good man, the conscientious man, will sacrifice his leave for the good of the service, and many of them are doing it.

Let us not penalize loyalty to the job; and that is just what you are doing.

I urge the Members to support my amendment to relieve this condition affecting Federal employees whose high morale is needed more at this time than at any other time in the history of our country.

May I say that in the reports on the bill to strike the present leave rider the Air Force, acting for the Defense Department, comes out very strenuously against the rider and therefore against this, as does the Central Intelligence Agency, whose report says in part:

A recent survey of the leave situation of CIA personnel has disclosed that a total of 167,088 hours or 20,886 days of leave earned in calendar year 1950 by our employees remained unused as of February 1951. If

this leave must be taken prior to June 30, 1951, or be forfeited by the employees, it will place a severe burden on the Agency at a time when the maximum production possible is required of each employee.

Under normal conditions, the present leave rider is a good thing, but in days of emergency it works to the detriment of the Government and to the detriment of its employees.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and the entire section close in 8 minutes, to be divided equally between the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER] and the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Minnesota. [Mr. WIER].

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, this is my first effort to take the floor on this piece of legislation. In all of this legislation I think this is a most unfair provision. In all of the appropriation bills for the agencies of government you have been putting very strict limitations upon the employment in those agencies. You have been cutting them down to what is termed the bone, which means that services will be expected to operate in many of these agencies with a lesser personnel. The net result will be that during this emergency and during this time of crisis that the government faces when help will be badly needed, and as has been mentioned heretoday, with some of these agencies 6 months behind in their work and with further limitations and restrictions on employment in many of these agencies of government that the Government will not be able to get the service from these agencies which it should get. Until this emergency is over, many of the employees of these Government agencies may be required to forsake the leave which it is recognized they are entitled to by law, because the head of the agency will find it impossible to let certain key employees go on their annual leave before 1952 by virtue of this law. I speak reservedly now. I think most of the Members of the House recognize that in the first five grades of governmental employment we face a situation which is not a very happy one, insofar as the wage returns to our Government employees is concerned. In this hour and in this time of restricting government expenditures as much as possible, we are going to say to these employees, "If you do not get your leave before 1952, whatever the emergency might be and whatever the need for your services might be, you are going to lose your annual leave. I think this question could better be resolved by the legislation which is now pending in the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I hope the amendment offered by the gentleman from California prevails.

I hope you do not take this advantage of employees who are willingly offering their services and who are willing to follow through orders to continue on the job and forego their annual leave until a later date, only to find perhaps that

the leave will be taken from them. I think it is a very unfair method of treating these employees who are being requested to forego their leave and then to find it taken away from them.

Mr. SHELLEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. SHELLEY. Mr. Chairman, section 601 of H. R. 3880 will require that all Federal employees who receive 26 days annual leave use this entire amount during fiscal 1952 or forfeit the unused portion. A similar provision appeared in the omnibus appropriation measure considered by this House last year.

Following its enactment, we have now had an opportunity to observe during the past year the effect of this provision on Federal employees and the results of the restriction on the operations of various Federal agencies.

All of us are aware of the tremendous speed-up in the activity of Federal Government agencies as a result of the present international situation. Difficulty in recruiting personnel combined with the rapidly increasing workload has required many supervisors to refuse their employees the 26 days annual leave permitted by law during fiscal 1951. The result is that many of these workers are approaching the end of the current fiscal year with the prospect of forfeiting at least several days of the 26 allowed. This is particularly true in those agencies most closely identified with the present vital defense effort. It should be emphasized that approximately 50 percent of all Federal employees are today contributing to the defense effort as employees of "defense" agencies and that their services are absolutely indispensable to the success of this effort. In some instances, the spirit of devotion exhibited by the employees has resulted in their failure to request the 26 days permitted in order to accomplish the work at hand. For this they are now and if section 601 is enacted, will continue to incur a penalty for such devotion to their jobs.

The inequity developing from this position is further emphasized by the fact that employees working in agencies whose normal workload continues as heretofore, can afford to have their workers take the full 26 days leave during the designated 12-month period. Agencies, on the other hand, which cannot afford such a policy because of their spiraling workload must penalize their faithful employees by requiring them to lose completely the unused portion of their annual leave.

There is currently pending before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service of this body a bill to repeal section 1212 of Public Law 759, Eighty-first Congress, which section is identical with that under consideration today. It is certainly appropriate that the committee charged with the cognizance of compensation for Federal employees, including their annual and sick-leave benefits under the official rules of this House, should be given an opportunity to consider fully the legislation before it and to report thereon before this body takes final action on the proposal contained in section 601 of H. R. 3880.

Furthermore, the chairman of the House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service during the early days of this session appointed a special subcommittee on Federal civilian manpower and employee utilization. Included in the scope of the committee's work is a study of the necessity for revising current annual-leave laws of Federal employees. The work of this subcommittee is progressing. It would be highly inappropriate for this body to enact section 601 of the present bill without first having received the benefit of the considered judgment of the special subcommittee charged with this responsibility.

In this connection it is significant to note that a similar investigation is currently under way by the Post Office and Civil Service Committee of the Senate.

It is my considered opinion that favorable action on section 601 of H. R. 3880 should be deferred until the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service has had an opportunity to present a complete report.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is the way, is it not, that these people whose leave accrues at \$3,000 a year defer taking the leave until later on when they are earning more money and then maybe get paid for the leave at five or six thousand dollars a year?

Mr. THOMAS. The rule is that when the leave accrues they get the highest pay and it is possible that many of them accrued their leave when they were getting two or three thousand dollars a year, and then got paid for it at the rate of five or six thousand dollars a year. The gentleman is right.

Mr. Chairman, this is exactly the language, and not a comma, nor the crossing of a "t," nor the dotting of an "i" has been changed from the bill which we passed last year. It does not apply to anything except annual leave. It does not apply to sick leave. All it says is that the purpose of annual leave is to refresh the employee by giving him rest and a little respite from his duties so that when he takes that annual leave he will come back to the job refreshed and do a better job. This amendment merely says if you do not take your leave, you cannot get paid cash for it. The Bureau of the Budget last year said that this will result in the saving of \$95,000,000 a year as a minimum. It seems to me that this year it would amount to more than that, perhaps \$125,000,000. There is nothing wrong with this. It cures an abuse which has happened in some of the higher brackets. It does not take 5 minutes of their annual leave away from them, it does not take their 26 days' annual leave, nor their 15 days' sick leave, but it requires them to take it.

The provision says that if you do not take it you cannot get paid for it. As you know, a good many agencies now are paying overtime. It is not going to hurt anybody; some of them can double up and get some overtime while the remainder take their annual leave.

I now yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. MILLER].

Mr. MILLER of California. Does the gentleman believe that where in the interests of the Government it was necessary to keep these people working that you discriminate against them under the provisions of this bill? They then cannot be recompensed for the leave they lose, nor can they take it at any other time. That is the crux of the whole situation. You are against the good employee, but the fellow who wants to take his leave and insists on his right is the man who benefits under the gentleman's provision.

Mr. THOMAS. The law gives each Federal employee in the civil service 26 days annual leave, and you cannot take it away from him; under the law he is entitled to it. This provision does not take it away from him; it merely says he cannot get paid for it. A lot of people voluntarily accumulated leave during the war—60 and 90 days—and many of them with the idea that when they left the Government service they would get paid for that in cash and a promotion with it.

I hope the amendment is voted down. This is a good, sensible provision which has worked this year and it has not hurt anybody. The legislative committee has not done anything to try to undermine it in the slightest.

I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Page 63, after line 12, "No part of any appropriation contained in this act or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress."

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the hour is late and I shall not take any more time than enough to remind you that this amendment has been adopted by the House in two previous bills. It ought to be in this one as well, and I trust you will support it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 63, after line 12, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

"(e) to employees in the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics who are certified by the head of the agency, in writing, as being directly employed on matters essential to the National Defense effort;

"(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

"(g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2;

"*Provided further*, That when any department or agency covered in this bill shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 80 percent of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 80 percent figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it places on additional duty upon several of the agencies involved and is, therefore, subject to a point of order. For instance, this language is used: "to employees in the Committee for Aeronautics who are certified by the head of the agency."

Now, that is placing an additional duty on the head of that agency, extra duties and extra authority on him, therefore it is subject to a point of order. Also it says: "in writing, as being directly employed on matters essential to the national defense."

He has got to make a decision there as to what is national defense. He has to make a decision as to what is an essentiality. Therefore, that is placing an additional duty beyond the scope that is proper at this point and, therefore, it is subject to a point of order. I suggest that the point of order go to the entire paragraph. It should be stricken in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] desire to be heard?

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer another amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. JENSEN: Page 63, after line 12, insert a new section as follows:

"No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

"(e) to the Atomic Energy Commission;

"(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

"(g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2;

"*Provided further*, That when any department or agency covered in this bill shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 80 percent of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 80 percent figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative."

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, this is a similar but not an identical amendment to the amendment which I offered to the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill and to the Interior Department appropriation bill, both of which were adopted by the House.

There is, however, a little difference in this amendment because of the fact that each amendment must be tailored to fit the agencies to which the amendment applies. You will notice in this amendment we exempt all employees of the veterans' medical facilities, which means the doctors, nurses, everybody that administers to the sick and disabled veteran. Also we exempt the Atomic Energy Commission in toto for obvious reasons, and the employees of the General Accounting Office. The reason we exempt the latter is because of the wonderful showing the Honorable Lindsay Warren, Comptroller, has already made in reducing the number of employees in that agency during the past 5 years by approximately 50 percent.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JENSEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I asked the gentleman to yield because on page 1476 of the hearings there is a statement from Mr. Frank Yates, Mr. Lindsay Warren's first assistant in which he says that they practice what they preach, that in April 1946 the number of employees was 14,904, while on March 9 of this year the number of employees was 7,970. It is done by this sort of an amendment.

If you will turn to page 1132 of the hearings where the Home Loan Bank Board is before the committee you will find that the head of that organization says that they apply what is in effect in the Jensen amendment to their agency and he stated further:

We have not had any difficulty. As a matter of fact, the benefits from greater efficiency are cumulative. Rather than being a handicap or hardship, they are helpful, because every time you cut out one operation in one place, its effect shows up throughout your operation.

Mr. JENSEN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto and all debate on the entire bill close in 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with what the gentleman has in mind. He is trying to relieve some padding, we will call it, in the agencies. I think myself we have too many employees, and this little subcommittee has done its best to cut them down. You do not need this amendment for the independent offices, I say to my colleagues in good faith. We have worked hard on this bill. We have trimmed in a good many instances perhaps as close to the bone as you could possibly trim. I know the general situation prevailing in a good many agencies, but I do not think that you can pass this bill and fasten it onto the independent offices without seriously hurting these agencies. We have watched them carefully for the last 3 years. In 1950 we gave them a severe cut; in 1951 we gave them a severe cut, and now you know what we have done. Let me point out one thing further. We have gone into this matter throughout the different agencies as well as the independent offices time and time and time again. When you get above grade 8 under the classified civil service, the turn-over is very, very small; they just do not quit. Below that you have a turn-over of from 25 to 36 percent. That is terrible; think about that, 25 to 36 percent of your people quitting every year. That means you have to train others to take their places, and you lose the time and the 30 days and

the pay that goes with it, sometimes 60 or 90 days. Look at the terrible loss that the taxpayers sustain by virtue of that turn-over. It runs into millions of dollars every year. Your turn-over is in your working folks below the grade of 8. You take your 9's, 10's, 11's, 12's, and so forth, every time you find one that resigned I will point out 250 that do not resign. So, you are going down to the working level, to the stenographers and the clerks who are actually doing the work. You are not affecting the big supervisory positions, do not fool yourselves about that. Gentlemen, this amendment is not needed in the independent offices bill. It will do far more harm than good. I hope you reject it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN].

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 138, noes 94.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TRIMBLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I demand two separate votes, one on the Gossett amendment, on page 25, line 22, and the other on the amendment with reference to the President's emergency fund, page 51, line 22.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 25, line 22, after the words "in excess of", strike out the word "fifty" and insert "five."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 181, nays 113, not voting 139, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—181

Aandahl	Fenton	O'Hara
Abbott	Fernandez	Ostertag
Abernethy	Fisher	Patten
Adair	Ford	Phillips
Allen, Calif.	Fugate	Pickett
Allen, La.	Gamble	Poage
Andersen,	Gary	Potter
H. Carl	Gathings	Poulson
Anderson, Calif.	George	Prouty
Andresen,	Goodwin	Reece, Tenn.
August H.	Gossett	Reed, Ill.
Auchincloss	Graham	Rees, Kans.
Ayres	Gross	Richards
Bates, Mass.	Gwinn	Riehlman
Beall	Hale	Riley
Beamer	Harden	Rivers
Belcher	Harris	Rogers, Fla.
Bender	Harrison, Wyo.	Rogers, Mass.
Bennett, Fla.	Harvey	Rogers, Tex.
Berry	Herlong	St. George
Betts	Herter	Sasser
Bishop	Hess	Schwabe
Blackney	Hill	Scrivner
Bolton	Hoeven	Scudder
Boggs, Del.	Hope	Shafer
Bolton	Horan	Sheehan
Bonner	Hunter	Short
Bow	Jackson, Calif.	Sikes
Boykin	Jarman	Simpson, Ill.
Brehm	Jenison	Simpson, Pa.
Brown, Ohio	Jenkins	Sittler
Bryson	Jensen	Smith, Kans.
Buffett	Jonas	Smith, Miss.
Burleson	Jones	Smith, Va.
Burton	Hamilton C.	Smith, Wis.
Busbey	Jones,	Springer
Bush	Woodrow W.	Stanley
Butler	Keating	Stefan
Byrnes, Wis.	Kilburn	Taber
Carlyle	Kilday	Tackett
Chenoweth	Lantaff	Talle
Chiperfield	LeCompte	Teague
Church	Lovre	Thompson,
Clevenger	Lucas	Mich.
Cole, Kans.	Lyle	Thompson, Tex.
Colmer	McConnell	Thornberry
Cooley	McCulloch	Van Zandt
Cotton	McDonough	Vaughn
Cox	McGregor	Velde
Crawford	McMillan	Vorys
Crumpacker	McVey	Vursell
Curtis, Nebr.	Mack, Wash.	Weichel
Dague	Mahon	Wharton
Davis, Ga.	Martin, Iowa	Wheeler
Davis, Wis.	Martin, Mass.	Wigglesworth
Dempsey	Meador	Williams, Miss.
Denny	Merrow	Williams, N. Y.
D'Ewart	Mills	Willis
Dolliver	Morton	Wilson, Tex.
Dondero	Mumma	Winstead
Durham	Nicholson	Wolcott
Ellsworth	Norrell	Wood, Ga.
Fellows		

NAYS—113

Albert	Fogarty	Madden
Andrews	Forand	Magee
Angell	Frazier	Marshall
Aspinall	Furcolo	Miller, Calif.
Bailey	Gordon	Mitchell
Baker	Gore	Morgan
Battle	Grant	Morris
Bentsen	Hall,	Moulder
Blatnik	Edwin Arthur	Murdock
Boggs, La.	Hardy	O'Brien, Ill.
Bosone	Hart	O'Brien, Mich.
Breen	Hays, Ark.	O'Konski
Brown, Ga.	Hays, Ohio	O'Toole
Burdick	Hedrick	Polk
Burnside	Hesolton	Preston
Canfield	Holmes	Priest
Cannon	Hull	Quinn
Carnahan	Jones, Ala.	Rabaut
Clemente	Karsten, Mo.	Rains
Cooper	Kean	Rankin
Davis, Tenn.	Kelley, Pa.	Rhodes
Deane	Kennedy	Roberts
Delaney	Kerr	Robeson
Denton	King	Rogers, Colo.
Donohue	Lane	Sabath
Dorn	Lanham	Saylor
Doyle	Lesinski	Scott, Hardie
Eberhart	Lind	Scott,
Elliott	McCarthy	Hugh D., Jr.
Engle	McCormack	Secrest
Evins	McGrath	Seely-Brown
Feighan	Mack, Ill.	Shelley

Sieminski	Tollefson	Withrow
Spence	Trimble	Wolverton
Staggers	Walter	Yates
Steed	Welch	Yorty
Stigler	Whitten	Zablocki
Sutton	Wickersham	
Thomas	Wier	

NOT VOTING—139

Addonizio	Garmatz	Mansfield
Allen, Ill.	Gavin	Mason
Anfuso	Gillette	Miller, Md.
Arends	Golden	Miller, Nebr.
Armstrong	Granahan	Miller, N. Y.
Bakewell	Granger	Morano
Barden	Green	Morrison
Baring	Greenwood	Multer
Barrett	Gregory	Murphy
Bates, Ky.	Hagen	Murray, Tenn.
Beckworth	Hall,	Murray, Wis.
Bennett, Mich.	Leonard W.	Nelson
Boiling	Halleck	Norblad
Bramblett	Hand	O'Neill
Bray	Harrison, Va.	Passman
Brooks	Havener	Patman
Brownson	Hébert	Patterson
Buckley	Heffernan	Perkins
Budge	Heller	Philbin
Byrne, N. Y.	Hillings	Powell
Camp	Hinshaw	Price
Case	Hoffman, Ill.	Radwan
Celler	Hoffman, Mich.	Ramsay
Chatham	Holifield	Reams
Chelf	Howell	Redden
Chudoff	Irving	Reed, N. Y.
Cole, N. Y.	Jackson, Wash.	Regan
Combs	James	Ribicoff
Corbett	Javits	Rodino
Coudert	Johnson	Rooney
Crosser	Jones, Mo.	Roosevelt
Cunningham	Judd	Sadlak
Curtis, Mo.	Kearney	Sheppard
Dawson	Kearns	Stockman
DeGraffenried	Kee	Taylor
Devereux	Kelly, N. Y.	Towe
Dingell	Keogh	Vail
Dollinger	Kersten, Wis.	Van Pelt
Donovan	Kirwan	Vinson
Doughton	Klein	Watts
Eaton	Kluczynski	Werdel
Elston	Larcade	Whitaker
Fallon	Latham	Widnall
Fine	McGuire	Wilson, Ind.
Flood	McKinnon	Wood, Idaho
Forrester	McMullen	Woodruff
Fulton	Machrowicz	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Towe for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Coudert against.
 Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Devereux for, with Mr. Javits against.
 Mr. James for, with Mrs. Kelly of New York against.
 Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Combs against.
 Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Murphy against.
 Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Jackson of Washington against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mr. Anfuso against.
 Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. deGraffenried against.
 Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Passman against.
 Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. Granger against.
 Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Heffernan against.
 Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Patman against.
 Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Price against.
 Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.
 Mr. Cunningham for, with Mr. Havener against.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia for, with Mr. Sadlak against.
 Mr. Curtis of Missouri for, with Mr. Buckley against.
 Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Fine against.
 Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Rodino against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Addonizio against.
 Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Rooney against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Heller against.

Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
 Mr. Brownson for, with Mr. Mansfield against.
 Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. McKinnon against.
 Mr. Wood of Idaho for, with Mr. Sheppard against.
 Mr. Vall for, with Mr. Dollinger against.
 Mr. Bramblett for, with Mr. Celler against.
 Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Multer against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Redden with Mr. Corbett.
 Mr. Gregory with Mr. Fulton.
 Mr. Whitaker with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
 Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Budge.
 Mr. Baring with Mr. Case.
 Mr. Howell with Mr. Cole of New York.
 Mr. Irving with Mr. Golden.
 Mr. Holifield with Mr. Hagen.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Patterson.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Werdel.
 Mr. Granahan with Mr. Bray.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
 Mr. Chudoff with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.

Mr. Barrett with Mr. Miller of Maryland.
 Mr. McGuire with Mr. Stockman.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Morano.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Kluczynski with Mr. Bakewell.

MESSRS. BATTLE, ANGELL, BURDICK, and HARDIE SCOTT changed their votes from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment on which a separate vote has been demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 51, line 22, strike out "\$12,500,000 provided" and insert "\$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1951, may be carried forward and expended in fiscal year 1952: *And provided further*."

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 160, nays 128, not voting 145, as follows:

[Roll No. 51]

YEAS—160

Aandahl	Burton	Goodwin
Abbitt	Busbey	Graham
Adair	Bush	Gross
Allen, Calif.	Butler	Gwinn
Andersen,	Byrnes, Wis.	Hale
H. Carl	Canfield	Hall
Anderson, Calif.	Carlyle	Edwin Arthur
Andresen,	Chenoweth	Harden
August H.	Chipfield	Harrison, Wyo.
Auchincloss	Church	Harvey
Ayres	Clevenger	Herlong
Baker	Cole, Kans.	Hertel
Bates, Mass.	Cotton	Heselton
Beall	Crawford	Hess
Beamer	Crumpacker	Hill
Belcher	Curtis, Nebr.	Hoeven
Bender	Dague	Holmes
Bennett, Fla.	Davis, Ga.	Hope
Berry	Davis, Wis.	Horan
Betts	Denny	Hunter
Bishop	D'Ewart	Jackson, Calif.
Blackney	Dolliver	Jarman
Boggs, Del.	Dondero	Jenlson
Bolton	Ellsworth	Jenkins
Bow	Fellows	Jensen
Brehm	Fenton	Jones
Brown, Ohio	Ford	Jones, Woodrow W.
Bryson	Gamble	Kean
Bufett	Gathings	Keating
Burleson	George	

Kilburn
 LeCompte
 Lovre
 McConnell
 McCulloch
 McDonough
 McGregor
 McVey
 Mack, Wash.
 Martin, Iowa
 Martin, Mass.
 Meader
 Merrow
 Morton
 Mumma
 Nicholson
 Norblad
 O'Hara
 O'Konski
 Osterdag
 Patten
 Phillips
 Pickett
 Potter
 Poulson
 Prouty

Abernethy
 Albert
 Allen, La.
 Andrews
 Angell
 Aspinall
 Bailey
 Battle
 Bentsen
 Blatnik
 Bonner
 Bosone
 Boykin
 Breen
 Brown, Ga.
 Burdick
 Burnside
 Cannon
 Carnahan
 Clemente
 Colmer
 Cooley
 Cooper
 Cox
 Davis, Tenn.
 Deane
 Delaney
 Dempsey
 Denton
 Donohue
 Dorn
 Doyle
 Durham
 Eberharter
 Elliott
 Evans
 Feighan
 Fernandez
 Fisher
 Forand
 Frazier
 Fugate
 Furcolo

NAYS—128

Gary
 Gordon
 Gore
 Grant
 Hardy
 Harris
 Hart
 Hays, Ark.
 Hays, Ohio
 Hedrick
 Hull
 Jones, Ala.
 Jones,
 Hamilton C.
 Karsten, Mo.
 Kelley, Pa.
 Kennedy
 Kerr
 Kilday
 King
 Lane
 Lanham
 Lantaff
 Lesinski
 Lind
 Lucas
 Lyle
 McCarthy
 McCormack
 McGrath
 Mack, Ill.
 Madden
 Magee
 Mahon
 Marshall
 Miller, Calif.
 Mills
 Mitchell
 Morgan
 Morris
 Moulder
 Murdock
 Norrell

NOT VOTING—145

Coudert
 Crosser
 Cunningham
 Curtis, Mo.
 Dawson
 DeGraffenried
 Devereux
 Dingell
 Dollinger
 Donovan
 Doughton
 Eaton
 Elston
 Engle
 Fallon
 Fine
 Flood
 Fogarty
 Forrester
 Fulton
 Garmatz
 Gavin
 Gillette
 Golden
 Gossett
 Granahan
 Granger
 Green
 Greenwood
 Gregory

Klein
 Kluczynski
 Larcade
 Latham
 McGuire
 McKinnon
 McMillan
 McMullen
 Machrowicz
 Mansfield
 Mason
 Miller, Md.
 Miller, Nebr.
 Miller, N. Y.
 Morano
 Morrison
 Multer
 Murphy
 Murray, Tenn.

Murray, Wis.
 Nelson
 O'Neill
 Passman
 Patman
 Patterson
 Perkins
 Philbin
 Powell
 Price
 Radwan
 Ramsay
 Reams
 Redden
 Reed, N. Y.
 Rees, Kans.
 Regan
 Ribicoff
 Riley

Rodino
 Rooney
 Roosevelt
 Sadlak
 Sheppard
 Stockman
 Taylor
 Teague
 Towle
 Vall
 Van Pelt
 Vinson
 Watts
 Whitaker
 Widnall
 Wilson, Ind.
 Wood, Idaho
 Woodruff

So the amendment was agreed to.
 The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Towle for, with Mr. Keogh against.
 Mr. Arends for, with Mr. Barrett against.
 Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Green against.

Mr. Brownson for, with Mr. Granahan against.

Mr. Coudert for, with Mr. Chudoff against.
 Mr. Cunningham for, with Mr. Sheppard against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Whitaker against.
 Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. McKinnon against.
 Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Mansfield against.
 Mr. Hand for, with Mr. Granger against.
 Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Klein against.
 Mr. Sadlak for, with Mr. Rodino against.
 Mr. Mason for, with Mr. Howell against.
 Mr. Curtis of Missouri for, with Mr. Adonizio against.

Mr. Devereux for, with Mr. Anfuso against.
 Mr. Leonard W. Hall for, with Mr. Celler against.

Mr. Hillings for, with Mr. O'Neill against.
 Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Havener against.
 Mr. Latham for, with Mr. Baring against.
 Mr. Kearns for, with Mr. Fogarty against.
 Mr. Judd for, with Mr. Garmatz against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Michigan for, with Mr. Price against.

Mr. Hinshaw for, with Mr. Irving against.
 Mr. Hoffman of Illinois for, with Mrs. Kelly of New York against.

Mr. James for, with Mr. Rooney against.
 Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Holifield against.
 Mr. Reed of New York for, with Mr. Buckley against.

Mr. Elston for, with Mr. Roosevelt against.
 Mr. Vall for, with Mr. Byrne of New York against.

Mr. Kearney for, with Mr. Passman against.
 Mr. Harrison of Virginia for, with Mr. Patman against.

Mr. Hébert for, with Mr. deGraffenried against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Gregory with Mr. Miller of Nebraska.
 Mr. Jones of Missouri with Mr. Patterson.
 Mr. Brooks with Mr. Rees of Kansas.
 Mr. Chatham with Mr. Stockman.

Mr. Larcade with Mr. Widnall.
 Mr. Vinson with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.
 Mr. Teague with Mr. Javits.
 Mr. Redden with Mr. Golden.
 Mr. McGuire with Mr. Fulton.
 Mr. Morrison with Mr. Nelson.
 Mr. Fallon with Mr. Case of New Jersey.
 Mr. Engle with Mr. Miller of Maryland.

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Morano.
 Mr. Murphy with Mr. Wood of Idaho.
 Mr. Perkins with Mr. Bennett of Michigan.
 Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Hagen.
 Mr. Heller with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.
 Mr. Dollinger with Mr. Johnson.
 Mr. Multer with Mr. Miller of New York.
 Mr. Combs with Mr. Corbett.

Mr. Fine with Mr. Bramblett.
Mr. Jackson of Washington with Mr. Kersten of Wisconsin.
Mr. Byrne of New York with Mr. Bakewell.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of next week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

THE SOVIET PROPAGANDA MACHINE

(Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the long arm of the Soviet propaganda machine, fighting a battle for the allegiance of men all over the world, has reached into Mississippi with its web of lies and tissue of falsehoods. An otherwise obscure case of a Negro condemned to death for rape, with his sentence confirmed time and time again after the most exhaustive legal reviews by State and Federal courts, has been blown up as an international propaganda weapon of communism.

The case of Willie Magee has received every possible consideration in our courts to provide assurance that no injustice has been done the humblest citizen or the constitutional guaranty of a fair and impartial trial. Mississippians can well be proud of restraint which has been displayed in this case by the officials of our courts and our law-enforcement agencies.

The world-wide Communist conspiracy, however, has seized upon the case to fan the flames of race hatred in every corner of the world. It has been used to stir up distrust and fear of the United States among the colored populations of

the earth whom the men in the Kremlin would like to make slaves of communism.

The arm and instrument of the Communist Party in this attack upon the American constitutional system has been the Civil Rights Congress. Even before this organization was officially branded as subversive in 1947 by the Attorney General of the United States it had been recognized as the legal weapon of Communism in this country.

There is no need to review here the long list of efforts which have been made by the Communist attorneys affiliated with this organization to stir up civil strife and actual rioting and insurrection. Representatives of the Civil Rights Congress in Mississippi deliberately sought by the worst type of provocation to become the victims of personal violence and through it to instigate race riots over the entire country. Only the fine judicial temperament and careful foresight of our Governor, Fielding L. Wright, thwarted these plans.

Governor Wright's handling of this case in Mississippi has been a fine example for other State executives over the country faced with this Communist provocation. States and local governments over the Nation must exercise their responsibilities in like manner if these subversive efforts are to be choked off at their sources.

The activities of the Civil Rights Congress in the Magee case are a further example of how Communists have made use of the civil rights agitation to further their treasonable ends. Those elements who have blindly fallen in line with so much of the so-called civil-rights propaganda have become the unwitting tools of the enemies of our country as they seek to tear down the foundations of American strength throughout the world.

The people of Mississippi have been pleased to learn that a representative of the Voice of America has been sent to our State to gather the true facts about the Magee case to be used in answering Communist propaganda. America has no reason to be apologetic about the degree of civil rights afforded our citizens.

The freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of press, the right of petition and the right of trial by jury guaranteed in our constitution, plus the innumerable other rights of free American citizens give the people of our country individual liberty to a far greater degree than it is enjoyed by the citizens of any other nation.

Let American counterpropaganda emphasize these positive freedoms which we do enjoy. American liberty can still be a beacon light for the enslaved peoples of the world.

Mr. Speaker, as a supplement to my remarks, I include a summary of the activities of the Civil Rights Congress since it was declared subversive by the Attorney General:

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS (ACTIVITIES SINCE DECEMBER 1947)

The Civil Rights Congress was the subject of a report issued by the Committee on Un-American Activities (Rept. No. 1115), dated September 2, 1947, in which the organization was cited as having been formed in

April 1946 as a merger of two other Communist-front organizations, the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. In this report, the Civil Rights Congress was characterized as being "dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party" and "controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it" (pp. 2 and 19). Attorney General Tom Clark cited the Civil Rights Congress and its various State and local subdivisions as subversive and Communist in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948.

The files of the committee contain numerous clippings from newspapers concerning the activities of the organization during the year 1948. It was reported in an article datelined Philadelphia, January 29, which appeared in the Daily Worker for January 30, 1948 (p. 3), that pickets led by the Civil Rights Congress "marched in front of immigration headquarters here today in a noon-time demonstration against deportation proceedings * * * the Government has started against Claudia Jones, Michael J. Obermeier, Charles F. Doyle, John Santo, Alexander Bittleman, and Raul Martinez."

It was reported in the Daily Worker of March 5, 1948, that the Civil Rights Congress had announced that a cavalcade "will converge on Washington on Monday from New York and Cleveland. * * * The demonstrators will join the continuous protest vigil at the Justice Department Building against the threatened deportations and detention without bail of Communist and trade-union leaders on Ellis Island" (p. 2).

On April 10, 1948, as reported in the Daily Worker of April 12, 1948 (p. 5), a Bill of Rights defense conference was held under auspices of the Civil Rights Congress and the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States" in report 1311 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated March 29, 1944; the organization was cited as a Communist-dominated front in the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, dated June 25, 1942; it was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark in letters to the Loyalty Review Board, released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948. At this conference, the action program called for a drive against an anti-Communist bill proposing the registration of Communist-front organizations and the Department of Justice's deportation drive. A wire was sent to President Truman demand the pardon of Leon Josephson, Communist attorney.

The New York Times of July 22, 1948, carried an article in which it was stated that the Civil Rights Congress, "which furnished bail for the Communist leaders arrested by Federal authorities, moved yesterday to plan a new program for the defense of 'all labor, liberal and radical, and new party organizations.'" This announcement followed a meeting called to discuss financial problems involved in the legal defense of the indicted Communists.

Articles pertaining to the National People's Lobby, sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress, held in Washington, D. C., August 5, 1948, appeared in the Daily Worker, issues of July 28, 1948 (p. 2); July 30, 1948 (p. 3); August 2, 1948 (pp. 2 and 11); and August 6, 1948 (pp. 3 and 11). The following were the demands of the National People's Lobby, as shown in the Daily Worker of July 28, 1948 (p. 2): "Repeal of the Taft-Hartley law; No 'new look' Mundt bill; repeal of the 'loyalty' order; complete end of Jim Crow in the Armed Forces; outlawing of the KKK;

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
- 6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
- 7 year ending June 30, 1952, namely:

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TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,883,615.

DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*

1 That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President"
2 shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951,
3 and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be
4 disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-
5 Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not
6 exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
7 available for administrative expenses.

8 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

9 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
10 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
11 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Exec-
12 utive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
13 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
14 provisions of any other Act, \$315,600.

15 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
17 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals
18 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-
19 ing \$900) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as au-
20 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
21 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
22 individuals; \$3,412,000.

1 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
3 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment
4 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and
5 periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not
6 exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

7 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

8 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

9 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
10 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
11 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest
12 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms
13 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside
14 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a
15 cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in
16 foreign countries; and insurance of official motor vehicles in
17 foreign countries when required by law of such countries;
18 \$710,400: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been
19 authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the
20 Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same
21 allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces
22 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same

1 foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
2 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*,
3 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of
4 the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the
5 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
6 for civilian members of the Commission.

7 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses
8 necessary for the permanent design and construction of
9 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized
10 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,
11 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),
12 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended.

13 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
16 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens;
17 purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by
18 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
19 purchase of not to exceed three hundred passenger motor
20 vehicles, of which two hundred and twenty-nine shall be
21 for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation
22 of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic informa-

1 tion; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase
2 of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000) ; official
3 entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; reimburse-
4 ment of the General Services Administration for security
5 guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under
6 prior year contract authorizations; \$1,139,932,750, together
7 with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1951, of
8 prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Com-
9 mission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be ex-
10 pended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such
11 case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the
12 expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the
13 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
14 therein expressed to have been expended; from which appro-
15 priation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of
16 the Government for the performance of the work for which
17 this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so
18 transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which
19 transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
20 shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee
21 (except such officers and employees whose compensation
22 is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose
23 position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949,

1 if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in
2 excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of
3 equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That
4 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

5 (A) to start any new construction project for which
6 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current
7 fiscal year;

8 (B) to start any new construction project the cur-
9 rently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost
10 included therefor in such budget; or

11 (C) to continue any community facility construction
12 project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof
13 exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such
14 budget;

15 unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically
16 approves the start of such construction project or its continu-
17 ation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith
18 by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the
19 Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Com-
20 mittee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this
21 proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total
22 estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as
23 used herein, the term “construction project” includes the

1 purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the
2 term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting
3 the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the
4 current estimate to complete any construction project (except
5 community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the esti-
6 mated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated
7 cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the
8 foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director,
9 the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation
10 thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the
11 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the
12 House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on
13 Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing
14 provisos shall have no application with respect to technical
15 and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to
16 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate
17 construction or immediate continuation of construction is
18 necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if
19 the Director agrees that such certification is justified:
20 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
21 shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee
22 to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a
23 cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation
24 of the Commission, where that fee for community manage-
25 ment is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for

1 the operation of a transportation system where that fee is
2 at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum.

3 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
5 ing not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by
6 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
7 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed
8 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
9 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
10 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
11 held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for
12 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
13 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
14 to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing
15 the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July
16 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General
17 Services Administration for security guard services for protec-
18 tion of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actu-
19 arial services by contract, without regard to section 3709,
20 Revised Statutes, as amended; \$17,000,000: *Provided*, That
21 no details from any executive department or independent
22 establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the
23 Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its
24 regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year,

1 but this shall not affect the making of details for service as
2 members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate
3 offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional
4 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons
5 qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:
6 *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall
7 have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any
8 of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided*
9 *further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in
10 Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field
11 may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem
12 in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act
13 of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their
14 homes or regular places of business, and while en route to
15 and from and at the place where their services are to be per-
16 formed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or
17 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
18 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
19 to any person because of his appointment for part-time or
20 intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review
21 Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Com-
22 mission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$520,000 of
23 this appropriation shall be available for travel expenses.

24 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
25 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and

1 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
2 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
3 lished pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July
4 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member
5 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit
6 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within
7 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a
8 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,
9 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency
10 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated
11 or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after mak-
12 ing such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time
13 of the rating is employed by an agency before which the
14 board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of
15 a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That
16 the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and
17 "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act
18 shall apply to these terms as used herein.

19 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
20 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
21 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
22 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
23 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
24 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
25 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of

1 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
2 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
3 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
4 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
5 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
6 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
7 exercised.

8 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
9 Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
10 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
11 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
12 465), \$2,955,900.

13 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
14 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
15 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
16 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$300,000,000, which amount
17 shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement
18 and disability fund".

19 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE
20 EXECUTIVE MANSION

21 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of
22 the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40,
23 Eighty-first Congress, \$20,000.

1 DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

2 Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary
3 to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of
4 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law
5 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant
6 to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia;
7 travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental
8 United States without regard to the Standardized Govern-
9 ment Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per
10 diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949;
11 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding out-
12 side the continental limits of the United States without
13 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
14 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and sec-
15 ondary education of American children who are dependents
16 of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and
17 stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment
19 of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in ad-
20 vance; \$6,195,000: *Provided*, That allocations may be made
21 from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by
22 the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, cor-
23 poration, or independent establishment of the Government for

1 direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and
2 any such expenditures may be made under the specific author-
3 ity herein contained or under the authority governing the
4 activities of the department, agency, corporation, or inde-
5 pendent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Pro-*
6 *vided further*, That the Commission may enter into
7 agreements with international agencies for the use of their
8 transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons
9 as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of
10 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental
11 agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimburse-
12 ment for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering
13 assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions
14 of this Act.

15 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

16 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
17 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
18 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended
19 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
20 Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
21 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
22 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
23 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
24 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121),
25 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel

1 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-
2 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed
3 twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
4 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
5 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,000,000.

6 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
8 work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as
9 authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for
10 travel; purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only)
11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed
12 \$500 for newspapers; \$3,926,800, of which not to exceed
13 \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services
14 as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem
16 for individuals.

17 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
18 work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the
19 Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar
20 provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract steno-
21 graphic reporting services, \$200,000.

22 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic
25 reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,

1 \$3,891,695: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appro-
2 priated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be
3 expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by
4 concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appro-
5 priated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to
6 finance the cost of such investigation.

7 FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

8 The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino
9 Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Ap-
10 propriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30,
11 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be
12 disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the
13 provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of
14 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b) ; and the Secretary of the Treas-
15 ury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the
16 Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the
17 Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution
18 toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation
19 Commission.

20 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

21 Salaries: For personal services, \$29,894,000.

22 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
23 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
24 ment only, \$1,600,000.

25 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall

1 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
2 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
3 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

4 The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter
5 is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
6 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to
7 the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two
8 positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17,
9 and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule
10 established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such
11 positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General
12 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.
13 The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require
14 or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General
15 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

16 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

17 Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the
18 General Services Administration not otherwise provided for,
19 including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and
20 grounds under the control of the General Services Admin-
21 istration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia;
22 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies
23 within the District of Columbia in connection with the
24 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;

1 demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; ac-
2 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale
3 or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; pur-
4 chase of not to exceed five passenger motor vehicles for re-
5 placement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of news-
6 papers and periodicals; processing and determining net rene-
7 gotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act to
8 promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31) ; and
9 preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the
10 Second World War; \$109,000,000.

11 The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1)
12 advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative
13 expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the
14 General Services Administration, and such salaries and ex-
15 penses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of
16 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
17 received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40
18 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed
19 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
20 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by public
21 authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
22 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
23 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
24 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
25 vided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or

1 funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the
2 General Services Administration, in connection with property
3 transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant
4 to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such
5 appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the
6 Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

7 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
8 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
9 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-
10 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines
11 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
12 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
13 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
14 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
15 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-
16 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer
17 of such machines during the six-month period immediately
18 preceding such quarter.

19 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
20 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
21 ment (which shall include all departments, independent es-
22 tablishments, and wholly owned Government corporations)
23 shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase
24 within the continental limits of the United States of any
25 typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for

1 veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans'
2 Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services
3 certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable
4 typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Adminis-
5 trator of General Services is authorized and directed at such
6 times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and
7 determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines
8 located in the continental limits of the United States which
9 are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in
10 the executive branch of the Government (which shall include
11 all departments, independent establishments, and wholly
12 owned Government corporations). Upon such determina-
13 tion, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
14 direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may pre-
15 scribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General
16 Services Administration any and all typewriting machines
17 surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping,
18 and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund.
19 Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General
20 Services such information regarding typewriting machines,
21 wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The
22 General Services Administration is authorized and directed
23 to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of
24 the Government, including the District of Columbia, type-
25 writing machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Admin-

1 istrator of General Services is authorized to charge each
2 agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder
3 amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by
4 him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply
5 fund.

6 Renovation and improvement of federally owned build-
7 ings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses neces-
8 sary for continuing the program for the renovation and
9 improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District
10 of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available,
11 including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are
12 under the control of the General Services Administration for
13 repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act
14 of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain
15 available until expended.

16 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
17 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,
18 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not
19 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the
20 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together
21 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and
22 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the
23 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair
24 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-
25 tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000.

1 For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon
2 adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago,
3 Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements,
4 and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures,
5 ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities,
6 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
7 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000,
8 to remain available until expended.

9 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
10 section 403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation
11 of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of
12 section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the
13 Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged
14 or determined to have been erroneously collected by the
15 United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of ex-
16 cessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed
17 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War
18 Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of
19 certification to the Treasury Department for payment;
20 \$8,500,000: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made
21 from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under
22 the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction
23 Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Recon-
24 struction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary
25 shall reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That

1 refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate
2 of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly
3 authorized representatives.

4 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
5 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
6 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including the
7 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$15,000,000.

8 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

9 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
11 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of
12 Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
13 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the
14 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attend-
15 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
16 the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed
17 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
18 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
19 persons serving without compensation as members of any
20 advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the
21 Housing Act of 1949; \$3,446,200: *Provided*, That neces-
22 sary expenses of inspections of projects financed through
23 loans to educational institutions authorized by Title IV of
24 the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such
25 institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the

1 aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
2 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
3 expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
4 trative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections,
5 the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency
6 may accept reimbursement or payment for such services
7 from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit
8 such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which
9 such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative
10 expense shall not exceed \$140,000.

11 Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For
12 carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13,
13 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning
14 of public works, to remain available until expended,
15 for administrative expenses, including those necessary for
16 the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobili-
17 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided*,
18 That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations
19 to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is
20 hereby rescinded.

21 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

22 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
23 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
24 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
25 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That

1 except for payments required on contracts entered into prior
2 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
3 available for payment to any public housing agency for
4 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
5 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-
6 lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
7 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
8 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the
9 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any
10 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)
11 from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the
12 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior
13 to the date of application for admission to such housing:
14 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation
15 shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comp-
16 troller General of the United States under the provisions of
17 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended:
18 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of
19 the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the
20 Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to
21 projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during
22 the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of
23 in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the
24 date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement,

1 contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public
2 Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual con-
3 tributions, or authorizations for commencement of construc-
4 tion, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thou-
5 sand to be authorized for commencement of construction
6 during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year
7 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized
8 by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing
9 Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this
10 Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated be-
11 fore or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such
12 projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the
13 governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such
14 projects have been subsequently approved by the same
15 procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

16 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
17 of the Public Housing Administration, \$5,000,000, to be
18 merged with and expended under the authorization for such
19 expenses contained in title IV of this Act.

20 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
22 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
23 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$90,000.

1 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

2 General expenses: For expenses necessary in perform-
3 ing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49
4 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except
5 those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and
6 for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000
7 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
8 reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and
9 purchase of nineteen passenger motor vehicles for replace-
10 ment only; \$8,569,870: *Provided*, That Joint Board mem-
11 bers and cooperating State commissioners may use Govern-
12 ment transportation requests when traveling in connection
13 with their duties as such.

14 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
15 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46,
16 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in
17 the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate,
18 test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any
19 appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
20 way operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and
21 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
22 approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May
23 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by

1 railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or
2 train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49
3 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and
4 engineers, \$983,000.

5 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
6 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
7 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
8 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
9 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
10 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
11 U. S. C. 22-34), \$706,600.

12 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
13 RIVER BASIN

14 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
15 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
16 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
17 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
18 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
19 administration of its business in the conservancy district
20 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
21 748), \$5,000.

22 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION
23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
25 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public

1 Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15
2 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$34,000.

3 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
4 AERONAUTICS

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
6 Committee, including contracts for the making of special
7 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and
8 computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation
9 of aircraft; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles for
10 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
11 periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$48,112,980.

13 Construction and equipment: For construction and equip-
14 ment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee,
15 to remain available until expended, \$11,700,000, which
16 shall be available for payments under contracts entered into
17 pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under
18 this head.

19 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

20 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
21 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
22 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800:
23 *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or
24 other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
25 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are

1 available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
2 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
3 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be
4 effective.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
6 COMMISSION

7 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and
8 playground system: For necessary expenses for the National
9 Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with
10 the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground
11 system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4
12 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including
13 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
14 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,
15 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service
16 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
17 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and
18 other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to
19 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceed-
20 ing \$12,000 of the funds available under the above appro-
21 priation during the current fiscal year may be used for
22 regular and part-time personal services or other necessary
23 expenses of the Commission, excepting services by contract.

1 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

2 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
3 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
4 only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers;
5 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; \$5,699,000.

7 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

8 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
9 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
10 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring ex-
11 peditions of the Government and from other sources; for the
12 system of international exchanges between the United States
13 and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
14 the American Indians and the natives of lands under the
15 jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently
16 or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific or-
17 ganizations in the United States, and the excavation and
18 preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the
19 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
20 tions in high altitudes; for the administration of the National
21 Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the
22 construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facili-
23 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-

visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,391,200.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress) , including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms

1 for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of
 2 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 3 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
 4 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
 5 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
 6 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
 7 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
 8 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
 9 \$1,154,000.

10 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD OF

11 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 12 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as
 13 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 14 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase
 15 of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

16 TARIFF COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 18 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers
 19 (not to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting
 20 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 21 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,259,300: *Provided*, That no part
 22 of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any

1 member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter par-
2 ticipate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and
3 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member
4 of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest,
5 or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

6 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

7 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
8 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
9 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)
10 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft;
11 the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and ninety, of
12 which one hundred and sixty-four shall be for replacement
13 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$236,139,600
14 to remain available until expended, and to be available
15 for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior
16 appropriations.

17 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

18 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
19 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to ex-
20 ceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$818,000: *Provided*, That
21 travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written
22 certificate of the judge.

23 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

24 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
25 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-

1 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-
2 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
3 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
4 with administering, including purchase of seventy-four pas-
5 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as
6 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
7 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms;
8 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained
9 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to
10 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and
11 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the
12 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized
13 by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a),
14 as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity
15 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended
16 (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for
17 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital
18 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers
19 and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation,
20 shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic
21 displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational in-
22 formation and descriptive material, including the purchase or
23 rental of equipment; \$875,163,335, of which \$656,518,760
24 shall be available only for medical, hospital and domiciliary
25 services, and from which allotments and transfers may be

1 made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health
2 Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for
3 disbursements by them under the various headings of their
4 applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary
5 for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans'
6 Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
7 shall be used to pay in excess of seventy persons engaged
8 in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of
9 this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any
10 site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or
11 home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not
12 more than \$6,888,000 of this appropriation may be used to
13 repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several
14 hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans'
15 Administration either by contract or by the hire of tempo-
16 rary employees and the purchase of materials.

17 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
18 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
19 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'
20 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of
21 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, in-
22 cluding emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the
23 administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
24 in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of
25 adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601

1 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631
2 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and
3 to remain available until expended.

4 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
5 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
6 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
7 \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain
8 available until expended.

9 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
10 insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
12 domiciliary facilities, \$27,955,440, to remain available until
13 expended for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein
14 authorized to be incurred under this head, including the im-
15 provement of facilities at Lake City, Florida, for extend-
16 ing, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities
17 under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for
18 any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act
19 approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438 j-k) or in section
20 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38
21 U. S. C. 693a): *Provided*, That not to exceed 5.5 per
22 centum of the amounts available under this head shall be
23 available for the employment of all necessary technical and
24 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-
25 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the super-

1 vision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses,
2 field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith,
3 except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it
4 necessary in the construction of any project to employ other
5 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
6 to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the
7 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
8 *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head
9 for portable initial equipment, are increased from \$25,000,-
10 000 to \$31,455,440 including the purchase of one hundred
11 and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

12 National service life insurance: For the payment of
13 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-
14 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life
15 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain
16 available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums
17 shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the
18 Act.

19 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
20 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-
21 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
22 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments
23 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-
24 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain
25 available until expended.

1 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
2 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
3 with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-
4 1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment
5 of veterans, \$1,100,000.

6 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
7 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
8 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
9 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
10 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
11 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

12 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

13 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

14 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
15 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
16 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of
17 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
18 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
19 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7
20 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated
21 in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the
22 Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives,
23 which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which
24 might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropria-
25 tion shall not be available for administrative expenses:

1 *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid
2 under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from
3 any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pur-
4 suant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With
5 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as pro-
6 vided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

8 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commis-
9 sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
10 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of
11 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
12 appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other
13 Government agencies for use of their facilities and services
14 in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$800,000,
15 to be derived from the war claims fund created by section
16 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896,
17 approved July 3, 1948).

18 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

19 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
20 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used
21 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who
22 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the
23 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
24 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,
25 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of

1 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of
2 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such
3 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:
4 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who
5 is a member of an organization or party that advocates
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship
8 the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are
9 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall
10 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
11 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
12 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
13 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
14 provisions of existing law.

15 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
16 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
17 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
18 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
19 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

20 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
21 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
22 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
23 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
24 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
25 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic

1 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
2 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
3 herein provided.

4 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in
5 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
6 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
7 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
8 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
9 period of active military or naval service and has within
10 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
11 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
12 more than one year made application for restoration to his
13 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
14 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
15 former position and has not been restored thereto.

16 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
17 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
18 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
19 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
20 izations concerned with the function or activity for which
21 the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available
22 for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activi-
23 ties in the field.

24 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made
25 available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the

1 purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of estab-
2 lishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
3 That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have
4 been approved by the Congress and appropriations made
5 therefor.

6 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation con-
7 tained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of
8 any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the
9 number that would be provided by a ratio of one such
10 employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-
11 time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency
12 concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section em-
13 ployees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if
14 they spend half time or more in personnel administration
15 consisting of direction and administration of the personnel
16 program; employment, placement, and separation; job eval-
17 uation and classification; employee relations and services;
18 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-
19 service examiners; wage administration; and processing, re-
20 cording, and reporting.

21 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head
22 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall
23 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the
24 Tennessee Valley Authority.

1 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

2 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

3 Ship construction: For the payment of obligations in-
4 curred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, recon-
5 ditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine
6 Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under
7 the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the
8 several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948,
9 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the
10 unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the
11 liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that
12 purpose until expended.

13 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
14 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies
15 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the
16 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-
17 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-
18 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:
19 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential
20 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is
21 represented on the operator's books by a contingent
22 accounts receivable item against the United States as a
23 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the
24 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in
25 the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of

1 such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be
2 entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been
3 deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent
4 that any amount paid to the operator by the United States
5 reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable
6 account against the United States, such amount, unless it is
7 forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as with-
8 drawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,
9 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That no part of the
10 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation,
11 nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-
12 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the
13 current fiscal year, in excess of fourteen hundred and fifty
14 which number shall include the number of voyages under
15 contracts hereafter awarded.

16 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
17 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and
18 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board
19 and the Maritime Administration, \$15,651,400, within limi-
20 tations as follows:

21 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
22 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of five passenger
23 motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as authorized
24 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
25 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials

1 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-
2 time Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively
3 for ship structure research, testing and models; \$8,029,400:
4 *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized
5 to dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts
6 covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided*
7 *further*, That the administrative expenses of ship construction
8 shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of such
9 construction;

10 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
11 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals,
12 \$2,097,000;

13 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

14 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
15 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training
16 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New
17 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime
18 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,236,500 for
19 personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen) in
20 the District of Columbia and elsewhere which may be used to
21 provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United
22 States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast
23 Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R.
24 7707); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, for re-
25 placement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for

1 the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Acad-
2 emy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed
3 \$69,300 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the
4 Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime
5 Administration; \$3,724,500, including the pay of cadet
6 midshipmen.

7 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
8 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
9 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,
10 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and sup-
11 port of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act
12 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so
13 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.
14 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of
15 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
16 use in connection with such State marine schools; and
17 \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets
18 on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet;
19 \$683,000.

20 Construction fund: For an additional amount for pay-
21 ment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship con-
22 struction, reconditioning, and betterments incurred pursuant
23 to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies)
25 incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund

1 established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
2 amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952,
3 for expenditure only.

4 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
5 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
6 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
7 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
8 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
9 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
10 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

11 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
12 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of
13 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,
14 unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall
15 have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for
16 consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with
17 respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Com-
18 mission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and
19 that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest
20 items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be
21 removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
22 expense.

23 No money appropriated by this or any other Act may
24 be used for the payment to the owner on account of the
25 purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States

1 is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United
2 States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United
3 States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated
4 cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent
5 to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That, in the
6 case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted
7 pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant
8 Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall
9 not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of
10 March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of
11 capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to
12 such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide
13 purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed
14 the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such pur-
15 chaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal
16 Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United
17 States is chartered or taken for use by the United States,
18 the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall
19 not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted
20 under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were
21 purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the
22 preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with
23 the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue
24 for income tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such
25 schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5

1 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of
2 any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the
3 Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose
4 whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by
5 the United States, except in accordance with the preceding
6 provisions.

7 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
8 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
9 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
10 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
11 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
12 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
13 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be cred-
14 ited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract,
16 or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,
17 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as
18 miscellaneous receipts.

19 No obligations shall be incurred during the current
20 fiscal year from the construction fund established by the
21 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
22 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or
23 in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which other-
24 wise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be
25 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

1 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
2 tained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations
3 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

4 TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
5 PRESIDENT

6 NATIONAL DEFENSE

7 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
8 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
9 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
10 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
11 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
12 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
13 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
14 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
15 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this
16 fund on June 30, 1951, may be carried forward and
17 expended in fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That no
18 part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to
19 finance a function or project for which function or project a
20 budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant
21 to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appro-
22 priation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or
23 House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
24 priations of either body.

1 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

2 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
3 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
4 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
5 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
6 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
7 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
8 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
9 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
10 Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or
11 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

12 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

13 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
14 \$3,060,000 shall be available for administrative expenses,
15 which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of
16 interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures,
17 fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services
18 performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but
19 not including other personal services) in connection with
20 the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improve-
21 ment, or disposition of real or personal property belonging
22 to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
23 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
24 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
25 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection

1 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
2 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
3 said Association may utilize and may make payment for
4 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
5 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
6 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
7 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized ac-
8 counting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That
9 the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000
10 shall not exceed \$150,000.

11 Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250
12 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall
13 be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the
14 Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial
15 assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale mod-
16 ernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive
17 of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
18 connection with termination of contracts and legal services
19 on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That the uncommitted
20 authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes,
21 transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganiza-
22 tion Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncom-
23 mitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby
24 rescinded.

25 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of

1 \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
2 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase
3 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and
4 shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan
5 Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account
6 established under the provisions under the head "Federal
7 Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent
8 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the
9 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
11 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
12 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
13 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
14 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
15 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided,*
16 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
17 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
18 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
19 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
20 not including other personal services) in connection with
21 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange,
22 of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
23 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
24 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
25 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative

1 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
2 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except
3 for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the ad-
4 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Board
5 shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the
6 provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22,
7 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided*
8 *further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the exam-
9 ination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not
10 exceed \$1,664,000.

11 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
12 to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative
13 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
14 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
15 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
16 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
17 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
18 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimiz-
19 ing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal
20 fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
21 of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to
22 be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corpora-
23 tion may utilize and may make payment for services and
24 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
25 serve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies

1 of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
2 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in
3 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
4 and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred,
5 allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act
6 of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

7 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed
8 \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall
9 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure
10 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation
11 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

12 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
13 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
14 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-
15 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying
16 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed
17 \$4,824,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing
18 Administration shall be available for expenditure, in
19 accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
20 (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as
21 herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of
22 said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
23 accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*,
24 That funds available for expenditure shall be available for
25 contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and

1 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
2 \$1,500) : *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
3 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
4 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
5 \$22,320,000.

6 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
7 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
8 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
9 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated
• 10 by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$8,240,000 shall be
11 available for such expenses, including purchase of not to
12 exceed seven passenger motor vehicles, for replacement
13 only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organiza-
14 tions concerned with the work of the Administration: *Pro-*
15 *vided*, That necessary expenses of providing representa-
16 tives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal proj-
17 ects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal
18 projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Ad-
19 ministration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the
20 payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to
21 the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of
22 rendering such services, and expenditures by the Adminis-
23 tration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-
24 tive expenses, and funds received from such payments may
25 be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of pro-

1 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
2 non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the
3 Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by
4 the Congress: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the
5 Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in
6 this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant
7 to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: *Provided further*, That
8 funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
9 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including
10 administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Adminis-
11 tration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19,
12 1949 (Public Law 65).

13 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

14 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under
15 the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
16 Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for adminis-
17 trative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth
18 under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System
19 of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate
20 Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947) : *Pro-*
21 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of
22 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of
23 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
24 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensa-
25 tion of vessel employees and such terminal and other em-

1 ployees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of
2 rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the
3 area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel em-
4 ployees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be
5 construed as establishing a different leave system within
6 the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of
7 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

8 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

9 SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
10 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
11 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
12 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
13 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
14 hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
15 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
16 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
17 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
18 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
19 direction and administration of the personnel program;
20 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
21 classification; employee relations and services; training;
22 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
23 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
24 and reporting.

1 TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

2 It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service,
3 publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority,
4 use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or
5 similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, pro-
6 vided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency
7 (including wholly owned Government corporations as de-
8 fined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)
9 to or for any person (including groups, associations, organ-
10 izations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except
11 those engaged in the transaction of official business of the
12 Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent pos-
13 sible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized
14 by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the execu-
15 tive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject
16 to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe
17 therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall deter-
18 mine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an exist-
19 ing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration
20 direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the
21 recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent
22 facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall
23 be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous
24 receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall
25 repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection,

1 fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee,
2 charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained
3 in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescrib-
4 ing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this
5 proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation
6 in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any
7 such fee, charge or price.

8 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

9 SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
10 penditure by any corporation or agency included in this or
11 any other Act, including the government of the District of
12 Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumu-
13 lated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar
14 year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30,
15 1952: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to officers
16 and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental
17 United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall
18 not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for
19 accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or em-
20 ployees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose
21 of entering upon active military or naval service in the
22 Armed Forces of the United States.

23 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
24 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
25 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary

1 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
2 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
3 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
4 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
5 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
6 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
7 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
8 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
9 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
10 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
11 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
12 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
13 the Government of the United States, or that such person
14 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
15 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
16 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
17 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
18 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
19 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
20 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
21 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
22 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
23 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
24 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund

1 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
2 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
3 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
4 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
5 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

6 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this
7 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
8 poration or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
9 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
10 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

11 SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-
12 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-
13 sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or posi-
14 tion which may become vacant during the fiscal year begin-
15 ning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall
16 not apply—

17 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

18 (b) to positions filled from within the agency;

19 (c) to offices or positions required by law to be
20 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
21 advice and consent of the Senate;

22 (d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

23 (e) Atomic Energy Commission;

24 (f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

1 (g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2:

2 *Provided further*, That when any department or agency
3 covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this
4 amendment reduce their employment to a figure not ex-
5 ceeding 80 per centum of the total number on their rolls
6 as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply
7 and said 80 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for
8 employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded
9 at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall
10 again become operative.

11 SEC. 605. This Act may be cited as the "Independent
12 Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

Passed the House of Representatives May 4, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Reported by Mr. MAYBANK, with amendments

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
- 5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
- 6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
- 7 year ending June 30, 1952, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,883,615.

DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951,

1 and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be
 2 disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-
 3 Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not
 4 exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
 5 available for administrative expenses.

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
 8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
 9 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Exec-
 10 utive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
 11 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
 12 provisions of any other Act, \$315,600.

13 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 15 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals
 16 (not exceeding \$200) ; teletype news service (not exceed-
 17 ing \$900) ; and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as au-
 18 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 19 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
 20 individuals; ~~\$3,412,000~~ \$3,290,875, of which not more than
 21 \$2,966,375 shall be available for personal services.

22 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 24 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment

1 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and
 2 periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not
 3 exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
 7 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
 8 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest
 9 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms
 10 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside
 11 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a
 12 cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in
 13 foreign countries; *the purchase of two passenger motor ve-*
 14 *hicles for replacement only;* and insurance of official motor
 15 vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
 16 such countries; ~~\$710,400~~ \$745,115, *of which not more than*
 17 *\$532,000 shall be available for personal services: Provided,*
 18 That where station allowance has been authorized by the
 19 Department of the Army for officers of the Army
 20 serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same
 21 allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces
 22 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same
 23 foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
 24 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further,*
 25 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of

1 the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the
 2 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
 3 for civilian members of the Commission.

4 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses
 5 necessary for the permanent design and construction of
 6 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized
 7 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,
 8 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),
 9 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, *of which not*
 10 *more than \$322,840 shall be available for personal services.*

11 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 14 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens;
 15 purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by
 16 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
 17 purchase of not to exceed ~~three hundred~~ *five hundred and*
 18 *seventy-six* passenger motor vehicles, of which two hundred
 19 and twenty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase,
 20 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dis-
 21 semination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and
 22 cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals
 23 (not to exceed \$8,000); official entertainment expenses (not
 24 to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Serv-
 25 ices Administration for security guard services; and pay-

1 ment of obligations incurred under prior year contract
2 authorizations; ~~\$1,139,932,750~~ \$1,168,932,750, of which
3 not more than \$26,531,500 shall be available for personal
4 services, together with the unexpended balances, as of June
5 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy
6 Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be ex-
7 pended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such
8 case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the
9 expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the
10 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
11 therein expressed to have been expended; from which appro-
12 priation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of
13 the Government for the performance of the work for which
14 this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so
15 transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which
16 transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee
18 (except such officers and employees whose compensation
19 is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose
20 position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949,
21 if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in
22 excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of
23 equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That
24 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

25 (A) to start any new construction project for which

1 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current
2 fiscal year;

3 (B) to start any new construction project the cur-
4 rently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost
5 included therefor in such budget; or

6 (C) to continue any community facility construction
7 project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof
8 exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such
9 budget;

10 unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically
11 approves the start of such construction project or its continu-
12 ation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith
13 by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the
14 Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Com-
15 mittee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this
16 proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total
17 estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as
18 used herein, the term "construction project" includes the
19 purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the
20 term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting
21 the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the
22 current estimate to complete any construction project (except
23 community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the esti-
24 mated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated
25 cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the

1 foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director,
2 the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation
3 thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the
4 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the
5 House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on
6 Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing
7 provisos shall have no application with respect to technical
8 and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to
9 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate
10 construction or immediate continuation of construction is
11 necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if
12 the Director agrees that such certification is justified:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
14 shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee
15 to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a
16 cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation
17 of the Commission, where that fee for community manage-
18 ment is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for
19 the operation of a transportation system where that fee is
20 at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum: *Provided further*,
21 *That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for*
22 *any new construction project until after the Commission shall*
23 *have notified all architects and engineers involved that the*
24 *plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without*
25 *unnecessary refinements.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$18,050,000: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate

1 offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional
2 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons
3 qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:
4 *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall
5 have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any
6 of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided*
7 *further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in
8 Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field
9 may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem
10 in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act
11 of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their
12 homes or regular places of business, and while en route to
13 and from and at the place where their services are to be per-
14 formed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or
15 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
16 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
17 to any person because of his appointment for part-time or
18 intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review
19 Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Com-
20 mission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$520,000
21 \$600,000 of this appropriation shall be available for travel
22 expenses.

23 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
24 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
25 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining

1 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
2 lished pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July
3 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member
4 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit
5 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within
6 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a
7 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,
8 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency
9 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated
10 or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after mak-
11 ing such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time
12 of the rating is employed by an agency before which the
13 board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of
14 a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That
15 the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and
16 "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act
17 shall apply to these terms as used herein.

18 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
19 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
20 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
21 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
22 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
23 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
24 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
25 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the

1 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
 2 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
 3 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
 4 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
 5 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
 6 exercised.

7 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 8 Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
 9 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 10 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
 11 465), \$2,955,900.

12 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
 13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
 14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
 15 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~\$300,000,000~~ \$320,000,000,
 16 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-
 17 service retirement and disability fund".

18 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE 19 EXECUTIVE MANSION

20 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of
 21 the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40,
 22 Eighty-first Congress, ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,000.

23 DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

24 Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary
 25 to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of

1 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law
2 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant
3 to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia;
4 travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental
5 United States without regard to the Standardized Govern-
6 ment Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per
7 diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949;
8 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding out-
9 side the continental limits of the United States without
10 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
11 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses incident to the primary and sec-
12 ondary education of American children who are dependents
13 of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and
14 stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment
16 of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in ad-
17 vance; ~~\$6,195,000~~ \$7,500,000, of which not less than
18 \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of trans-
19 porting to the United States displaced persons of German
20 ethnic origin: *Provided*, That allocations may be made
21 from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by
22 the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, cor-
23 poration, or independent establishment of the Government for
24 direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and
25 any such expenditures may be made under the specific author-

1 ity herein contained or under the authority governing the
2 activities of the department, agency, corporation, or inde-
3 pendent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That the Commission may enter into
5 agreements with international agencies for the use of their
6 transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons
7 as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of
8 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental
9 agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimburse-
10 ment for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering
11 assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions
12 of this Act.

13 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
15 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
16 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended
17 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
18 Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
19 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
20 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
21 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
22 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121),
23 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel
24 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-
25 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed

1 twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
 2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,400,000, of which
 4 not more than \$5,858,650 shall be available for personal
 5 services.

6 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 8 work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as
 9 authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for
 10 travel; purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only)
 11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed
 12 \$500 for newspapers; ~~\$3,926,800~~ \$3,864,425, of which not
 13 more than \$3,431,000 shall be available for personal services
 14 and of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for
 15 special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of
 16 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates
 17 not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

18 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
 19 work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the
 20 Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar
 21 provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract steno-
 22 graphic reporting services, \$200,000.

23 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic

1 reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
 2 ~~\$3,891,695~~ \$4,141,695, of which not more than \$3,827,000
 3 shall be available for personal services: Provided, That no
 4 part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade
 5 Commission shall be expended upon any investigation here-
 6 after provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
 7 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
 8 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

9 FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

10 The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino
 11 Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Ap-
 12 propriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30,
 13 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be
 14 disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the
 15 provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of
 16 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b) ; and the Secretary of the Treas-
 17 ury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the
 18 Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the
 19 Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution
 20 toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation
 21 Commission.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For personal services, ~~\$29,894,000~~ \$30,325,-
 24 000.

25 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
2 ment only, \$1,600,000.

3 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
4 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
5 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter
8 is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
9 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to
10 the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two
11 positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17,
12 and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule
13 established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such
14 positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General
15 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.
16 The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require
17 or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General
18 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

19 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

20 Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the
21 General Services Administration not otherwise provided for,
22 including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and
23 grounds under the control of the General Services Admin-
24 istration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia;

1 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies
2 ~~within the District of Columbia~~ in connection with the
3 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
4 demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; ac-
5 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale
6 or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; pur-
7 chase of not to exceed ~~five~~ *fifteen* passenger motor vehicles
8 for replacement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of
9 newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net
10 renegotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act
11 to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31);
12 and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records
13 of the Second World War; ~~\$109,000,000~~ *\$111,000,000*, of
14 *which not more than \$63,101,000 shall be available for*
15 *personal services.*

16 *The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to*
17 *effect the moving of Government agencies from the District*
18 *of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dis-*
19 *persal of departmental functions of the executive establishment*
20 *into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*

21 The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1)
22 advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative
23 expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the
24 General Services Administration, and such salaries and ex-
25 penses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of

1 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
2 received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40
3 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed
4 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
5 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by public
6 authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
7 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
8 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
9 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
10 vided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or
11 funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the
12 General Services Administration, in connection with property
13 transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant
14 to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such
15 appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the
16 Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

17 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
18 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
19 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-
20 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines
21 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
22 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
23 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
24 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
25 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-

1 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer
2 of such machines during the six-month period immediately
3 preceding such quarter: *Provided, That the purchase, utiliza-*
4 *tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-*
5 *formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal*
6 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
7 *amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress).*

8 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
9 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
10 ment (which shall include all departments, independent es-
11 tablishments, and wholly owned Government corporations)
12 shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase
13 within the continental limits of the United States of any
14 typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for
15 veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans'
16 Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services
17 certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable
18 typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Adminis-
19 trator of General Services is authorized and directed at such
20 times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and
21 determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines
22 located in the continental limits of the United States which
23 are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in
24 the executive branch of the Government (which shall include
25 all departments, independent establishments, and wholly

1 owned Government corporations). Upon such determina-
2 tion, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
3 direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may pre-
4 scribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General
5 Services Administration any and all typewriting machines
6 surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping,
7 and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund.
8 Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General
9 Services such information regarding typewriting machines,
10 wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The
11 General Services Administration is authorized and directed
12 to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of
13 the Government, including the District of Columbia, type-
14 writing machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Admin-
15 istrator of General Services is authorized to charge each
16 agency to which typewriting machines are supplied here-
17 under amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined
18 by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general
19 supply fund.

20 Renovation and improvement of federally owned build-
21 ings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses neces-
22 sary for continuing the program for the renovation and
23 improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District
24 of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available,
25 including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are

1 under the control of the General Services Administration for
2 repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act
3 of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain
4 available until expended, *of which not more than \$288,000*
5 *shall be available for personal services.*

6 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,
8 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not
9 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the
10 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together
11 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and
12 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the
13 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair
14 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-
15 tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000, *of*
16 *which not more than \$1,753,700 shall be available for per-*
17 *sonal services.*

18 For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon
19 adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago,
20 Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements,
21 and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures,
22 ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities,
23 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
24 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000,
25 to remain available until expended.

1 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
 2 section 403 ~~(a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation~~
 3 ~~of the amortization deduction)~~ and by the last sentence of
 4 section 403 ~~(i) (3) (relating to excess inventories)~~ of the
 5 Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged
 6 or determined to have been erroneously collected by the
 7 United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of ex-
 8 cessive profits, with interest thereon ~~(at a rate not to exceed~~
 9 ~~4 per centum per annum)~~ as may be determined by the War
 10 Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of
 11 certification to the Treasury Department for payment;
 12 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$8,500,000:
 13 *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this
 14 appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Re-
 15 negotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance
 16 Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction
 17 Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall
 18 reimburse this appropriation: *Provided further*, That refunds
 19 made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate of
 20 the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly
 21 authorized representatives.

22 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
 23 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
 24 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including the
 25 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$15,000,000

1 \$16,426,000, of which not more than \$8,657,000 shall be
2 available for personal services.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
6 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of
7 Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
8 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attend-
10 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
11 the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed
12 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
13 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
14 persons serving without compensation as members of any
15 advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the
16 Housing Act of 1949; ~~\$3,446,200~~ \$2,907,200: *Provided,*
17 *That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed*
18 *through loans to educational institutions authorized by Title*
19 *IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by*
20 *such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in*
21 *the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such*
22 *projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and*
23 *expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-*
24 *trative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections,*
25 *the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency*

1 may accept reimbursement or payment for such services
2 from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit
3 such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which
4 such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative
5 expense shall not exceed \$140,000 *That necessary expenses*
6 *of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of*
7 *projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant*
8 *to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed*
9 *through loans to educational institutions authorized by title*
10 *IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such*
11 *agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in*
12 *the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services,*
13 *and expenses for such purpose shall be considered non-*
14 *administrative; and for the purpose of providing such in-*
15 *spections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such*
16 *agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such serv-*
17 *ices from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall*
18 *credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against*
19 *which such charges have been made.*

20 Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For
21 carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13,
22 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning
23 of public works, to remain available until expended,
24 for administrative expenses, including those necessary for

1 the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobili-
2 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided*,
3 That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations
4 to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is
5 hereby rescinded.

6 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

7 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
8 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
9 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
10 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That
11 except for payments required on contracts entered into prior
12 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
13 available for payment to any public housing agency for
14 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
15 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-
16 lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
17 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
18 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the
19 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any
20 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)
21 from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the
22 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior
23 to the date of application for admission to such housing:
24 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation
25 shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comp-

1 troller General of the United States under the provisions of
2 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended:
3 *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of
4 the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the
5 Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to
6 projects initiated after March 1, 1949, ~~(1)~~ authorize during
7 the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of
8 in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or ~~(2)~~ after the
9 date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement,
10 contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public
11 Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual con-
12 tributions, or authorizations for commencement of construc-
13 tion, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thou-
14 sand to be authorized for commencement of construction
15 during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year
16 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized
17 by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing
18 Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this
19 Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated be-
20 fore or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such
21 projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the
22 governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such
23 projects have been subsequently approved by the same
24 procedure through which such rejection was expressed
25 *That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States*

1 *Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Ad-*
 2 *ministration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after*
 3 *March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the*
 4 *commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand*
 5 *dwelling units.*

6 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
 7 of the Public Housing Administration, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$11,400,-
 8 000, to be merged with and expended under the authoriza-
 9 tion for such expenses contained in title IV of this Act.

10 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 12 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
 13 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~\$90,000~~
 14 \$94,300, of which not more than \$89,300 shall be available
 15 for personal services.

16 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

17 General expenses: For expenses necessary in perform-
 18 ing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49
 19 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except
 20 those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and
 21 for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000
 22 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
 23 reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and
 24 purchase of ~~nineteen~~ twenty-four passenger motor vehicles
 25 for replacement only; ~~\$8,569,870~~ \$9,000,000, of which not

1 *more than \$8,435,000 shall be available for personal services:*

2 *Provided, That Joint Board members and cooperating State*
 3 *commissioners may use Government transportation requests*
 4 *when traveling in connection with their duties as such.*

5 *Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing*
 6 *functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46,*
 7 *61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in*
 8 *the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate,*
 9 *test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any*
 10 *appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-*
 11 *way operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and*
 12 *train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution*
 13 *approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May*
 14 *27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by*
 15 *railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or*
 16 *train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49*
 17 *U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and*
 18 *engineers, ~~\$982,000~~ \$961,300, of which not more than*
 19 *\$735,500 shall be available for personal services.*

20 *Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the*
 21 *enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An*
 22 *Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon*
 23 *railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-*
 24 *state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and*
 25 *suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45*

1 U. S. C. 22-34), ~~\$706,600~~ \$690,760, of which not more
2 than \$536,500 shall be available for personal services.

3 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
4 RIVER BASIN

5 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
6 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
7 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
8 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
9 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
10 administration of its business in the conservancy district
11 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
12 748), \$5,000.

13 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
16 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
17 Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$34,000~~
19 \$38,250, of which not more than \$33,250 shall be available
20 for personal services.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
22 AERONAUTICS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Committee, including contracts for the making of special
25 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and

1 computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation
 2 of aircraft; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles for
 3 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
 4 periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
 5 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~\$48,112,980~~
 6 *\$53,112,980, of which not more than \$34,556,000 shall be*
 7 *available for personal services.*

8 Construction and equipment: For construction and equip-
 9 ment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 10 mittee, to remain available until expended, ~~\$11,700,000~~
 11 *\$25,000,000*, which shall be available for payments under
 12 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority
 13 heretofore granted under this head.

14 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

15 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 16 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
 17 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800:
 18 *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or
 19 other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
 20 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are
 21 available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
 22 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
 23 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be
 24 effective.

1 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING
2 COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~\$12,000~~ \$22,500 of the funds available under the above appropriation during the current fiscal year may be used for regular and part-time personal services ~~or other necessary~~ expenses of the Commission, excepting services by contract.

20 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$5,699,000~~ \$5,651,240,

1 *of which not more than \$5,182,500 shall be available for per-*
 2 *sonal services.*

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
 5 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
 6 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring ex-
 7 peditions of the Government and from other sources; for the
 8 system of international exchanges between the United States
 9 and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
 10 the American Indians and the natives of lands under the
 11 jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently
 12 or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific or-
 13 ganizations in the United States, and the excavation and
 14 preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the
 15 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
 16 tions in high altitudes; for the administration of the National
 17 Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the
 18 construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facili-
 19 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
 20 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
 21 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
 22 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
 23 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C.
 24 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-

1 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 2 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 3 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
 4 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
 5 and illustrations for publications; ~~\$2,391,200~~ \$2,460,300,
 6 of which not more than \$1,837,000 shall be available for
 7 personal services.

8 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
 9 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the pro-
 10 tection and care of the works of art therein, and adminis-
 11 trative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of
 12 March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
 13 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
 14 sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section
 15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
 16 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
 17 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
 18 societies whose publications or services are available to
 19 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
 20 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
 21 for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of
 22 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 23 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
 24 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
 25 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by

1 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
 2 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
 3 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
 4 ~~\$1,154,000~~ \$1,141,580, of which not more than \$996,000
 5 shall be available for personal services.

6 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 8 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as
 9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 10 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase
 11 of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

12 TARIFF COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 14 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers
 15 (not to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting
 16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$1,259,300~~ \$1,205,300, of which not
 18 more than \$1,153,000 shall be available for personal services:
 19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
 20 pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who
 21 shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections
 22 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or
 23 any member of his family has any special, direct, and
 24 pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or
 25 special representative.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
4 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)
5 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft;
6 the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and ninety, of
7 which one hundred and sixty-four shall be for replacement
8 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~\$236,139,600~~
9 *\$240,639,600, of which not more than \$74,942,000 shall be*
10 *available for personal services*, to remain available until
11 expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations
12 chargeable against prior appropriations.

13 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
15 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to ex-
16 ceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, ~~\$818,000~~ *\$807,950, of*
17 *which not more than \$456,950 shall be available for personal*
18 *services other than salaries of the judges: Provided, That*
19 travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written
20 certificate of the judge.

21 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

22 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
23 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
24 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-

1 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
 2 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
 3 with administering, including purchase of seventy-four pas-
 4 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as
 5 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 6 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms;
 7 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained
 8 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to
 9 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and
 10 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the
 11 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized
 12 by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a),
 13 as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity
 14 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended
 15 (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for
 16 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital
 17 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers
 18 and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation,
 19 shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic
 20 displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational in-
 21 formation and descriptive material, including the purchase or
 22 rental of equipment; ~~\$875,163,335~~ \$880,191,993, of which
 23 ~~\$656,518,760~~ shall be available only for medical, hospital

1 ~~and domiciliary services, and of which not more than \$205,-~~
 2 ~~981,000 shall be available for personal services other than~~
 3 ~~hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and from which~~
 4 allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security
 5 Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and
 6 Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the
 7 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such
 8 amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of benefi-
 9 ciaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no
 10 part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of
 11 seventy persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided*
 12 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
 13 for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of
 14 any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital
 15 or home; and not more than ~~\$6,888,000~~ \$7,388,000 of this
 16 appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or pro-
 17 vide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
 18 jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by con-
 19 tract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase
 20 of materials.

21 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
 22 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
 23 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'
 24 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of
 25 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, in-

cluding emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, ~~\$27,955,440~~ \$27,752,540, of which not more than \$4,701,700 shall be available for personal services, to remain available until expended for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein authorized to be incurred under this head, including the improvement of facilities at Lake City, Florida, for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438 j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act

1 of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a) : *Provided*, That not to exceed 5.5
2 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be
3 available for the employment of all necessary technical and
4 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-
5 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the super-
6 vision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses,
7 field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith,
8 except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it
9 necessary in the construction of any project to employ other
10 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
11 to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the
12 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
13 *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head
14 for portable initial equipment, are increased from \$25,000,-
15 000 to \$31,455,440 including the purchase of one hundred
16 and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

17 National service life insurance: For the payment of
18 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-
19 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life
20 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain
21 available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums
22 shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the
23 Act.

24 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
25 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-

1 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
2 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments
3 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-
4 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain
5 available until expended.

6 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
7 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
8 with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-
9 1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment
10 of veterans, \$1,100,000.

11 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
12 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
13 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
14 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
15 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
16 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

17 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

18 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

19 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
20 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
21 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of
22 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
23 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
24 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7
25 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated

1 in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the
 2 Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives,
 3 which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which
 4 might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropria-
 5 tion shall not be available for administrative expenses:
 6 *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid
 7 under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from
 8 any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pur-
 9 suant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With
 10 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as pro-
 11 vided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

12 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commis-
 14 sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 15 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of
 16 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 17 appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other
 18 Government agencies for use of their facilities and services
 19 in carrying out the functions of the Commission; ~~\$800,000~~
 20 ~~\$900,000~~, to be derived from the war claims fund created
 21 by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public
 22 Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

23 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
 25 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used

1 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who
2 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the
3 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
4 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,
5 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of
6 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of
7 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such
8 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:
9 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who
10 is a member of an organization or party that advocates
11 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
12 force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship
13 the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are
14 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall
15 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
16 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
17 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
18 shall in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
19 provisions of existing law.

20 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
21 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
22 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
23 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
24 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

25 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-

1 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
2 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
3 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
4 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
5 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
6 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
7 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
8 herein provided.

9 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
11 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
12 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
13 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
14 period of active military or naval service and has within
15 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
16 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
17 more than one year made application for restoration to his
18 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
19 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
20 former position and has not been restored thereto.

21 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
22 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
23 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
24 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
25 izations concerned with the function or activity for which

1 the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available
2 for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activi-
3 ties in the field.

4 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made
5 available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the
6 purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of estab-
7 lishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
8 That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have
9 been approved by the Congress and appropriations made
10 therefor.

11 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation con-
12 tained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of
13 any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the
14 number that would be provided by a ratio of one such
15 employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-
16 time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency
17 concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section em-
18 ployees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if
19 they spend half time or more in personnel administration
20 consisting of direction and administration of the personnel
21 program; employment, placement, and separation; job eval-
22 uation and classification; employee relations and services;
23 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-
24 service examiners; wage administration; and processing, re-
25 cording, and reporting.

1 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head
2 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall
3 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the
4 Tennessee Valley Authority.

5 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

6 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

7 Ship construction: For the payment of obligations in-
8 curred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, recon-
9 ditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine
10 Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under
11 the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the
12 several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948,
13 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the
14 unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the
15 liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that
16 purpose until expended.

17 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
18 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies
19 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the
20 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-
21 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-
22 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:
23 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential
24 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is

1 represented on the operator's books by a contingent
2 accounts receivable item against the United States as a
3 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the
4 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in
5 the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of
6 such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be
7 entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been
8 deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent
9 that any amount paid to the operator by the United States
10 reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable
11 account against the United States, such amount, unless it is
12 forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as with-
13 drawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,
14 1936, as amended: *Provided further, That nothing contained*
15 *in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be con-*
16 *strued to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a)*
17 *of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant*
18 *operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2)*
19 *to obligate the United States to make future payments in*
20 *accordance with the terms of such operating differential sub-*
21 *sidy contracts: Provided further, That no part of the*
22 *foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation,*
23 *nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-*
24 *differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the*

1 current fiscal year, in excess of ~~fourteen hundred and fifty~~
 2 *eighteen hundred and thirty* which number shall include the
 3 number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 5 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and
 6 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board
 7 and the Maritime Administration, ~~\$15,651,400~~ \$16,401,-
 8 400, of which not more than \$13,392,000 shall be avail-
 9 able for personal services, within limitations as follows:

10 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
 11 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of five passenger
 12 motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as authorized
 13 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 14 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials
 15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-
 16 time Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively
 17 for ship structure research, testing and models; ~~\$8,029,400~~
 18 \$8,779,400: *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is
 19 authorized to dispense with the administrative audit of agents'
 20 accounts covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949:
 21 *Provided further*, That the administrative expenses of ship
 22 construction shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of
 23 such construction;

24 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-

1 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals,
 2 \$2,097,000;

3 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

4 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
 5 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training
 6 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New
 7 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime
 8 Service Institute), including not to exceed ~~\$2,236,500~~
 9 \$2,360,750 for personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet
 10 midshipmen) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which
 11 may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of
 12 the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the
 13 Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14
 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, for
 15 replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies
 16 for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine
 17 Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed
 18 ~~\$69,300~~ \$77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of
 19 the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime
 20 Administration; ~~\$3,724,500~~ \$4,232,750, including the pay of
 21 cadet midshipmen *and other trainees*.

22 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
 23 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
 24 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,

1 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and sup-
 2 port of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act
 3 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so
 4 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.
 5 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of
 6 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
 7 use in connection with such State marine schools; and
 8 \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets
 9 on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet;
 10 \$683,000.

11 *State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-*
 12 *fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of*
 13 *Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,-*
 14 *000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of*
 15 *marine schools in such States as provided in the Act author-*
 16 *izing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, ap-*
 17 *proved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-*
 18 *1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels*
 19 *loaned by the United States to the said States for use in*
 20 *connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for*
 21 *the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65*
 22 *per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each*
 23 *cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800.*

24 Construction fund: For an additional amount for pay-

1 ment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship con-
2 struction, reconditioning, and betterments incurred pursuant
3 to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies)
5 incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund
6 established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
7 amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952,
8 for expenditure only.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall
20 have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for
21 consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with
22 respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Com-
23 mission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and
24 that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest

1 items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be
2 removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
3 expense.

4 No money appropriated by this or any other Act may
5 be used for the payment to the owner on account of the
6 purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States
7 is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United
8 States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United
9 States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated
10 cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent
11 to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That in the
12 case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted
13 pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant
14 Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall
15 not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of
16 March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of
17 capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to
18 such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide
19 purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed
20 the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such pur-
21 chaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal
22 Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United
23 States is chartered or taken for use by the United States,
24 the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall
25 not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted

1 under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were
2 purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the
3 preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with
4 the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue
5 for income tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such
6 schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5
7 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of
8 any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the
9 Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose
10 whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by
11 the United States, except in accordance with the preceding
12 provisions.

13 *No money made available to the Department of Com-*
14 *merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall*
15 *be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired*
16 *by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the*
17 *use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or*
18 *which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured,*
19 *unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases*
20 *where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as*
21 *amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with sub-*
22 *section 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted*
23 *by the General Accounting Office.*

24 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
25 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and

1 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
2 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
3 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
4 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
5 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be cred-
6 ited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract,
8 or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,
9 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as
10 miscellaneous receipts.

11 No obligations shall be incurred during the current
12 fiscal year from the construction fund established by the
13 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
14 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or
15 in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which other-
16 wise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be
17 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

18 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
19 tained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations
20 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

21 TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
22 PRESIDENT
23 NATIONAL DEFENSE

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
25 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-

1 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
2 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
3 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
4 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
5 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
6 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
7 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this
8 fund on June 30, 1951, ~~may be carried forward and~~
9 ~~expended in fiscal year 1952~~ *shall remain available dur-*
10 *ing the fiscal year 1952: Provided further*, That no
11 part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to
12 finance a function or project for which function or project a
13 budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant
14 to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appro-
15 priation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or
16 House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
17 priations of either body.

18 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

19 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
20 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
21 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
22 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
23 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
24 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
25 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may

1 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
2 Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or
3 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
6 \$3,060,000 \$3,260,000 shall be available for administrative
7 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be
8 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
9 expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (includ-
10 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
11 basis, but not including other personal services) in connection
12 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-
13 provement, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
14 ing to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
15 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
16 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
17 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
18 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
19 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
20 said Association may utilize and may make payment for
21 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
22 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
23 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
24 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized ac-
25 counting principles and practices: ~~*Provided further*~~, That

1 the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000
2 shall not exceed \$150,000.

3 Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250
4 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall
5 be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the
6 Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial
7 assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale mod-
8 ernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive
9 of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
10 connection with termination of contracts and legal services
11 on a contract or fee basis: *Provided, That the uncommitted*
12 *authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes,*
13 *transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganiza-*
14 *tion Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncom-*
15 *mitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby*
16 *repealed That no additional loan shall be made under the*
17 *authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reor-*
18 *ganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing*
19 *purposes after the effective date of this Act unless the*
20 *Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the*
21 *interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing*
22 *loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan.*

23 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
24 \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
25 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase

1 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and
2 shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan
3 Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account
4 established under the provisions under the head "Federal
5 Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
8 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
9 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
10 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
11 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
12 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
13 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
14 • That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
15 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
16 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
17 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
18 not including other personal services) in connection with
19 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange,
20 of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
21 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
22 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
23 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
24 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
25 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except

1 for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the ad-
2 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Board
3 shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the
4 provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22,
5 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided*
6 *further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the exam-
7 ination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not
8 exceed \$1,664,000.

9 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
10 to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative
11 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
12 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
13 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
14 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
15 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
16 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimiz-
17 ing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal
18 fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
19 of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to
20 be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corpora-
21 tion may utilize and may make payment for services and
22 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
23 serve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies
24 of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
25 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in

1 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
2 and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred,
3 allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act
4 of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

5 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed
6 \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall
7 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure
8 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation
9 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-
13 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying
14 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed
15 ~~\$4,824,000~~ \$5,074,000 of the various funds of the Federal
16 Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in
17 accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
18 (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as
19 herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of
20 said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
21 accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*,
22 That funds available for expenditure shall be available for
23 contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
24 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
25 \$1,500): ~~*Provided further*, That expenditures for non-~~

1 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
2 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
3 \$22,320,000.

4 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
5 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
6 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
7 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated
8 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~\$8,240,000~~
9 \$15,000,000 shall be available for such expenses, in-
10 cluding purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor
11 vehicles, for replacement only; and expenses of attend-
12 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
13 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary
14 expenses of providing representatives of the Admin-
15 istration at the sites of non-Federal projects in con-
16 nection with the construction of such non-Federal projects
17 by public housing agencies with the aid of the Ad-
18 ministration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the
19 payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to
20 the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of
21 rendering such services, and expenditures by the Adminis-
22 tration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-
23 tive expenses, and funds received from such payments may
24 be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of pro-
25 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of

1 non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the
 2 Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by
 3 the Congress: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the
 4 Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in
 5 this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant
 6 to law shall not exceed \$32,000,000: *Provided further*, That
 7 funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
 8 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including
 9 administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Adminis-
 10 tration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19,
 11 1949 (Public Law 65).

12 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

13 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under
 14 the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
 15 Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for adminis-
 16 trative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth
 17 under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System
 18 of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate
 19 Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947) : *Pro-*
 20 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of
 21 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of
 22 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
 23 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensa-
 24 tion of vessel employees and such terminal and other em-
 25 ployees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of

1 rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the
2 area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel em-
3 ployees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be
4 construed as establishing a different leave system within
5 the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of
6 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)) : *Provided further,*
7 *That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equip-*
8 *ment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage*
9 *or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any*
10 *obligations representing the balance of the purchase price,*
11 *and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mort-*
12 *gages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other*
13 *similar methods of financing.*

14 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

15 SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
16 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
17 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
18 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
19 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
20 hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
21 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
22 *Provided,* That for purposes of this section employees shall
23 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
24 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
25 direction and administration of the personnel program;

1 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
2 classification; employee relations and services; training;
3 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
4 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
5 and reporting.

6 TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

7 It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service,
8 publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority,
9 use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or
10 similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, pro-
11 vided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency
12 (including wholly owned Government corporations as de-
13 fined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)
14 to or for any person (including groups, associations, organ-
15 izations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except
16 those engaged in the transaction of official business of the
17 Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent pos-
18 sible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized
19 by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the execu-
20 tive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject
21 to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe
22 therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall deter-
23 mine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an exist-
24 ing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration
25 direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the

1 recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent
2 facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall
3 be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous
4 receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall
5 repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection,
6 fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee,
7 charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained
8 in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescrib-
9 ing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this
10 proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation
11 in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any
12 such fee, charge or price.

13 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
15 penditure by any corporation or agency included in this or
16 any other Act, including the government of the District of
17 Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumu-
18 lated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar
19 year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30,
20 1952: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or
21 agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees
22 to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior
23 to June 30, 1952: *Provided further*, That this section shall
24 not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is
25 outside the continental United States: *And provided further*,

1 That this section shall not apply with respect to the pay-
2 ment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the
3 case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions
4 for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval
5 service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

6 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
8 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
9 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
10 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
13 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
19 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
20 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
21 the Government of the United States, or that such person
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
25 any person who engages in a strike against the Government

1 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
4 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
6 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
8 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
9 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
10 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
11 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
12 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this
14 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
15 poration or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
16 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
17 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

18 SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-
19 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-
20 sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or posi-
21 tion which may become vacant during the fiscal year begin-
22 ning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall
23 not apply—

24 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

25 (b) to positions filled from within the agency;

1 ~~(e)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be
 2 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
 3 advice and consent of the Senate;

4 ~~(d)~~ to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

5 ~~(e)~~ Atomic Energy Commission;

6 ~~(f)~~ to employees of the General Accounting Office;

7 ~~(g)~~ to employees in grades GPC 1 and 2;

8 *Provided further*, That when any department or agency
 9 covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this
 10 amendment reduce their employment to a figure not ex-
 11 ceeding 80 per centum of the total number on their rolls
 12 as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply
 13 and said 80 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for
 14 employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded
 15 at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall
 16 again become operative.

17 SEC. 605 603. This Act may be cited as the "Inde-
 18 pendent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

 Passed the House of Representatives May 4, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Reported with amendments

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations

On page 29, line 8, strike out "three passenger motor vehicles" and insert in lieu thereof "one passenger motor vehicle."

On page 30, line 5, strike out "four" and insert in lieu thereof "two."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very simple amendment. I would put the Government on a "fat boy's" diet. The amendment proposes that no additional automobiles be purchased during the coming year, and that only half the automobiles which are being worn out be replaced. Therefore, the amendment is an attempt to decrease the total number of passenger cars used to convey Government officials, by providing only half of the replacements and no net additions to the number of cars.

Mr. President, this amendment pinpoints one of the big sources of waste in the Government. An excessive number of passenger cars is in use in the civil establishment and, I also believe, in the military establishment.

I have before me, in this connection, the figures showing the number of private chauffeurs in the Department of Labor and the Federal Security Agency. There are nine full-time chauffeurs in the Department of Labor, in Washington. There are 37 full-time chauffeurs in Washington in the Federal Security Agency. These are the two agencies whose appropriations are covered in this bill. There are 46 full-time chauffeurs to drive cars carrying secretaries, administrators, under secretaries, assistant secretaries, assistants to the secretaries, assistants to the under secretaries, assistants to the assistant secretaries, and heads of bureaus.

Mr. President, if there is one service in our Government which needs to have its waistline reduced it is these motor pools, and the amendment is a step in that direction. If the amendment shall be adopted, or even if it shall not be adopted, I shall propose similar amendments to each and every appropriation bill which comes before the Senate. Here is a real chance to put the bureaucrats on a diet.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I noted, as I ran through the bill quickly, that some of the cars affected by the amendment are replacements only.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator's amendment prevails, and, let us say, we cut out "20" and insert "10," in instances where the cars are for replacement only, how would that cut down the number of cars? Why does not the amendment take care of the remaining old cars?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I assume the old cars are to be replaced, because they are wearing out; and, as they wear out and go to the graveyard, there will not be, if my amendment is adopted, so many new births. In short, the population in regard to cars will shrink by a death rate which will be twice that of the birth rate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I raised the question merely because it has been brought out in the hearings that the maintenance of one of these very old cars, some of which have traveled a mileage of 100,000 and even 150,000 miles, costs more than what a new car would cost. If the purpose of the Senator's amendment is to be realized in full, why should not the cars intended for replacement purposes be eliminated through trading the old cars for new ones?

Mr. DOUGLAS. We presume that the administrators of these various agencies have some intelligence, and that they would do precisely that; but so long as they are going to get new cars, they will not scrap the old. If we reduce the number of replacements, they will then have to turn the old cars in.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG. Would it not occur to the senior Senator from Illinois that if a bureaucrat had to undergo some stigma in connection with driving an old automobile, he might be encouraged to take a taxicab or to provide his own transportation, occasionally?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is a consumption devoutly to be wished.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the favorite son of Nebraska, the dart thrower, the junior Senator from that State.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator. I merely desire to call attention to the Senator's amendment. I am for the amendment, and I shall vote for it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WHERRY. But, in his second amendment, on page 11, line 23, the Senator proposes to strike out "7" and to insert "1." The amendment then goes on to say "of which two shall be for replacement." I think the Senator probably wants to amend that amendment by adding "including the purchase of not to exceed possibly two automobiles," instead of striking the "seven." I think it is the only provision that does that.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to modify my amendment, and strike the word "two" and insert "one" where the number refers to replacements. I thank my genial friend from Nebraska for pointing out to me this technical oversight.

Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, and Mr. FERGUSON addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield first to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am fully in accord with what is intended to be done by my friend from Illinois. I am fearful, however, that, even though the amendment were adopted, it would still not strike any of the actual sums recommended. Has the Senator checked to make sure that that result would be accomplished?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think it would, because the budget which has been prepared is based upon a justification which

included these items, and if these items are eliminated, it would be hard to expand other items accordingly. It is very hard to attach a dollar figure to these items, because, for various reasons, we do not know what the precise cost of an automobile will be in all cases; but I may say that the amendment would eliminate about 79 automobiles, and should effect a saving of approximately \$100,000.

Mr. HOLLAND. I am completely in accord with the proposal to eliminate the stated number of automobiles. The only thing of which I am not sure—and I am inclined to think that this observation may be true—is that the money saving intended to be effected might not be realized, and, in the opinion of the Senator from Florida, would not be, unless the items set forth in each of the paragraphs intended to be amended, comprised all the items of the budget covered by the blanket appropriation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe the total is built up of a series of individual items within each appropriation, items which are not printed in the bill, but which are contained in the justifications, which are shown in files we have in my office, and therefore the total appropriation would be reduced. The point is that because we do not know what the precise cost of each automobile would be in the coming year, it is difficult to attach a precise dollar figure to an economy. But I may say that we find that the average f. o. b. cost without equipment is about \$1,250, and if we eliminate 79 automobiles we can assume that it would effect a saving of about \$100,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield for a question.

Mr. FERGUSON. I wish to make a unanimous-consent request. I should like to invite attention for a moment particularly the attention of the senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] to the request I am about to make.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Michigan for that purpose?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the Senator for that purpose, without prejudice to my rights to the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. A few moments ago the Senate, by a large vote, confirmed the principle of cutting payrolls 10 percent below the budget estimates. There has been reported to the Senate today, from the Appropriations Committee, the independent offices bill, which is in charge of the Senator from South Carolina. I ask unanimous consent that that bill may be recommended to the committee, and that the committee review the question of a 10-percent cut on personal services. I am sure that if the bill went back to the committee with a mandate from the Senate, a considerable amount of debate on the floor of the Senate could be saved in connection with that particular bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I merely wish to say to the distinguished senior Senator from Michigan that I did not vote for the 10-percent cut, because, in committee, I thought we had worked out a provision which was satisfactory, after the distinguished Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and others of us had labored for a long time to cut the appropriation 5 percent plus all the direct cuts. I feel sure that my good friend from Michigan will agree that in the committee I voted for the total cuts.

In the case of the independent offices bill, I do not want to brag about the committee, but the Senate should know that we have reduced the bill below last year's figure by \$5,679,000,000, which is \$600,000,000 below the budget estimates.

I can well appreciate that the Senate desires a 10-percent cut, and I have no objection to having the bill go back to the committee. As a matter of fact, I did not vote for such a cut, because it would establish a pattern. As I said in committee, if it was adopted, I would support a 10-percent cut on all of those items. I made that statement in connection with voting for many of the reductions, as the Senator from Michigan knows.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Also, I voted to eliminate the provisions for the purchase of automobiles.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator and I tried long and hard to eliminate the provisions for the purchase of automobiles, so I am in the position of not having voted for the 10-percent cut, but of having voted for the individual cuts, in committee, and of having voted with the Senator on the automobile situation.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make my position perfectly clear. I stated when we had the final vote that I was going to vote for the 5-percent cut on the Labor-Security bill, but that if the Senate made a 10-percent cut, I was going to reserve the right to vote for a 10-percent cut in the other bills which came before the Senate, including the military bill, and all other bills, because that is where the real money is. We have already reduced the independent-offices bill to the extent of \$5,669,000,000, which is \$600,000,000 below the budget. I cast my vote, too—and I discussed it in committee with the Senator from Michigan and with other Members—as a test vote on whether there should be a 5-percent or a 10-percent cut in addition. So I have no desire to object to sending the bill back to the committee. In fact, I am going to vote for the 10-percent cut, and I am going to vote for more than a 10-percent cut when the legislative bill comes up; and, so far as European aid in the sum of \$3,500,000,000 is concerned, I may vote for much more than a 10-percent cut.

I merely wanted to make the record clear as to why I voted as I did today,

because we worked long and hard. I worked with the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] to figure out a 5-percent cut; and the Senator knows that when a 5-percent cut was made in the Labor-Security bill, I asked the committee for permission, which was given me, to have Mr. Earl W. Cooper, the clerk of the subcommittee, of which I am chairman, prepare figures to show the effect of the 5-percent cut. He spent all night preparing those figures. The figures showed that with the 5 percent plus direct cuts, the independent-offices bill would be reduced by \$600,000,000 below the budget estimate and \$5,669,000,000 below what we voted last year.

I shall vote for the 10-percent cut, and I shall vote for more than a 10-percent cut when the foreign-aid bills come before the Senate.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. LONG. I should like to ask the Senator if the effect of what he is suggesting would not be for us to say that the Appropriations Committee is invariably appropriating too much money, no matter what figure is arrived at. I am not a member of the Appropriations Committee, but I am inclined to think that the members of that committee are sincere gentlemen and are trying to do their duty.

Mr. MAYBANK. There is no finer committee than the Senate Appropriations Committee, and I appreciate the honor of serving with the distinguished Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], who is chairman of that committee. A majority of the members of the committee voted for a 10-percent cut. I hoped it would establish a pattern, because, if we cut one agency of Government 10 percent, then the others should be cut a like amount. In fact, some of them ought to be cut 50 percent.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. LONG. The question that is troubling me is that if the majority of the members of the Appropriations Committee voted for a 5- or 10-percent cut, why was so much money reported in the first place?

Mr. MAYBANK. I cannot answer that question. I listened to the testimony. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] proposed a 5-percent cut, and I tried to do what I could do for the people of this country. I know we cannot legislate on the Senate floor. But I am going to vote for a 10-percent cut in the independent offices appropriation bill, although we have already cut those appropriations to the extent of \$600,000,000 below the budget, and five billion six hundred million below the appropriations for last year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan that the independent offices appropriation bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I think we should have an opportunity to go over

the bill item by item, instead of throwing up our hands in despair and sending the bill back to the committee. So I object.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I went over the bill item by item, not only in the morning, not only in the afternoon, but even at my home at night.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand that the Senator moved—

The VICE PRESIDENT. It was not a motion. The Senator from Michigan asked unanimous consent that the independent offices bill be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I withdraw my objection.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the bill is recommitted.

If the Chair may be permitted, with the indulgence of the Senate, to make a suggestion, it is that the committee itself make the reductions item by item.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, that is what the Senator from Michigan had in mind. He made the motion in the committee that there be a 10-percent cut.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. I assured the Senator from Michigan that if we placed a 10-percent cut on one bill the same should be done as to all bills as far as my vote was concerned.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK subsequently said: Mr. President, earlier today, as chairman of the Subcommittee on the Independent Offices, I submitted the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952, which, by a unanimous-consent agreement, was recommitted to the committee on request of the Senator from Michigan. I now wish to ask unanimous consent that the bill may be printed, in order that we may have the bill before the Senate on Thursday. As I understand, the calendar will be called tomorrow.

I may say that the additional 5-percent cut has been carefully checked by the staff, and it amounts to \$14,223,997. I ask that that breakdown also be included as part of my remarks at this point, showing where the cuts will be made.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL,
1952, H. R. 3880

The Senate has recommitted H. R. 3880, the independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, with directions agreed to in colloquy to reduce personal services in each item of appropriation by 10 percent, in lieu of the 5-percent reduction in personal services made by full committee action.

Subject to final checking, such action would reduce individual items in the bill as follows:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$191,125
Council of Economic Advisers....	9,750
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	26,115
Federal Communications Com- mission.....	166,700
Federal Power Commission.....	180,575
Federal Trade Commission.....	152,561
General Services Administra- tion.....	3,242,207

Indian Claims Commission-----	\$4, 700
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
General expenses-----	65, 000
Railroad safety-----	37, 724
Locomotive inspection-----	28, 240
Motor Carrier Claims Commission-----	1, 750
National Advisory Commission on Aeronautics-----	1, 750, 480
Securities and Exchange Commission-----	272, 760
Smithsonian Institution-----	96, 680
National Gallery of Art-----	59, 420
Tariff Commission-----	60, 700
Tennessee Valley Authority-----	528, 260
Tax Court of United States-----	37, 950
Veterans' Administration-----	6, 986, 000
Maritime:	
Salaries-----	201, 050
Training-----	124, 250
Total-----	14, 223, 997

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, we will file a report as soon as it is ready. Each individual item of the report must be changed, because of the additional 5 percent cut.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MONROE in the chair). Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. FERGUSON. Reserving the right to object, when the bill is printed, will it contain the new figures, showing the cut of \$14,000,000 plus?

Mr. MAYBANK. It will appear in another printing of the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the bill be printed again, and be on the desks of Senators, so that they may understand fully how the additional cuts were made?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. That is what I wanted to bring to the attention of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I understand this is a unanimous-consent request for the printing of a bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Has the bill been returned to the Senate?

Mr. MAYBANK. The bill was recommended, by unanimous consent, to the committee, and in the meantime I have directed the committee staff to prepare a statement showing the additional 5 percent cut. Those figures have been prepared by Mr. Earl W. Cooper, of our staff, and we shall reprint the bill with the new 5 percent cut added—that is, showing the 10 percent cut, instead of a 5 percent cut, as it was originally.

Mr. WHERRY. When does the Senator expect to report the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. It will merely be a matter of submitting it to the full committee. However, we desire to have the bill printed, with the necessary corrections, in order that Senators may have it before them.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate that, but the point I wanted to bring out is that the proper way to handle these bills is to let them lie over for a day, as provided by the rules. So far as I am concerned, it is agreeable to have the bill printed again. This is Tuesday. If it can be printed tomorrow, we can take it

up following the call of the calendar on Thursday. That, I understand, is the program.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is what I had hoped.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection.

Mr. MAYBANK. I spoke to the chairman of the committee, and he thought he would poll the members of the committee to see if it were agreeable to them. Thus far, four Senators, namely, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and myself are here, and they have seen the figures showing the changes.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean it will be submitted from the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I wonder when my turn will come.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator's turn will come now.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, may we proceed now to the discussion of the pending bill, and finish it, so that we may get ready for the next one?

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3709) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I hope there will not be any objection to the proposed reduction of 79 in the total number of Government automobiles. I hope the Senate will agree to the amendment very speedily.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Iowa.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I am very much in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, and I shall support it, but it occurred to me that the Senator might be able to get a more certain reduction in this field if he merely offered an amendment to require the Department immediately to dispose of 50 percent of its automobiles, based on the highest mileage, and then for the Department to get rid of the automobiles, instead of adopting this uncertain process of replacement. The Department might go along under this admonition with a lot of old automobiles for an interminable period of time and not get rid of them because they can replace only half of them.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] has a suggestion which will clear this matter up. The Senator from Iowa is proposing that we reduce by one-half the total number of automobiles. I think that is probably too stringent a proposal. What I am proposing is that we replace one-half of the total change during the year. The proposal of the Senator from Iowa would require civilian branches to dispose of

approximately 10,000 automobiles during the course of the year, because approximately 20,000 are in the civilian branches. My proposal is that of the 3,000 which are scheduled for replacement, we permit the replacement of only 1,500, and thereby shrink the total number.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for one more question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I should like to ask the Senator if he drives through Rock Creek Park in the mornings. If he does, I think he will see there at least 10,000 Government automobiles, most of which seem to be driven by Government chauffeurs, taking lower-echelon employees to work so that they can get there by 9 o'clock. I think a reduction of 50 percent could well be absorbed in the motor-vehicle pool, and I think it should be done.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I hope the Senator will go along with me in my proposal.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. I am going along with the Senator.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who I think has a suggestion to offer.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I voted in the committee to do away with 1,760 chauffeurs. There are 5,280 on part time. I was defeated in the committee. But there are 5,280 part-time chauffeurs and 1,760 regular chauffeurs. I certainly think the Senator should modify his amendment to do away with the chauffeurs.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The Senator from Michigan has an amendment having to do with chauffeurs, and I do not want to poach in his territory. If there is to be a reduction in the number of chauffeurs I am perfectly willing that the Senator from Michigan should receive the credit for it. If we reduce the number of automobiles for the first step, we can reduce the number of chauffeurs for the second step. But I do not want to fish in another man's pond unless I first ask his consent.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should first like to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts, because I think he has a very constructive amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator from Illinois be willing to accept an amendment to his amendment "T" reading as follows:

SEC. —. Where the number of passenger cars for replacement only are reduced by the provisions in this act, the total number of passenger cars in the division or department concerned will be reduced by a like number.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be delighted to accept that amendment.

Mr. CHAVEZ and Mr. FREAR addressed the chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, it appears that the Senate is in a mood of

economy. The chairman of the subcommittee is willing to accept not only the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois with reference to automobiles, but the amendment of the Senator from Michigan, and thereby try to do a little economizing on our own part.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask to call up the amendment so that it may be understood.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I suggest that we proceed item by item, that the Senate accept my amendment and then accept the amendment of the Senator from Michigan later.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I am in favor of economizing on our own part.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. Let us do away with the chauffeurs.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Illinois yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SMATHERS in the chair). Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois if the reduction he proposes in the number of automobiles for the Food and Drug Administration will take away the automobiles with which the Food and Drug Administration has been futilely and feebly attempting to enforce the oleomargarine law.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It will affect it somewhat, but I think the Food and Drug Administration has enough cars so if they want to enforce the Food and Drug Act they can do so.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Illinois familiar with the testimony before the Finance Committee that it would take \$5,000,000 to enforce the Oleomargarine Act, and that only \$225,000 is provided in this bill for such enforcement?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I was not aware of that fact.

Mr. AIKEN. Is the Senator from Illinois aware of the fact that of the 16,000 eating places which have been inspected under the oleomargarine law, from November 1 until May 1 of this year, between 20 and 30 percent were found in violation, but that none have been referred to the Department of Justice for prosecution?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. I thank the Senator for that information.

Mr. AIKEN. Therefore, I was wondering, if any of the automobiles which would be eliminated were used for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law, just what the effect would be, so far as enforcement is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will examine the figures for the Federal Security Agency he will find that they have a very large number of automobiles, 37 with full-time drivers in the District of Columbia, 7 with full-time drivers in the field, 13 with part-time drivers in the District of Columbia, and 87 with part-time drivers in the field. Seventy-six vehicles are operated by persons not employed as chauffeurs in the District of Columbia, and 1,006 in the field. So that in all they have about

1,200 automobiles. I do not believe that the loss of 3 or 4 of the 1,200 automobiles would seriously handicap them in the enforcement of the oleomargarine law.

Mr. AIKEN. I think I can agree with the Senator on this amendment. I simply wanted to make sure that the enforcement of the oleomargarine law would not fall below the zero point, where it is at present.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I believe we have established a legislative record indicating that it is the intent of the Senate that the oleomargarine law shall be enforced, and in view of the fact that the Federal Security Agency has nearly 1,200 automobiles, it seems to me that there should not be such a shortage of automobiles as to interfere with the enforcement of the oleomargarine law.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, I have been on my feet for a long time seeking to have the Senator from Illinois yield to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Delaware?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. I am not particularly interested in how many automobiles are going to be used for the enforcement of the oleomargarine law, because I think it is a poor law, in the form in which it was passed. The question I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois is whether the modification of his amendment suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], which the chairman of the subcommittee said he was willing to accept, now gives assurance that the automobiles in question will not be in use in the departments and agencies affected at the end of the present fiscal year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I think that is correct, yes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I presume I shall be one of the conferees. If the amendment is accepted I shall certainly try to carry out the instructions of the Senate as contained in it. But, after all, the House has something to say about a conference. All the Senator from New Mexico can assure the Senator from Delaware is that certainly the conferees on the part of the Senate will try to carry out the instructions of the Senate.

I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Vermont. He inquired about certain automobiles. The amendments of the Senator from Illinois go to individual items. The particular point in which the Senator from Vermont is interested is on line 3 of the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. That part of the amendment reads:

On page 11, line 23, strike out "seven" and insert in lieu thereof "one."

So as far as replacements for the Food and Drug Administration are concerned, the amendment would result in the replacement of only one automobile, instead of seven, as recommended by the committee. I was glad the Senator from Vermont called attention to that item.

The oleomargarine law may not be any good; but Congress passed it. Many persons have objections to the oleomargarine law, but it has been passed by Congress. All we ask is that the Food and Drug Administration be permitted to administer the law as it should be administered.

Mr. AIKEN. Congress has been warned that it would require four or five million dollars annually to enforce the law. We cannot expect enforcement of the law by the Food and Drug Administration, because they told us they could not do the job with \$225,000.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. CHAVEZ. May I speak for one more moment? I beg the indulgence of the Senator to say a few more words.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield further to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator. This is the story about the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. The Bureau of the Budget recommended \$900,000 as last year's appropriation. We cut that amount in two. The Administration does not have a sufficient number of enforcement officers in Washington to inspect the greasy spoon restaurants on Indiana Avenue, much less 16,000 restaurants. But we ask them to do these things, and then if they cannot do them, we complain. If there is one agency of the Federal Government that deserves the sincere support of this body, it is the Food and Drug Administration. Of course it should not waste money, but it should be encouraged to enforce the law for the sake of the public health.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I should like to correct any impression which may have been given by my remarks that there are fifteen or sixteen thousand restaurants to be inspected. That is the number which has been inspected since last November, and at that rate of inspection the enforcement officers can get around to each restaurant probably every 5 or 6 years.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I believe the testimony before the committee was that there were more than 800,000 restaurants to be inspected. They simply cannot reach them all.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I understand that the amendment which I offered, as modified by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], has been accepted by the committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I will accept the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. As modified?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Yes. Which applies only to cutting down the replacement cars.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It eliminates additional net increases, too.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. And, of course, when the Senator from Michigan presents his amendment it is my purpose to accept it also. That refers to the chauffeurs.

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate worked on Labor-FSA appropriations, and recommitted independent offices appropriations bill.

House debated Army civil functions appropriation bill.

Senate committees voted to report independent offices appropriations, resolutions on investigation of fuel and Indians, and bills on Indians, public lands, and House and Senate press employees.

Military and public-land bills ordered reported by House committees.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 6538-6543

Bills Introduced: Eleven bills and three resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1649 to S. 1659; S. J. Res. 77; and S. Res. 155 and S. Res. 156. Pages 6539, 6542

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations for 1952, with amendments (no written report);

S. Res. 152, to continue to January 31, 1952, the investigation of the relations between the U. S. and the Indians and Indian tribes by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (no written report)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration;

S. Res. 153, to continue to January 31, 1952, the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate available fuel and to formulate national fuel policy of the U. S. (no written report)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration; and

S. Res. 156, providing \$15,000 for additional personnel for Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments (no written report). Page 6539

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. Page 6542

Committee Assignment: Senator O'Connor was relieved from further service on Select Committee on Small Business and Senator Moody was appointed to this vacancy. Page 6538

Private Bills: Senate concurred in House amendments to and cleared for President the following private bills: S. 178, 249, 361, 362, 364, and 648.

Also concurred in were House amendments to S. Con. Res. 15, a private bill. Page 6544

Conference report on H. R. 1424, private bill, was adopted.

Private Bill: McCarran motion, previously entered, to reconsider vote by which Senate disagreed to House amendments to and requested conference on S. Con. Res. 12, private bill, was adopted. The House amendments thereto were then agreed to. Pages 6543-6544

Appropriations—Labor-FSA: Senate continued work on H. R. 3709, Labor-FSA appropriations for 1952, taking the following action on amendments:

Adopted: By 58 yeas to 24 nays, Ferguson amendment providing that each appropriation or authorization in the bill, of which a specified portion is for personal services, shall be reduced by 5 percent of amount requested therefor in budget estimates; modified Douglas amendment decreasing replacements of autos by 50 percent; Ferguson amendment barring funds for civilian chauffeurs of Government autos; and Douglas amendment barring funds for salaries of personnel officers beyond a stated ratio (after point of order was sustained but later withdrawn).

Rejected: By 38 yeas to 42 nays, Lehman amendment exempting hospitals, medical care, etc., from provisions of Ferguson amendment respecting 5-percent reduction of funds for personal services, etc.; by 28 yeas to 54 nays, Malone amendment (to so-called Ferguson 5-percent reduction of personal services amendment) to make such reduction 10 percent instead of 5 percent; and Douglas amendment to reduce by approximately \$1.79 million funds for vocational education and eliminating restriction against use of such funds in distributive occupations (restoring House language and figures as to vocational education).

Pending at recess was Chavez motion to suspend the rules and adopt amendment authorizing Surgeon Gen-

eral to lease a portion of the present site of National Institutes of Health for construction of rental facilities.

Pages 6545-6557, 6559-6574

Independent Offices Appropriations: By unanimous consent, Senate recommitted to Committee on Appropriations H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations for 1952, for further consideration. Pages 6557-6559

War-Risk Insurance: House amendments to S. Con. Res. 33, directing Secretary of Senate to make certain changes in enrollment of S. 435, to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 relative to war-risk insurance coverage, were concurred in. Page 6575

Nominations: One civilian nomination was received, along with one postmaster withdrawal. Page 6576

Program for Wednesday: Senate recessed at 5:50 p. m. until noon Wednesday, June 13, when it will continue on H. R. 3709, Labor-FSA appropriations for 1952, to be followed by call of the calendar for unobjected-to bills.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee on Appropriations: In executive session, committee voted to report with amendments H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations for 1952. As approved by the committee, the bill would appropriate \$6,235,873,388, an increase of \$91,333,033 over the House-approved figure which totaled \$6,144,540,355. Budget estimates on which these appropriations are based total \$6,837,677,465.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Continuing hearings on 1952 budget estimates for the Department of State, the Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations received further testimony from Frank B. Clayton, counsel, and William P. Hughes, Executive Director, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, and assistants, in justification of budget estimates for the International Boundary and Water Commission, U. S. and Mexico; and Warren R. Austin, U. S. Representative to the UN, in justification of funds for U. S. contributions to international organizations, particularly the UN. Hearings continue tomorrow.

FAR EAST SITUATION

Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations: Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer continued his testimony before the committees, in executive session, on the military situation in the Far East and the facts surrounding the relief of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur from his assignment in that area.

Committees met in night session at 8 p. m. with General Wedemeyer continuing his testimony. Hearings continue tomorrow.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION AND RENT CONTROL

Committee on Banking and Currency: In executive session, committee agreed to vote tomorrow on Senator Robertson's resolution to extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 in its present form for 1 year.

It further agreed to vote later during this week on a motion to extend the existing Federal rent-control law, with amendments, to allow its imposition in critical areas designated by the Secretary of Defense, and to provide for local option in Federal reconrol. Committee continues tomorrow.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Committee continued its hearings on the evaluation of and proposed amendments to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, with four witnesses testifying, as follows: Senator Williams and Representative Pickett urged abolition of tax-exempt special allowances to Members of Congress, the President, Vice President, and Speaker; Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, Harvard University, favored abolition of seniority system for selection of committee chairmen, the establishment of policy committees in both branches of Congress, and the establishment of a joint legislative-executive council; and Prof. Belle Zeller, Brooklyn College, discussed title III of the Legislative Reorganization Act dealing with Federal regulation of lobbying, and recommended several amendments. Hearings continue tomorrow.

INDIANS, PUBLIC LANDS, AND FUEL AND INDIAN INVESTIGATIONS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee, in executive session, ordered reported 12 private Indian bills (S. 818, 1033, 1034, 1036, H. R. 629, 630, 631, 964, 3215, 3216, 1788, and 2349); S. 540, conveyance to city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., of certain lands in Klamath County; H. R. 3033, lease of certain land in Montana to the city of Poplar; S. Res. 152, to continue to January 31, 1952, the investigation of the relations between the U. S. and the Indians and Indian tribes by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs; and S. Res. 153, to continue to January 31, 1952, the authority of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to investigate available fuel and to formulate national fuel policy of the U. S.

POSTAL RATES, HOUSE AND SENATE PRESS, AND NOMINATIONS

Committee on Post Office and Civil Service: In executive session, committee voted to report without amendment S. J. Res. 71, compensation of employees of the House and Senate Press, Periodical and Radio Galleries.

Forty-one postmaster nominations were ordered reported favorably.

The committee discussed, but took no final action on, postal rate bills.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

JUNE 13 (legislative day, May 17), 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAYBANK, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3880]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House..... \$6, 144, 540, 355

Amount of increase by Senate (net)..... 77, 419, 265

Amount of bill as reported to Senate..... 6, 221, 959, 620

Amount of the appropriations, 1951 (as reduced
under sec. 1214)..... 11, 932, 720, 332

Amount of regular and supplemental estimates,
1952..... 6, 837, 677, 465

The bill as reported to the Senate:

Under the estimates for 1952..... 615, 717, 845

Under the appropriations for 1951..... 5, 710, 760, 712

GENERAL STATEMENT

The bill as reported to the Senate amounts to \$6,221,959,620, which is \$615,717,845 below the budget estimates and \$77,419,265 increase over the bill as passed the House. The bill is under the appropriations for 1951 by \$5,710,760,712.

The Senate committee received requests for restoration totaling \$154,449,265, and approved increases amounting to \$77,419,265.

The larger part of the increases approved were for directly related national defense activities, as follows:

Atomic Energy Commission.....	\$29, 000, 000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	16, 549, 520
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4, 500, 000
Total.....	50, 049, 520

Next in size of the increases approved is the restoration of \$20,000,-000 for payment to the civil service retirement and disability fund, in order to prevent the piling up of the deficit in that fund.

The Public Housing Administration was increased by \$6,400,000 for administrative expenses, partly due to the increase in the limitation for low-rent public housing units to be started in 1952 from 5,000 to 50,000.

Additional increases are itemized in the tabulations included in this report.

BILL RECOMMITTED BY SENATE

On motion of Senator Ferguson, shortly after the bill was approved by the whole committee and reported to the Senate, and before the report could be printed, the bill was returned to the committee on June 12, 1951, with directions agreed to in colloquy to reduce personal services in each item of appropriation by 10 percent, in lieu of the 5-percent reduction in personal services previously made by action of the whole committee.

This action is further commented upon in connection with the Jensen amendment in section 604. The results of the action are included in the listing of increases and decreases as well as in the comparative statements which follow.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY TABLE

The table below shows the over-all action on the bill, setting forth the 1952 budget estimates, the amounts allowed by the House, and the amounts recommended by the Senate committee.

The table at the end of the report gives these comparisons by subappropriations in the bill.

Comparative table showing over-all action on independent offices appropriation bill, 1952

Agency	1951 appropriation	1952 estimate	House allowance	House allowance compared with 1952 estimate	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
						Appropriation, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
TITLES I AND III								
Executive Office of the President ¹	\$16,663,553	\$32,171,215	\$7,861,215	—\$24,310,000	\$7,583,965	—\$9,079,588	—\$24,587,250	—\$277,250
American Battle Monuments Commission	7,670,000	4,775,000	3,710,400	—1,064,600	3,719,000	—3,951,000	—1,056,000	+8,600
Atomic Energy Commission	1,972,820,000	1,210,000,000	1,139,932,750	—70,067,250	1,108,932,750	—803,887,250	—41,067,250	+29,000,000
Civil Service Commission	324,315,090	346,406,250	319,955,900	—26,450,350	341,005,900	+16,690,810	—5,400,350	+21,050,000
Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion	35,000	33,000	20,000	—13,000	25,000	—10,000	—8,000	+5,000
Displaced Persons Commission	7,800,000	8,250,000	6,195,000	—2,065,000	7,500,000	—300,000	—760,000	+1,305,000
Federal Communications Commission	6,575,000	6,850,000	6,000,000	—850,000	6,233,300	—341,700	—616,700	+233,300
Federal Power Commission	4,205,000	4,365,000	4,121,800	—238,200	3,883,850	—381,150	—481,150	+242,950
Federal Trade Commission	3,891,695	4,392,000	3,891,665	—500,305	3,989,130	+97,435	—402,870	+97,435
General Accounting Office	34,439,500	31,992,000	31,494,070	—498,000	31,925,000	—2,514,500	—67,000	+431,000
General Services Administration	3,223,631,564	1,163,594,000	154,768,000	—10,826,000	154,931,800	—3,068,679,764	—10,642,200	+183,800
Housing and Home Finance	40,300,000	37,730,000	18,996,200	—18,733,800	24,837,200	—15,442,800	—12,872,800	+5,861,000
Indian Claims Commission	87,700	99,000	90,000	—9,000	89,600	+1,900	—9,400	—400
Interstate Commerce Commission	11,408,200	11,542,000	10,259,470	—1,282,530	10,585,095	—823,105	—956,905	+325,625
Interstate Commerce Commission on the Potomac River Basin	5,000	5,000	5,000	—	5,000	—	—	—
Motor Carrier Claims Commission	190,000	40,000	34,000	—6,000	36,500	—153,500	—3,500	+2,500
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	63,068,000	80,000,000	59,812,980	—20,187,020	76,362,500	+13,294,500	—3,637,500	+16,549,520
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000	(2)	32,800	+32,800	32,800	—5,200	+32,800	—
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	599,500	1,150,000	155,000	—995,000	155,000	—444,500	—995,000	—
National Science Foundation	225,000	(3)	—	—	—	—225,000	—	—
Office of Housing Expediter	11,815,500	—	—	—	—	—11,815,500	—	—
Philippine War Damage Commission	40,200,000	—	—	—	—	—40,200,000	—	—
Securities and Exchange Commission	6,080,000	5,924,000	5,699,000	—225,000	5,378,480	70,520	—545,520	—320,520
Selective Service System	36,430,000	—	—	—	—	—36,430,000	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	3,754,000	3,744,000	3,545,200	—198,800	3,452,780	—36,430,000	—201,220	—92,420
Subversive Activities Control Board	1,175,000	1,620,000	235,000	—385,000	235,000	—301,220	—385,000	—
Tariff Commission	1,265,700	1,266,000	1,239,300	—6,700	1,144,600	+60,000	—121,400	—114,700
Tennessee Valley Authority	194,714,000	248,568,000	236,139,600	—12,428,400	240,639,600	+45,925,600	—7,928,400	+4,500,000
Tax Court of United States	809,900	818,000	818,000	—	783,900	—26,000	—34,100	—
Tax Court of United States	5,804,639,800	4,455,323,000	3,971,944,145	—483,378,855	3,969,436,220	—1,834,603,580	—485,886,780	—2,507,925
Veterans' Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
War Claims Commission, administrative expenses	(600,000)	(1,200,000)	(800,000)	(—400,000)	(900,000)	(+300,000)	(—300,000)	(+100,000)

¹ Budget proposes later submission of \$1,000,000,000 for 1952 for strategic and critical materials; \$800,000,000 requested in H. Doc. 139.² Receipts made available for operation under P.H.A. by sec. 507, Housing Act of 1950.³ Budget proposes later submission of \$10,000,000 for 1952; \$14,000,000 requested in H. Doc. 139.⁴ Including emergency fund for national defense in title III.

Comparative table showing over-all action on independent offices appropriation bill, 1952--Continued

Agency	1951 appropriation	1952 estimate	House allowance	House allowance compared with 1952 estimate	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
						Appropriation, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE								
Maritime activities	\$115,408,630	\$176,010,000	\$157,558,900	—\$18,451,100	\$159,015,650	+\$43,607,020	—\$16,994,350	+\$1,456,750
Grand total, appropriations, titles I, II, and III	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,144,540,355	—693,137,110	6,221,959,620	—5,710,760,712	—615,717,845	+77,419,265
TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS								
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES								
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Federal National Mortgage Association	4,512,800	3,600,000	3,060,000	—540,000	3,260,000	—1,252,800	—340,000	+200,000
Loans for prefabricated housing	190,000	185,000	157,250	—27,750	157,250	+7,250	—27,750	—
Home Loan Bank Board	455,000	750,000	750,000	—	750,000	+295,000	—	—
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation	635,000	435,000	435,000	—	435,000	—203,007	—	—
Home Owners' Loan Corporation	1,400,000	—	—	—	—	—1,400,000	—	—
Federal Housing Administration	5,425,000	5,360,000	4,824,000	—536,000	5,074,000	—351,000	—295,000	—250,000
Public Housing Administration	14,724,000	16,000,000	8,240,000	—7,760,000	15,000,000	+276,000	—1,010,000	+6,760,000
Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce	542,000	481,200	481,200	—	481,200	—60,800	—	—
Tennessee Valley Authority	4,250,000	4,600,000	—	—4,600,000	—	—4,250,000	—4,600,000	—
Total, administrative expenses	32,093,800	31,411,200	17,947,450	—13,463,750	25,157,450	—6,936,350	—6,253,750	+7,210,000

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

The changes recommended by the committee in the amounts of the House bill are as follows:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses-----\$8, 600

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the reduction by the House as well as allowing \$2,800 for the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement. The total amount provided is \$719,000, which is \$56,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION-----29, 000, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the House reduction below the estimate for program direction and administration, for purchase of automobiles and for biology and medicine operations, as well as to partially restore the reduction by the House for construction and equipment. The total amount provided is \$1,168,932,750, which is \$41,067,250 below the budget estimate.

The committee agrees with the House that in the construction of new projects only the bare minimum of details and space, without curtailing the utility of the project, should be approved, and that the Commission should eliminate unnecessary construction details and use care and simplicity in the designing of buildings and other construction, in order to keep construction costs to the minimum. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

: Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for any new construction project until after the Commission shall have notified all architects and engineers involved that the plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the number of passenger motor vehicles to be purchased be increased from 300 to 576.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses-----1, 050, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$18,050,000, which is the amount reported by the House committee and is \$4,950,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount available for travel expenses be increased from \$520,000 to \$600,000.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION—Continued

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund-----	\$20, 000, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the reduction by the House below the estimate. In recommending the increase, the committee believes it to be unwise to continue to add to the deficiency in the fund caused by reductions below the required amounts in previous years. The total amount provided is \$320,000,000, which is \$450,350 below the budget estimate.

Total increase, Civil Service Commission---	21, 050, 000
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COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-----

	5, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$25,000, which is \$8,000 below the budget estimate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION-----	1, 305, 000
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$7,500,000 to be used as follows:

Ocean transportation for German expellees (35,000, at \$125)-----	\$4, 375, 000
Inland transportation, loans-----	1, 100, 000
Liquidating expenses, IRO program-----	700, 000
Operating expenses-----	1, 325, 000

Total-----	7, 500, 000
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The amount recommended is \$760,000 below the estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be added to the bill:

, of which not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION-----	233, 300
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The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$6,233,300, which is \$616,700 below the budget estimate.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION-----	97, 435
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The increase recommended by the committee is to provide funds for performing the new duties imposed upon the Commission by the amendment of section 7 of the Clayton Act relating to industrial mergers. The total amount provided is \$3,989,130, which is \$402,870 below the budget estimate. The committee recognizes the great importance of the enforcement of the Clayton Act as amended by the Act of December 29, 1950 (P. L. 899).

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE:

Salaries.....

\$431, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore the full amount of the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$30,325,000.

The committee also recommends that the following paragraph be deleted from the bill:

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

Refunds under Renegotiation Act:

For the purpose of conforming the appropriation language to the provisions of Public Law 9, approved March 23, 1951, the committee recommends the following:

That the following be stricken from the bill:

403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of certification to the Treasury Department for payment;

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951,

Also, that the following be stricken from the bill:

: Provided further, That refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives

Expenses, general supply fund.....

1, 426, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to partially restore the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$16,426,000, which is \$2,000,000 below the budget estimate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Public Housing Administration:

Annual contributions.

The committee feels that, under the existing construction conditions due to the present emergency, no limitation of below 50,000 should be placed on the low-rent housing units to be commenced in fiscal year 1952. The committee further believes that the number of starts to be allowed in future years should be left to the determination of the Congress in connection with funds for those years. Accordingly, the committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thousand to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand dwelling units

Administrative expenses-----

\$6, 400, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to allow a total of \$11,400,000, in part to conform to the allowance of 50,000 low-rent public housing units to be started in 1952. The amount provided is \$1,000,000 below the budget estimate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

General expenses-----\$430, 130

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. Within the funds provided, the committee expects the safety program of the Bureau of Motor Carriers to go forward, and has recommended additional motor vehicles for that purpose. Restoration of \$100,000 is recommended for the valuation of railroads and pipelines, to provide \$425,339, which is \$86,804 below the budget estimate. The total amount provided is \$9,000,000, which is \$823,000 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the number of passenger motor vehicles to be purchased for replacement only be increased from 19 to 24.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION-----2, 500

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$36,500, which is \$3,500 below the budget estimate, or a reduction of 10 percent in personal services.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS:

Salaries and expenses-----3, 249, 520

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The committee in particular intends to provide fully for research contracts and services performed by other agencies, as well as the supplies and materials and equipment required in connection with research and testing programs, and to provide in part for the additional positions requested. The total amount provided is \$51,362,500, which is \$3,637,500 or 10 percent reduction in personal services below the budget estimate.

Construction and equipment-----13, 300, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide the full amount of the budget estimate of \$25,000,000, and it is intended to permit the execution of the new construction program as presented in justifications to the committee, including the details submitted to the committee in executive meeting, amounting to \$13,300,000. Authorizing legislation for the construction is pending in H. R. 1179 and S. 928, but the committee is convinced that the construction of these urgently needed facilities is too important to allow the furnishing of the necessary funds to await the enactment of the authorization. Included in the total amount provided of \$25,000,000 is the amount of \$11,700,000 to liquidate previous contracts.

Total increase, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics-----16, 549, 520

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the funds available for personal services be increased from \$12,000 to \$22,500 in order to allow the Commission to carry on its operations.

The committee also recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

or other necessary expenses

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY----- \$4, 500, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The total amount provided is \$240,639,600, which is \$7,928,400 below the budget estimate.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount for administrative expenses to be derived from the war claims fund be increased from \$800,000 to \$900,000. The amount provided is \$300,000 below the budget estimate of \$1,200,000.

Total increases, title I----- \$1, 438, 485

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES:

Operating-differential subsidies.

In order to assure to the Maritime Administration the required authority to enter into long-range operating-differential subsidy contracts, the committee recommends that the following proviso, as contained in appropriation acts for previous years, be inserted in the bill:

: Provided further, That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating-differential subsidy contracts

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the number of voyages for which funds are available for payment of an operating-differential subsidy be increased from 1,450 to 1,830.

Salaries and expenses----- 548, 950

The increase recommended by the committee is to restore partially the House reduction below the estimate. The restoration is intended for use in clearing the backlog on subsidies for previous years, and no restoration is provided for ship-structure research. The total amount provided is \$16,200,350, which is \$1,409,650 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation for administrative expenses be increased by the amount of the restoration, from \$8,029,400 to \$8,578,350.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES—Continued

Maritime training.....

\$384, 000

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total amount of \$4,108,500. The restoration is for the following:

To restore expense allowances to 2,640 trainees being upgraded at Sheepshead Bay and Alameda (2,400 at \$100 a month; 240 at \$200 for 2 months).....	\$288, 000
To restore budget estimate for maintenance and operations.....	96, 000

Total..... 384, 000

The total amount provided of \$4,108,500 is over the budget estimate (which provided for uniform and textbook allowances, rather than for pay to cadets) by the amount of \$503,500.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount to be transferred to the Public Health Service be increased from \$69,300 to \$77,000.

The committee also recommends that the following be added to the bill:

and other trainees

State marine schools.....

523, 800

The increase recommended by the committee is to provide a total amount of \$1,206,800. The restoration is for the following:

To restore expense allowances for 710 cadets.....	\$411, 800
To restore budget estimate for Federal grants.....	10, 000
To restore budget estimate for repairs to training vessels.....	102, 000

Total..... 523, 800

The total amount provided of \$1,206,800 is over the budget estimate (which provided for uniform, textbook, and subsistence allowance of \$475 per cadet) by the amount of \$411,800.

The committee recommends, in order to conform to the restoration recommended, that the following section be deleted from the bill:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet; \$683,000.

MARITIME ACTIVITIES—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800.

Limitation on amount of payment to owner or valuation determined for purchase or requisition of vessels.

The committee recommends that the following paragraph be deleted from the bill:

No money appropriated by this or any other Act may be used for the payment to the owner on account of the purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent to such sale by the United States: *Provided, That, in the case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to such date: Provided further, That in the case of a bona fide purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such purchaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United States is chartered or taken for use by the United States, the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for income-tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by the United States, except in accordance with the preceding provisions.* and that the following paragraph be inserted in lieu thereof:

MARITIME ACTIVITIES—Continued

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

Total increases, title II-----	\$1, 456, 750
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TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL DEFENSE.

In order that the unexpended balance from 1951 may be made available for obligation in 1952, the committee recommends that the following be stricken from the bill:

may be carried forward and expended in fiscal year 1952.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:
shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Federal National Mortgage Association:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$3,060,000 to \$3,260,000. The committee believes that an improvement in mortgage market conditions should enable the Administrator to reduce the staff requirements of the Association.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000 shall not exceed \$150,000.

Office of the Administrator, loans for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction.

The committee recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

That the uncommitted authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes, transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncommitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby rescinded.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

That no additional loan shall be made under the authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued Federal Housing Administration:

The committee recommends that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$4,824,000 to \$5,074,000.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$22,320,000

Public Housing Administration:

The committee recommends, in part to conform to the restoration to 50,000 of the low-rent housing units to be started in 1952, that the limitation on the amount available for administrative expenses be increased from \$8,240,000 to \$15,000,000. This amount would include the amount appropriated of \$11,400,000, as well as the full budget estimate for receipts available to the corporation of \$3,600,000.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be deleted from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION (DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE):

The committee recommends that the following be inserted in the bill:

: *Provided further*, That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equipment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of the purchase price, and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 601. Limitation on payment for accumulated leave.

The committee recommends that the following be inserted in the provision:

That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952

Section 603. Limitation on use of funds for publicity or propaganda purposes. (Smith amendment.)

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

Sec. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

Section 604. Limitation on filling positions becoming vacant in 1952. (Jensen amendment.)

The committee recommends that the following section be deleted from the bill:

SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

- (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;
- (b) to positions filled from within the agency;
- (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- (d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;
- (e) Atomic Energy Commission;
- (f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;
- (g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2:

Provided further, That when any department or agency covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 80 per centum of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 80 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative.

In recommending the deletion of the Jensen amendment, the committee took action, later extended by action of the Senate in recommitting the bill, which it is believed will result in definite and direct savings, instead of the uncertain and contingent savings which may have been effected by the Jensen amendment. The committee adopted a proposal to reduce each appropriation recommended by not less than 5 per cent of the estimate for personal services, and to add a limitation to each appropriation item specifying by amounts representing 95 percent of the budget estimate for personal services that not more than such amounts shall be available for that purpose. The action of the Senate in recommitting the bill extended the proposal to reduce each appropriation recommended by not less than 10 percent of the estimate for personal services, and added a limitation to each appropriation item specifying by amounts representing 90 percent of the budget estimate for personal services that not more than such amounts shall be available for that purpose.

The committee agrees with the exemptions from such action as stated in the Jensen amendment for employees in veterans' medical facilities and for employees of the General Accounting Office.

Since other reductions in the bill bring the total below the budget estimates by over \$600,000,000, the savings immediately resulting from such action amount to \$14,762,838. In addition, the limitation upon the agencies provided for in the bill with respect to the employment of personnel will serve to keep to the minimum the number on the Government pay-rolls, and the committee believes that proper administration should also show substantial savings in other object classifications.

DECREASES AND LIMITATIONS

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT:

Bureau of the Budget----- \$277, 250

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$3,134,750, which is \$312,250 below the budget estimate.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION:

Salaries and expenses----- 242, 950

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$3,683,850, which is \$361,150 below the budget estimate.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION:

Operating expenses----- 1, 242, 200

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$107,757,800, which is \$6,642,200 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the number of passenger motor vehicles to be purchased be increased from 5 to 15.

The committee also recommends the deletion of the words "within the District of Columbia" from the specification for moving Government agencies included within the authorization for necessary expenses, and the insertion in lieu thereof of the following new paragraph:

The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

No part of any money appropriated by this or any other Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund.

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

: Provided, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress)

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION—Continued

The committee is of the opinion that full itemization of administrative details should be presented to the House and Senate committees on appropriations in any form that may be required to give full information on the operation of the programs of General Services Administration. The committee believes that the Administrator should continue to exercise, without impairment, the authority given to him by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act over the various units of the Administration, without any change in accounting practices which may lead to less efficient operation and greater costs over-all.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY:

Office of the Administrator-----

\$539, 000

The decrease recommended by the committee is to provide a total of \$2,907,200, distributed as follows:

Agency-wide program coordination and supervision (full restoration)--	\$736, 000
Slum clearance and urban redevelopment (partial restoration)-----	1, 525, 000
Housing research (further reduction of \$1,000,000)-----	344, 200
Alaska housing (as estimated)-----	102, 000
Housing loans to educational institutions (full restoration)-----	200, 000

Total amount provided----- 2, 907, 200

The total amount provided is \$1,422,800 below the budget estimate.

In allowing partial restoration in the amount of \$325,000 for slum clearance and urban redevelopment, the committee instructs the Administrator to use a portion of the low-rent-housing units provided for under the Public Housing Administration to furnish housing for tenants to be moved from slum areas, in order that the slum-clearance program may be more readily expedited.

The committee also recommends that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expense shall not exceed \$140,000.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—Continued

and that the following be inserted in lieu thereof:

That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION ----- \$400

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$89,600, which is \$9,400 below the budget estimate.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION:

Railroad safety ----- 60, 425

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$922,575, which is \$77,425 below the budget estimate

Locomotive inspection ----- 44, 080

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$662,520, which is \$56,480 below the budget estimate.

Total decrease, Interstate Commerce Commission ----- 104, 505

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION ----- 320, 520

The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$5,378,480, which is \$545,520 below the budget estimate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION:

Salaries and expenses	\$27, 580
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$2,363,620, which is \$193,380 below the budget estimate.

National Gallery of Art	64, 840
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the net reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services, and an increase allowed for needed utility services. The committee was informed that recent increases in the cost of electricity and of the protective service contract would require \$7,000 additional. The total amount provided is \$1,141,580, which is \$45,420 below the budget estimate.

Total decrease, Smithsonian Institution ---	92, 420
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TARIFF COMMISSION	114, 700
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$1,144,600, which is \$121,400 below the budget estimate.

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	34, 100
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the net reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services other than salaries of the judges, and an increase of \$14,000 requested beyond the budget estimate.

The Court requested the committee to provide an additional \$28,000, of which \$14,000 was required by recent increased costs for stenographic reporting of court proceedings, and \$14,000 was requested for increased staff needed for the handling of an increased workload. The committee has allowed half of the request, or an increase of \$14,000.

The total amount provided is \$783,900, which is \$34,100 below the budget estimate.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION:

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services	\$2, 057, 565
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services other than for hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care. The total amount provided is \$873,105,770, which is \$21,682,230 below the budget estimate.

The committee also recommends that the following be deleted from the bill:

of which \$656,518,760 shall be available only for medical, hospital, and domiciliary services

The committee also recommends that the limitation on the amount to be used for maintenance and repair of existing medical facilities be increased from \$6,888,000 to \$7,388,000.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities	450, 360
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The decrease recommended by the committee is the further reduction occasioned by a reduction of 10 percent from the estimates in the amount available for personal services. The total amount provided is \$27,505,080, which is \$494,920 below the budget estimate.

Total decrease, Veterans' Administration	2, 507, 925
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Total decreases	5, 475, 970
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Total increase, Title I	81, 438, 485
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Total increase, Title II	1, 456, 750
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Total increases	82, 895, 235
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Less decreases	5, 475, 970
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Net increase	77, 419, 265
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Amount as reported to the Senate	6, 221, 959, 620
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR 1952 PERMANENT
INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS--INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Object	Appropriations, 1951	Estimates, 1952	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Atomic Energy Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	\$13, 132	\$6, 500	-\$6, 632
Civil Service Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	3, 000	3, 000	-----
Federal Communications Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	1, 500	1, 500	-----
Federal Power Commission:			
Payments to States under Federal Power Act-----	27, 800	29, 400	+1, 600
Replacement of personal property sold-----	800	800	-----
General Services Administration:			
Costs of maintenance, repair, etc., of improvements, public buildings--	274, 707	275, 000	+293
Maintenance, etc., Lafayette Building, Washington, D. C.-----	38, 400	38, 400	-----
Replacement of personal property sold-----	1, 500	2, 000	+500
Interstate Commerce Commission: Replacement of personal property sold--	1, 000	1, 000	-----
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics: Replacement of personal property sold-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Tariff Commission: Replacement of personal property sold-----	358	300	-58
Veterans' Administration: Replacement of personal property sold-----	63, 900	50, 000	-13, 900
Total-----	436, 097	417, 900	-18, 197

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

[Limitations on amounts of corporate funds to be expended]

Corporation or agency	Authorization, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—) Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropriations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
Housing and Home Finance Agency:								
Federal National Mortgage Association.....	\$4, 512, 800	\$4, 512, 800	\$3, 600, 000	\$3, 060, 000	\$3, 260, 000	—\$1, 252, 800	—\$340, 000	+\$200, 000
Loans for prefabricated housing.....	1 150, 000	1 150, 000	185, 000	157, 250	157, 250	+7, 250	—27, 750	-----
Home Loan Bank Board.....	455, 000	455, 000	750, 000	750, 000	750, 000	+295, 000	-----	-----
Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor- poration.....	635, 000	635, 000	435, 000	435, 000	435, 000	—200, 000	-----	-----
Home Owners' Loan Corporation.....	1, 400, 000	1, 400, 000	(²)	(²)	(²)	—1, 400, 000	-----	-----
Federal Housing Administration.....	5, 425, 000	5, 425, 000	5, 360, 000	4, 824, 000	5, 074, 000	—351, 000	—286, 000	+250, 000
Public Housing Administration.....	4 15, 024, 000	4 14, 724, 000	4 16, 000, 000	7 8, 240, 000	10 15, 000, 000	+276, 000	—1, 000, 000	+6, 760, 000
Inland Waterways Corporation: Department of Commerce.....	542, 000	542, 000	481, 200	481, 200	481, 200	—60, 800	-----	-----
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4 4, 250, 000	4 4, 250, 000	4, 600, 000	(²)	(²)	—4, 250, 000	—4, 600, 000	-----
Total.....	32, 393, 800	32, 093, 800	31, 411, 200	17, 947, 450	25, 157, 450	—6, 936, 350	—6, 253, 750	+7, 210, 000

¹ For period from Sept. 7, 1950, to June 30, 1951.² \$100,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.³ \$75,000 available for nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation.⁴ Includes \$9,000,000 of appropriated funds.⁵ Includes \$8,700,000 of appropriated funds.⁶ Includes estimate of \$12,400,000 of appropriated funds.⁷ Includes \$5,000,000 of appropriated funds.⁸ Increased from \$4,026,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.⁹ Limitation on administrative expenses eliminated.¹⁰ Includes \$11,400,000 of appropriated funds.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1951, AMOUNTS AS REDUCED UNDER SECTION 1214
(GENERAL REDUCTION OF \$550,000,000 IN GENERAL APPROPRIATION ACT, 1951), ESTIMATES FOR 1952
AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR 1952

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount recom- mended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropriations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	E estimates, 1952	House bill
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT								
Compensation of the President.....	\$150,000		\$150,000	\$150,000	\$150,000			
The White House Office.....	1,585,553		1,883,615	1,883,615	1,883,615	+\$298,062		
Emergencies (national defense) (See title III of bill).....	1 10,000,000		25,000,000	1a 1,000,000	1a 1,000,000	—9,000,000	—\$24,000,000	
Disaster relief.....			1,000,000	800,000	800,000	+\$800,000	—200,000	
Emergency fund for the President.....	1,000,000					—1,000,000		
Executive Mansion and grounds.....	266,000		315,600	315,600	315,600	+\$49,600		
Bureau of the Budget.....	3,412,000		3,447,000	3,412,000	3,134,750	—227,250	—312,250	—\$277,250
Council of Economic Advisers.....	300,000		375,000	300,000	300,000		—75,000	
Office for Emergency Management; Philippine Allen Property Administration, administra- tive expenses.....	(?)	(?)				(?)		
Total, Executive Office of the President.....	16,713,553	16,663,553	32,171,215	7,861,215	7,583,965	—9,079,588	—24,587,250	—277,250
AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	670,000		775,000	710,400	719,000	+\$59,000	—56,000	+\$8,600
Construction of memorials and cemeteries.....	3 8,500,000	7,010,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	—4,010,000	—1,000,000	

Total, American Battle Monuments Commission.....	3 9,170,000	7,670,000	4,775,000	3,710,400	3,719,000	-3,951,000	-1,056,000	+8,600
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION.....	4 1,972,820,000	1,972,820,000	1,210,000,000	1,139,932,750	1,168,932,750	-803,887,250	-41,067,250	+29,000,000
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	5 16,511,913	16,511,913	23,000,000	17,000,000	18,050,000	+1,538,087	-4,950,000	+1,050,000
Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse Service widows.....	2,803,177	2,803,177	2,955,900	2,955,900	2,955,900	+152,723	-----	-----
Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund.....	305,000,000	305,000,000	320,450,350	300,000,000	320,000,000	+15,000,000	-450,350	+20,000,000
Total, Civil Service Commission.....	324,315,090	324,315,090	346,406,250	319,955,900	341,005,900	+16,690,810	-5,400,350	+21,050,000
COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.....	1 35,000	1 35,000	33,000	20,000	25,000	-10,000	-8,000	+5,000
DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION.....	8,000,000	7,800,000	8,200,000	6,195,000	7,500,000	-300,000	-700,000	+1,305,000
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.....	6,625,000	6,575,000	6,850,000	6,000,000	6,233,300	-341,700	-616,700	+233,300
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION								
Salaries and expenses.....	4,013,300	3,950,300	4,045,000	3,926,800	3,683,850	-266,450	-361,150	-242,950
Flood-control surveys.....	351,700	314,700	320,000	200,000	200,000	-114,700	-120,000	-----
Total, Federal Power Commission.....	4,365,000	4,265,000	4,365,000	4,126,800	3,883,850	-381,150	-481,150	-242,950
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.....	3,891,695	3,891,695	4,392,000	3,891,695	3,989,130	+97,435	-402,870	+97,435
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE								
Salaries.....	32,689,500	32,689,500	30,325,000	29,894,000	30,325,000	-2,364,500	-----	+431,000
Miscellaneous expenses.....	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,667,000	1,600,000	1,600,000	-150,000	-67,000	-----
Total, General Accounting Office.....	34,439,500	34,439,500	31,992,000	31,494,000	31,925,000	-2,514,500	-67,000	+431,000

¹ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

² And unexpended balance to remain available.

³ Not to exceed \$187,750 for administrative expenses payable from funds available from operations.

⁴ And contract authorization of \$1,500,000.

⁵ And contract authorization of \$300,150,000 and unexpended balances of prior year appropriations continued available; includes \$260,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951, and \$1,065,000,000 contained in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁶ Includes \$1,000,000 contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

⁷ Includes \$3,125,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 49.

⁸ And not to exceed \$30,000 of unobligated balances of prior year appropriations.

⁹ Includes \$500,000 contained in H. Doc. No. 66.

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropriations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION								
Operating expenses.....	\$78,500,000	\$78,200,000	\$114,400,000	\$109,000,000	\$107,758,800	+\$29,557,800	—\$6,642,200	—\$1,242,200
Sites and planning, public buildings outside the District of Columbia.....	22,000,000	1,000,000				—1,000,000		
Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside of the District of Columbia.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	—5,500,000	—500,000	
Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	—1,000,000	—1,000,000	
Expansion of post office facilities, Chicago, Ill.....		1,200,000		8,768,000	8,768,000	+8,768,000		
Federal office building, Nashville, Tenn.....	1,200,000					—1,200,000		
Federal Courts Building, District of Columbia.	6,000,000	6,000,000				—6,000,000		
General Accounting Office Building, District of Columbia.....	15,358,194	15,358,194				—15,358,194		
Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion.....	3,400,000	3,400,000				—3,400,000		
Strategic and critical materials.....	10 3,038,548,370	10 3,038,548,370				—3,038,548,370		
Refunds under Renegotiation Act.....	7,400,000	7,400,000	9,000,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	+1,100,000	—500,000	
General supply fund.....	11 34,000,000	11 34,000,000				—34,000,000		
Expenses, general supply fund.....			18,420,000	15,000,000	10,420,000	+10,420,000	—2,000,000	+1,426,000

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropriations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION								
General expenses.....	\$9,889,600	\$9,718,600	\$9,823,000	\$8,569,870	\$9,000,000	—\$718,600	—\$823,000	+\$430,130
Railroad safety.....	1,000,000	983,000	1,000,000	983,000	922,575	—60,425	—77,425	—60,425
Locomotive inspection.....	718,600	706,600	719,000	706,600	662,520	—44,080	—56,480	—44,080
Total, Interstate Commerce Commission	11,608,200	11,408,200	11,542,000	10,259,470	10,585,095	—823,105	—956,905	—325,625
INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN.....								
	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000			
MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION.....								
	190,000	190,000	40,000	34,000	36,500	—153,500	—3,500	+2,500
NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS								
Salaries and expenses.....	19 45,750,000	19 45,750,000	55,000,000	48,112,980	51,362,500	+5,612,500	—3,637,500	+3,249,520
Construction and equipment at laboratories.....	20 17,318,000	20 17,318,000	25,000,000	11,700,000	25,000,000	+7,682,000		+13,300,000
Total, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	63,068,000	63,068,000	80,000,000	59,812,980	76,362,500	+13,294,500	—3,637,500	+16,549,520
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.....								
	38,000	38,000		32,800	32,800	—5,200	+32,800	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION.....								
	724,500	599,500	1,150,000	155,000	155,000	—444,500	—995,000	
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION.....								
	225,000	225,000				—225,000		

Comparative statement of appropriations for 1951, amounts as reduced under section 1214 (general reduction of \$550,000,000 in General Appropriation Act, 1951), estimates for 1952 and amounts recommended in the bill for 1952—Continued

[NOTE.—Appropriations for 1951 include supplemental and deficiency appropriations]

TITLES I AND III—EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued

Corporation or agency	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount re- commended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropriations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION—continued								
Grants to the Republic of the Philippines-----	\$3, 285, 000	\$650, 000	\$1, 100, 000	\$1, 100, 000	\$1, 100, 000	+\$450, 000		
Automobiles and other conveyances for dis- abled veterans-----	27 375, 000	27 375, 000				—375, 000		
Total, Veterans' Administration-----	5, 816, 674, 800	5, 804, 039, 800	4, 455, 323, 000	3, 971, 944, 145	3, 969, 436, 220	—1, 834, 603, 580	—\$485, 886, 780	—\$2, 507, 925
WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION								
Payment of claims-----	(28)	(29)	(28)	(29)	(29)			
Administrative expenses-----	(29)	(29)	(29)	(31)	(31a)			
Total, titles I and III, Executive Office of the President and independent offices-----	11, 857, 192, 702	11, 817, 311, 702	6, 661, 667, 465	5, 986, 981, 455	6, 062, 943, 970	—5, 754, 367, 732	—508, 723, 495	+75, 962, 515

²⁷ Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

²⁸ Funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund available for payment of claims.

²⁹ Amount of \$600,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³⁰ Amount of \$1,200,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

³¹ Amount of \$800,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

^{31a} Amount of \$900,000 available from war claims fund for administrative expenses.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—MARITIME ACTIVITIES

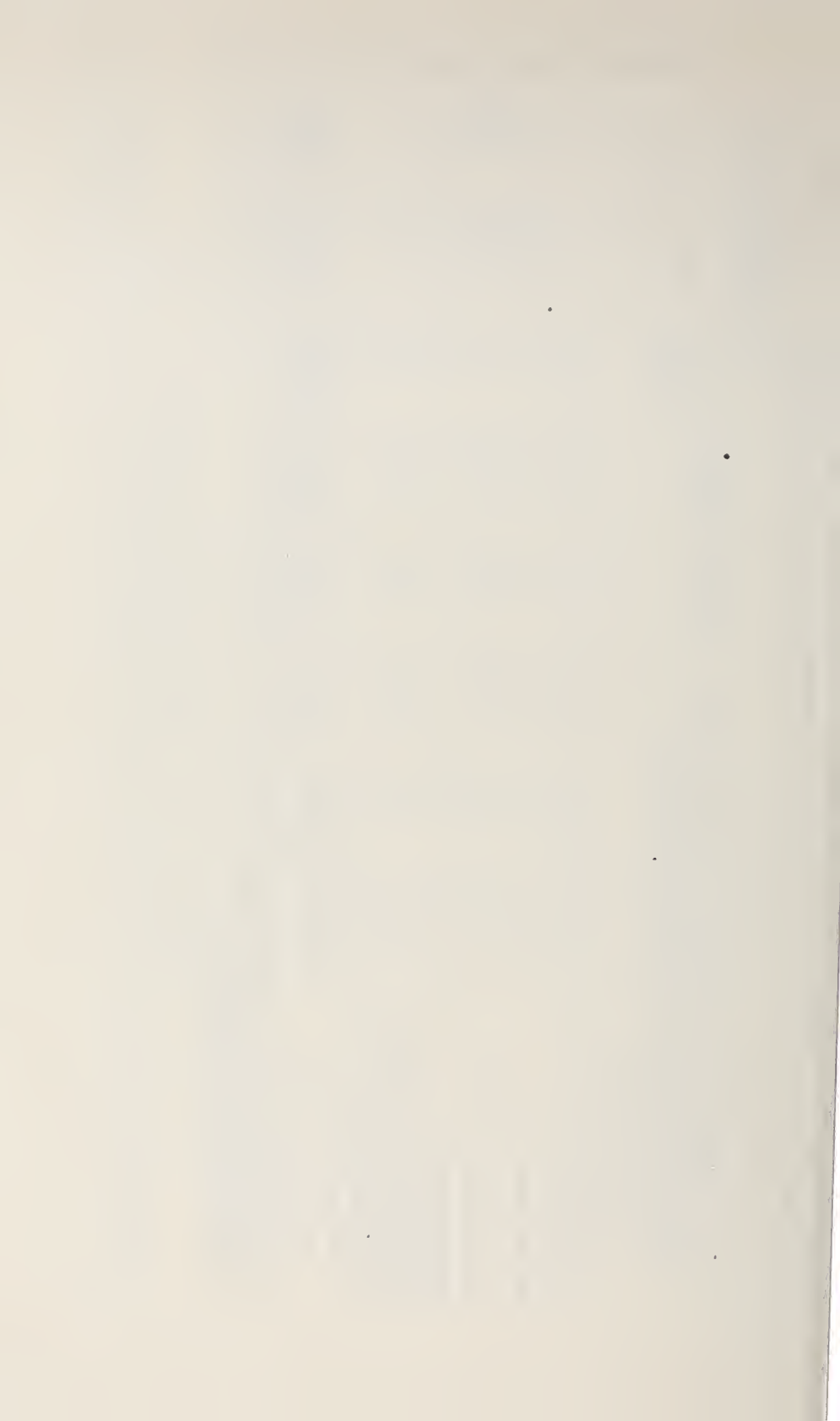
Object	Appropriations, 1951		Estimates, 1952	Recommended in House bill for 1952	Amount rec- ommended by Senate com- mittee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
	Specific amounts	As reduced under sec. 1214				Appropri- ations, 1951, as reduced under sec. 1214	Estimates, 1952	House bill
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE								
MARITIME ACTIVITIES								
Ship construction.....	32 \$35,000,000	32 \$35,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	\$105,000,000	+\$70,000,000	-----	-----
Operating-differential subsidies.....	33 26,450,000	33 26,450,000	35,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-6,450,000	* -\$15,000,000	-----
Salaries and expenses.....	19,903,300	19,803,300	17,610,000	15,651,400	16,200,350	-3,602,950	-1,409,650	+\$548,950
Maritime training.....	4,348,520	4,298,520	3,605,000	3,724,500	4,108,500	-190,020	+\$503,500	+\$384,000
State marine schools.....	1,102,050	1,102,050	795,000	683,000	1,206,800	+\$104,750	+\$411,800	+\$523,800
Vessel operating functions.....	764,760	754,760	-----	-----	-----	-754,760	-----	-----
Construction fund.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	14,000,000	12,500,000	12,500,000	+\$2,500,000	-1,500,000	-----
War Shipping Administration liquidation.....	(31)	(34)	(31)	(34)	(34)	-----	-----	-----
Repair of reserve fleet vessels.....	35 18,000,000	35 18,000,000	-----	-----	-----	-18,000,000	-----	-----
Total, title II, Maritime activities.....	115,568,630	115,408,630	176,010,000	157,558,900	159,015,650	+\$43,607,020	-16,994,350	+\$1,456,750
Grand total, titles I, II, and III.....	11,972,761,332	11,932,720,332	6,837,677,465	6,144,540,355	6,221,959,620	-5,710,760,712	-615,717,845	+\$77,419,265

32 Plus contract authority of \$63,000,000. Appropriations and contract authority for fiscal years 1950 and 1951, and additional contract authorization for \$224,000,000, made available for cargo-ship construction in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.

33 And reappropriation of 1949 and 1950 appropriations and other unobligated balances of special deposit funds.

34 Unexpended balance continued available.

35 Contained in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951.



82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

[Report No. 418]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Reported by Mr. MAYBANK, with amendments

JUNE 12 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Reported by Mr. MAYBANK, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in *italic*]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1952, namely:

1 TITLE I
2 EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3 COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4 For compensation of the President, including an expense
5 allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized
6 by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

7 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The
9 White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000
10 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
11 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates
12 for individuals as the President may specify, and other per-
13 sonal services without regard to the provisions of law regu-
14 lating the employment and compensation of persons in the
15 Government service; and travel and official entertainment
16 expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his
17 certificate; \$1,883,615.

18 DISASTER RELIEF

19 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
20 Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing
21 assistance to States and local governments in major disasters,
22 \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
23 That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President"
24 shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951,

1 and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be
 2 disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-
 3 Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not
 4 exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
 5 available for administrative expenses.

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
 8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
 9 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Exec-
 10 utive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
 11 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
 12 provisions of any other Act, \$315,600.

13 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 15 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals
 16 (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceed-
 17 ing \$900); and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as au-
 18 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 19 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
 20 individuals; ~~\$3,412,000~~ \$3,134,750, of which not more than
 21 \$2,810,250 shall be available for personal services.

22 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 24 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment

1 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and
2 periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not
3 exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
7 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
8 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest
9 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms
10 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside
11 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a
12 cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in
13 foreign countries; *the purchase of two passenger motor ve-*
14 *hicles for replacement only*; and insurance of official motor
15 vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of
16 such countries; ~~\$710,400~~ \$719,000, *of which not more than*
17 *\$504,000 shall be available for personal services: Provided,*
18 *That where station allowance has been authorized by the*
19 *Department of the Army for officers of the Army*
20 *serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same*
21 *allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces*
22 *assigned to the Commission while serving at the same*
23 *foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-*
24 *able for the payment of such allowance: Provided further,*
25 *That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of*

1 the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the
2 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
3 for civilian members of the Commission.

4 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses
5 necessary for the permanent design and construction of
6 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized
7 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,
8 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),
9 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, *of which not*
10 *more than \$305,850 shall be available for personal services.*

11 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
14 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens;
15 purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by
16 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
17 purchase of not to exceed ~~three hundred~~ *five hundred and*
18 *seventy-six* passenger motor vehicles, of which two hundred
19 and twenty-nine shall be for replacement only; purchase,
20 maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dis-
21 semination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and
22 cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals
23 (not to exceed \$8,000); official entertainment expenses (not
24 to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Serv-
25 ices Administration for security guard services; and pay-

1 ment of obligations incurred under prior year contract
2 authorizations; ~~\$1,139,932,750~~ \$1,168,932,750, of which
3 not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for personal
4 services, together with the unexpended balances, as of June
5 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy
6 Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be ex-
7 pended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such
8 case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the
9 expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the
10 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
11 therein expressed to have been expended; from which appro-
12 priation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of
13 the Government for the performance of the work for which
14 this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so
15 transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which
16 transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
17 shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee
18 (except such officers and employees whose compensation
19 is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose
20 position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949,
21 if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in
22 excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of
23 equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That
24 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

25 (A) to start any new construction project for which

1 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current
2 fiscal year;

3 (B) to start any new construction project the cur-
4 rently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost
5 included therefor in such budget; or

6 (C) to continue any community facility construction
7 project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof
8 exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such
9 budget;

10 unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically
11 approves the start of such construction project or its continu-
12 ation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith
13 by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the
14 Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Com-
15 mittee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this
16 proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total
17 estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as
18 used herein, the term "construction project" includes the
19 purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the
20 term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting
21 the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the
22 current estimate to complete any construction project (except
23 community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the esti-
24 mated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated
25 cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the

1 foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director,
2 the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation
3 thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the
4 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the
5 House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on
6 Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing
7 provisos shall have no application with respect to technical
8 and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to
9 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate
10 construction or immediate continuation of construction is
11 necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if
12 the Director agrees that such certification is justified:
13 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
14 shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee
15 to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a
16 cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation
17 of the Commission, where that fee for community manage-
18 ment is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for
19 the operation of a transportation system where that fee is
20 at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum: *Provided further*,
21 *That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for*
22 *any new construction project until after the Commission shall*
23 *have notified all architects and engineers involved that the*
24 *plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without*
25 *unnecessary refinements.*

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$18,050,000: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate

1 offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional
2 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons
3 qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:
4 *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall
5 have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any
6 of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided*
7 *further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in
8 Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field
9 may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem
10 in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act
11 of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their
12 homes or regular places of business, and while en route to
13 and from and at the place where their services are to be per-
14 formed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or
15 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
16 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
17 to any person because of his appointment for part-time or
18 intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review
19 Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Com-
20 mission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~\$520,000~~
21 \$600,000 of this appropriation shall be available for travel
22 expenses.

23 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
24 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
25 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining

1 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
2 lished pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July
3 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member
4 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit
5 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within
6 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a
7 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,
8 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency
9 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated
10 or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after mak-
11 ing such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time
12 of the rating is employed by an agency before which the
13 board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of
14 a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That
15 the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and
16 "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act
17 shall apply to these terms as used herein.

18 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
19 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
20 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
21 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
22 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number
23 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
24 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
25 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the

1 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
 2 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
 3 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
 4 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
 5 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
 6 exercised.

7 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 8 Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
 9 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 10 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
 11 465), \$2,955,900.

12 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
 13 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
 14 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
 15 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), ~~\$300,000,000~~ \$320,000,000,
 16 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-
 17 service retirement and disability fund".

18 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE 19 EXECUTIVE MANSION

20 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of
 21 the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40,
 22 Eighty-first Congress, ~~\$20,000~~ \$25,000.

23 DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

24 Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary
 25 to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of

1 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law
2 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant
3 to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia;
4 travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental
5 United States without regard to the Standardized Govern-
6 ment Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per
7 diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949;
8 hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding out-
9 side the continental limits of the United States without
10 regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44
11 U. S. C. 111) ; expenses incident to the primary and sec-
12 ondary education of American children who are dependents
13 of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and
14 stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15
15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; employment
16 of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in ad-
17 vance; ~~\$6,195,000~~ \$7,500,000, of which not less than
18 \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of trans-
19 porting to the United States displaced persons of German
20 ethnic origin: Provided, That allocations may be made
21 from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by
22 the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, cor-
23 poration, or independent establishment of the Government for
24 direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and
25 any such expenditures may be made under the specific author-

1 ity herein contained or under the authority governing the
2 activities of the department, agency, corporation, or inde-
3 pendent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Pro-*
4 *vided further*, That the Commission may enter into
5 agreements with international agencies for the use of their
6 transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons
7 as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of
8 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental
9 agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimburse-
10 ment for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering
11 assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions
12 of this Act.

13 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
15 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
16 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended
17 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
18 Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
19 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
20 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
21 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
22 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121),
23 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel
24 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-
25 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed

1 twenty passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and
 2 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 3 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$6,000,000~~ \$6,233,300, of which
 4 not more than \$5,550,300 shall be available for personal
 5 services.

6 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 8 work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as
 9 authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for
 10 travel; purchase (not to exceed two, for replacement only)
 11 and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed
 12 \$500 for newspapers; ~~\$2,926,800~~ \$3,683,850, of which not
 13 more than \$3,250,350 shall be available for personal services
 14 and of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for
 15 special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of
 16 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates
 17 not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

18 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
 19 work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the
 20 Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar
 21 provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract steno-
 22 graphic reporting services, \$200,000.

23 FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 25 Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic

1 reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers,
 2 ~~\$3,891,695~~ \$3,989,130, of which not more than \$3,625,800
 3 shall be available for personal services: Provided, That no
 4 part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade
 5 Commission shall be expended upon any investigation here-
 6 after provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until
 7 funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such
 8 resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

9 FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

10 The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino
 11 Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Ap-
 12 propriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30,
 13 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be
 14 disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the
 15 provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of
 16 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b) ; and the Secretary of the Treas-
 17 ury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the
 18 Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the
 19 Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution
 20 toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation
 21 Commission.

22 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

23 Salaries: For personal services, ~~\$29,894,000~~ \$30,325,-
 24 000.

25 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-

1 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
2 ment only, \$1,600,000.

3 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
4 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
5 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
6 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

7 The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter
8 is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section
9 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to
10 the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two
11 positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17,
12 and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule
13 established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such
14 positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General
15 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.
16 The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require
17 or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General
18 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

19 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

20 Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the
21 General Services Administration not otherwise provided for,
22 including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and
23 grounds under the control of the General Services Admin-
24 istration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia;

1 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies
 2 ~~within the District of Columbia~~ in connection with the
 3 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
 4 demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; ac-
 5 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale
 6 or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; pur-
 7 chase of not to exceed ~~five~~ *fifteen* passenger motor vehicles
 8 for replacement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of
 9 newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net
 10 renegotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act
 11 to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31);
 12 and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records
 13 of the Second World War; ~~\$109,000,000~~ \$107,757,800, of
 14 *which not more than \$59,779,870 shall be available for*
 15 *personal services.*

16 *The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to*
 17 *effect the moving of Government agencies from the District*
 18 *of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dis-*
 19 *persal of departmental functions of the executive establishment*
 20 *into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*

21 The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1)
 22 advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative
 23 expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the
 24 General Services Administration, and such salaries and ex-
 25 penses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of

1 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
2 received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40
3 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed
4 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
5 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by public
6 authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
7 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
8 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
9 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
10 vided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or
11 funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the
12 General Services Administration, in connection with property
13 transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant
14 to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such
15 appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the
16 Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

17 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money
18 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
19 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-
20 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines
21 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
22 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
23 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
24 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
25 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-

1 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer
2 of such machines during the six-month period immediately
3 preceding such quarter: *Provided, That the purchase, utiliza-*
4 *tion, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-*
5 *formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal*
6 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
7 *amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress).*

8 No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
9 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
10 ment (which shall include all departments, independent es-
11 tablishments, and wholly owned Government corporations)-
12 shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase
13 within the continental limits of the United States of any
14 typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for
15 veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans'
16 Administration)- unless the Administrator of General Services
17 certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable
18 typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Adminis-
19 trator of General Services is authorized and directed at such
20 times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and
21 determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines
22 located in the continental limits of the United States which
23 are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in
24 the executive branch of the Government (which shall include
25 all departments, independent establishments, and wholly

1 owned Government corporations). Upon such determina-
2 tion, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
3 direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may pre-
4 scribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General
5 Services Administration any and all typewriting machines
6 surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping,
7 and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund.
8 Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General
9 Services such information regarding typewriting machines,
10 wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The
11 General Services Administration is authorized and directed
12 to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of
13 the Government, including the District of Columbia, type-
14 writing machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Admin-
15 istrator of General Services is authorized to charge each
16 agency to which typewriting machines are supplied here-
17 under amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined
18 by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general
19 supply fund.

20 Renovation and improvement of federally owned build-
21 ings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses neces-
22 sary for continuing the program for the renovation and
23 improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District
24 of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available,
25 including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are

1 under the control of the General Services Administration for
2 repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act
3 of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain
4 available until expended, *of which not more than \$273,150*
5 *shall be available for personal services.*

6 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
7 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,
8 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not
9 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the
10 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together
11 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and
12 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the
13 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair
14 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-
15 tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000, *of*
16 *which not more than \$1,661,400 shall be available for per-*
17 *sonal services.*

18 For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon
19 adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago,
20 Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements,
21 and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures,
22 ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities,
23 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
24 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000,
25 to remain available until expended.

1 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
 2 section 403 ~~(a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation~~
 3 ~~of the amortization deduction)~~ and by the last sentence of
 4 section 403 ~~(i) (3) (relating to excess inventories)~~ of the
 5 Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged
 6 or determined to have been erroneously collected by the
 7 United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of ex-
 8 cessive profits, with interest thereon ~~(at a rate not to exceed~~
 9 ~~4 per centum per annum)~~ as may be determined by the War
 10 Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of
 11 certification to the Treasury Department for payment;
 12 *201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$8,500,000:*
 13 *Provided, That to the extent refunds are made from this*
 14 *appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Re-*
 15 *negotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance*
 16 *Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction*
 17 *Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall*
 18 *reimburse this appropriation: Provided further, That refunds*
 19 *made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate of*
 20 *the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly*
 21 *authorized representatives.*

22 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
 23 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
 24 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), including the
 25 purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$15,000,000

1 \$16,426,000, of which not more than \$8,201,000 shall be
2 available for personal services.

3 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

4 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
6 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of
7 Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
8 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the
9 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attend-
10 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
11 the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed
12 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
13 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for
14 persons serving without compensation as members of any
15 advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the
16 Housing Act of 1949; ~~\$3,446,200~~ \$2,907,200: *Provided,*
17 *That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed*
18 *through loans to educational institutions authorized by Title*
19 *IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by*
20 *such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in*
21 *the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such*
22 *projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and*
23 *expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-*
24 *trative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections,*
25 *the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency*

1 may accept reimbursement or payment for such services
 2 from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit
 3 such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which
 4 such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative
 5 expense shall not exceed \$140,000 *That necessary expenses*
 6 *of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of*
 7 *projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant*
 8 *to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed*
 9 *through loans to educational institutions authorized by title*
 10 *IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such*
 11 *agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in*
 12 *the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services,*
 13 *and expenses for such purpose shall be considered non-*
 14 *administrative; and for the purpose of providing such in-*
 15 *spections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such*
 16 *agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such serv-*
 17 *ices from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall*
 18 *credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against*
 19 *which such charges have been made.*

20 Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For
 21 carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13,
 22 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning
 23 of public works, to remain available until expended,
 24 for administrative expenses, including those necessary for

1 the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobili-
2 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided*,
3 That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations
4 to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is
5 hereby rescinded.

6 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

7 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
8 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
9 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
10 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That
11 except for payments required on contracts entered into prior
12 to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be
13 available for payment to any public housing agency for
14 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
15 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-
16 lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
17 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
18 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the
19 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any
20 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)
21 from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the
22 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior
23 to the date of application for admission to such housing:
24 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation
25 shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comp-

1 troller General of the United States under the provisions of
2 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended:
3 *Provided further, That notwithstanding the provisions of*
4 *the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the*
5 *Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to*
6 *projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during*
7 *the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of*
8 *in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or (2) after the*
9 *date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement,*
10 *contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public*
11 *Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual con-*
12 *tributions, or authorizations for commencement of construc-*
13 *tion, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thou-*
14 *sand to be authorized for commencement of construction*
15 *during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year*
16 *1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized*
17 *by the Congress: Provided further, That the Public Housing*
18 *Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this*
19 *Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated be-*
20 *fore or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such*
21 *projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the*
22 *governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such*
23 *projects have been subsequently approved by the same*
24 *procedure through which such rejection was expressed*
25 *That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States*

1 *Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Ad-*
 2 *ministration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after*
 3 *March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the*
 4 *commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand*
 5 *dwelling units.*

6 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
 7 of the Public Housing Administration, ~~\$5,000,000~~ \$11,400,-
 8 000, to be merged with and expended under the authoriza-
 9 tion for such expenses contained in title IV of this Act.

10 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

11 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 12 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.
 13 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~\$90,000~~
 14 \$89,600, of which not more than \$84,600 shall be available
 15 for personal services.

16 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

17 General expenses: For expenses necessary in perform-
 18 ing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49
 19 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except
 20 those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and
 21 for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000
 22 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
 23 reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and
 24 purchase of ~~nineteen~~ twenty-four passenger motor vehicles
 25 for replacement only; ~~\$8,569,870~~ \$9,000,000, of which not

1 *more than \$7,991,500 shall be available for personal services:*

2 *Provided, That Joint Board members and cooperating State*
 3 *commissioners may use Government transportation requests*
 4 *when traveling in connection with their duties as such.*

5 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
 6 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46,
 7 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in
 8 the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate,
 9 test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any
 10 appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
 11 way operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and
 12 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
 13 approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May
 14 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by
 15 railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or
 16 train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49
 17 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and
 18 engineers, ~~\$983,000~~ \$922,575, *of which not more than*
 19 *\$696,800 shall be available for personal services.*

20 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
 21 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
 22 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
 23 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
 24 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
 25 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45

1 U. S. C. 22-34), ~~\$706,600~~ \$662,520, of which not more
2 than \$508,300 shall be available for personal services.

3 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC
4 RIVER BASIN

5 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
6 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
7 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
8 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
9 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
10 administration of its business in the conservancy district
11 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
12 748), \$5,000.

13 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION
14 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

15 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
16 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
17 Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15
18 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$34,000~~
19 \$36,500, of which not more than \$31,500 shall be available
20 for personal services.

21 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR
22 AERONAUTICS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
24 Committee, including contracts for the making of special
25 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and

1 computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation
 2 of aircraft; purchase of eight passenger motor vehicles for
 3 replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and
 4 periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the
 5 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); ~~\$48,112,980~~
 6 *\$51,362,500, of which not more than \$32,737,500 shall be*
 7 *available for personal services.*

8 Construction and equipment: For construction and equip-
 9 ment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-
 10 mittee, to remain available until expended, ~~\$11,700,000~~
 11 *\$25,000,000*, which shall be available for payments under
 12 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority
 13 heretofore granted under this head.

14 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

15 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 16 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
 17 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800:
 18 *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or
 19 other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
 20 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are
 21 available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
 22 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
 23 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be
 24 effective.

2 COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding ~~\$12,000~~ \$22,500 of the funds available under the above appropriation during the current fiscal year may be used for regular and part-time personal services ~~or other necessary~~ expenses of the Commission, excepting services by contract.

20 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; ~~\$5,699,000~~ \$5,378,480,

1 *of which not more than \$4,909,700 shall be available for per-*
 2 *sonal services.*

3 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

4 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
 5 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
 6 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring ex-
 7 peditions of the Government and from other sources; for the
 8 system of international exchanges between the United States
 9 and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
 10 the American Indians and the natives of lands under the
 11 jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently
 12 or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific or-
 13 ganizations in the United States, and the excavation and
 14 preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the
 15 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
 16 tions in high altitudes; for the administration of the National
 17 Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the
 18 construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facili-
 19 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
 20 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
 21 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
 22 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
 23 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C.
 24 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-

1 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 2 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 3 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
 4 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
 5 and illustrations for publications ~~\$2,391,200~~ \$2,363,620,
 6 of which not more than \$1,740,400 shall be available for
 7 personal services.

8 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
 9 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the pro-
 10 tection and care of the works of art therein, and adminis-
 11 trative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of
 12 March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
 13 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
 14 sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section
 15 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
 16 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
 17 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
 18 societies whose publications or services are available to
 19 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
 20 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
 21 for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of
 22 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 23 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
 24 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
 25 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by

1 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
 2 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
 3 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
 4 ~~\$1,154,000~~ \$1,089,160, of which not more than \$943,600
 5 shall be available for personal services.

6 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

7 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 8 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as
 9 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 10 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase
 11 of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

12 TARIFF COMMISSION

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 14 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers
 15 (not to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting
 16 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 17 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~\$1,259,300~~ \$1,144,600, of which not
 18 more than \$1,092,600 shall be available for personal services:

19 *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to
 20 pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who
 21 shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections
 22 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or
 23 any member of his family has any special, direct, and
 24 pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or
 25 special representative.

1 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

2 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
 3 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
 4 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two)
 5 and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft;
 6 the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and ninety, of
 7 which one hundred and sixty-four shall be for replacement
 8 only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, ~~\$236,139,600~~
 9 *\$240,639,600, of which not more than \$70,998,000 shall be*
 10 *available for personal services*, to remain available until
 11 expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations
 12 chargeable against prior appropriations.

13 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

14 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 15 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to ex-
 16 ceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, ~~\$818,000~~ *\$783,900, of*
 17 *which not more than \$433,000 shall be available for personal*
 18 *services other than salaries of the judges: Provided, That*
 19 travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written
 20 certificate of the judge.

21 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

22 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
 23 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
 24 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-

1 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
 2 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
 3 with administering, including purchase of seventy-four pas-
 4 senger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as
 5 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
 6 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms;
 7 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained
 8 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to
 9 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and
 10 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the
 11 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized
 12 by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a),
 13 as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity
 14 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended
 15 (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for
 16 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital
 17 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers
 18 and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation,
 19 shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic
 20 displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational in-
 21 formation and descriptive material, including the purchase or
 22 rental of equipment; ~~\$875,163,335~~ \$873,105,770, of which
 23 ~~\$656,518,760~~ shall be available only for medical, hospital
 24 and domiciliary services, and of which not more than \$195,-

1 140,000 shall be available for personal services other than
2 hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and from which
3 allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security
4 Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and
5 Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the
6 various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such
7 amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of benefi-
8 ciaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no
9 part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of
10 seventy persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided*
11 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
12 for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of
13 any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital
14 or home; and not more than ~~\$6,888,000~~ \$7,388,000 of this
15 appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or pro-
16 vide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
17 jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by con-
18 tract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase
19 of materials.

20 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
21 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
22 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'
23 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of
24 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, in-

cluding emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, ~~\$27,955,440~~ \$27,505,080, of which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for personal services, to remain available until expended for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein authorized to be incurred under this head, including the improvement of facilities at Lake City, Florida, for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438

1 j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act
2 of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a) : *Provided*, That not to exceed 5.5
3 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be
4 available for the employment of all necessary technical and
5 clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifica-
6 tions for the projects as approved hereunder and in the super-
7 vision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses,
8 field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith,
9 except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it
10 necessary in the construction of any project to employ other
11 Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service
12 to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the
13 cost of such projects may be expended for such services:
14 *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head
15 for portable initial equipment, are increased from \$25,000,-
16 000 to \$31,455,440 including the purchase of one hundred
17 and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

18 National service life insurance: For the payment of
19 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-
20 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life
21 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain
22 available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums
23 shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the
24 Act.

25 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of

1 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-
2 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
3 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments
4 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-
5 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain
6 available until expended.

7 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
8 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
9 with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-
10 1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment
11 of veterans, \$1,100,000.

12 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
13 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
14 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
15 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
16 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
17 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

18 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

19 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

20 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
21 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
22 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of
23 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
24 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
25 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7

1 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated
 2 in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the
 3 Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives,
 4 which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which
 5 might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropria-
 6 tion shall not be available for administrative expenses:
 7 *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid
 8 under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from
 9 any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pur-
 10 suant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With
 11 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as pro-
 12 vided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commis-
 15 sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 16 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of
 17 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 18 appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other
 19 Government agencies for use of their facilities and services
 20 in carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$800,000
 21 \$900,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created
 22 by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public
 23 Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

24 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

25 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in

1 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used
2 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who
3 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the
4 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
5 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,
6 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of
7 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of
8 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such
9 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:
10 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who
11 is a member of an organization or party that advocates
12 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
13 force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship
14 the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are
15 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall
16 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
17 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
18 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
19 shall in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
20 provisions of existing law.

21 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
22 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
23 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
24 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
25 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

1 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
2 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
3 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
4 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the
5 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
6 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
7 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
8 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
9 herein provided.

10 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in
11 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
12 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
13 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
14 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
15 period of active military or naval service and has within
16 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
17 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
18 more than one year made application for restoration to his
19 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
20 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
21 former position and has not been restored thereto.

22 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
23 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
24 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
25 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-

1 izations concerned with the function or activity for which
2 the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available
3 for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activi-
4 ties in the field.

5 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made
6 available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the
7 purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of estab-
8 lishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
9 That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have
10 been approved by the Congress and appropriations made
11 therefor.

12 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation con-
13 tained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of
14 any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the
15 number that would be provided by a ratio of one such
16 employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-
17 time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency
18 concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section em-
19 ployees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if
20 they spend half time or more in personnel administration
21 consisting of direction and administration of the personnel
22 program; employment, placement, and separation; job eval-
23 uation and classification; employee relations and services;
24 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-

1 service examiners; wage administration; and processing, re-
2 cording, and reporting.

3 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head
4 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall
5 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the
6 Tennessee Valley Authority.

7 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

8 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

9 Ship construction: For the payment of obligations in-
10 curred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, recon-
11 ditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine
12 Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under
13 the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the
14 several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948,
15 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the
16 unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the
17 liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that
18 purpose until expended.

19 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
20 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies
21 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the
22 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-
23 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-
24 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:
25 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential

1 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is
2 represented on the operator's books by a contingent
3 accounts receivable item against the United States as a
4 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the
5 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in
6 the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of
7 such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be
8 entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been
9 deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent
10 that any amount paid to the operator by the United States
11 reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable
12 account against the United States, such amount, unless it is
13 forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as with-
14 drawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,
15 1936, as amended: *Provided further, That nothing contained*
16 *in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be con-*
17 *strued to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a)*
18 *of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant*
19 *operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2)*
20 *to obligate the United States to make future payments in*
21 *accordance with the terms of such operating differential sub-*
22 *sidy contracts: Provided further, That no part of the*
23 *foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation,*
24 *nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-*
25 *differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the*

1 current fiscal year, in excess of ~~fourteen hundred and fifty~~
 2 *eighteen hundred and thirty* which number shall include the
 3 number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

4 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 5 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and
 6 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board
 7 and the Maritime Administration, ~~\$15,651,400~~ \$16,200,-
 8 350, of which not more than \$12,687,000 shall be avail-
 9 able for personal services, within limitations as follows:

10 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
 11 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of five passenger
 12 motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as authorized
 13 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 14 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials
 15 of other countries when specifically authorized by the Mari-
 16 time Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively
 17 for ship structure research, testing and models; ~~\$8,029,400~~
 18 \$8,578,350: *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is
 19 authorized to dispense with the administrative audit of agents'
 20 accounts covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949:
 21 *Provided further*, That the administrative expenses of ship
 22 construction shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of
 23 such construction;

24 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-

1 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals,
 2 \$2,097,000;

3 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

4 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
 5 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training
 6 stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New
 7 York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime
 8 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,236,500
 9 for personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet mid-
 10 shipmen) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which
 11 may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of
 12 the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the
 13 Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14
 14 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, for
 15 replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies
 16 for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine
 17 Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed
 18 ~~\$69,300~~ \$77,000 for transfer to applicable appropriations of
 19 the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime
 20 Administration; ~~\$3,724,500~~ \$4,108,500, including the pay
 21 of cadet midshipmen *and other trainees*.

22 State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
 23 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
 24 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,

1 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and sup-
 2 port of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act
 3 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so
 4 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.
 5 ~~1121-1123~~); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of
 6 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
 7 use in connection with such State marine schools; and
 8 \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets
 9 on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet;
 10 \$683,000.

11 *State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-*
 12 *fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of*
 13 *Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,-*
 14 *000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of*
 15 *marine schools in such States as provided in the Act author-*
 16 *izing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, ap-*
 17 *proved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-*
 18 *1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels*
 19 *loaned by the United States to the said States for use in*
 20 *connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for*
 21 *the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65*
 22 *per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each*
 23 *cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800.*

24 Construction fund: For an additional amount for pay-

1 ment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship con-
2 struction, reconditioning, and betterments incurred pursuant
3 to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
4 tion Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies)
5 incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund
6 established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
7 amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952,
8 for expenditure only.

9 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
10 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
11 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
12 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
13 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
14 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
15 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

16 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
17 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of
18 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,
19 unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall
20 have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for
21 consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with
22 respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Com-
23 mission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and
24 that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest

1 items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be
2 removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
3 expense.

4 No money appropriated by this or any other Act may
5 be used for the payment to the owner on account of the
6 purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States
7 is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United
8 States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United
9 States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated
10 cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent
11 to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That in the
12 case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted
13 pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant
14 Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall
15 not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of
16 March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of
17 capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to
18 such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide
19 purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed
20 the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such pur-
21 chaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal
22 Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United
23 States is chartered or taken for use by the United States,
24 the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall
25 not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted

1 under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were
2 purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the
3 preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with
4 the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue
5 for income tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such
6 schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5
7 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of
8 any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the
9 Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose
10 whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by
11 the United States, except in accordance with the preceding
12 provisions.

13 *No money made available to the Department of Com-*
14 *merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall*
15 *be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired*
16 *by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the*
17 *use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or*
18 *which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured,*
19 *unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases*
20 *where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as*
21 *amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with sub-*
22 *section 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted*
23 *by the General Accounting Office.*

24 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
25 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and

1 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
2 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
3 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
4 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
5 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be cred-
6 ited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Pro-*
7 *vided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract,
8 or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,
9 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as
10 miscellaneous receipts.

11 No obligations shall be incurred during the current
12 fiscal year from the construction fund established by the
13 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
14 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or
15 in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which other-
16 wise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be
17 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

18 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
19 tained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations
20 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

21 TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
22 PRESIDENT

23 NATIONAL DEFENSE

24 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
25 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-

1 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
2 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
3 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
4 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
5 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
6 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
7 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this
8 fund on June 30, 1951, ~~may be carried forward and~~
9 ~~expended in fiscal year 1952~~ *shall remain available dur-*
10 *ing the fiscal year 1952: Provided further*, That no
11 part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to
12 finance a function or project for which function or project a
13 budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant
14 to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appro-
15 priation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or
16 House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
17 priations of either body.

18 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

19 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
20 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within
21 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
22 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
23 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
24 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
25 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may

1 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
2 Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or
3 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

4 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

5 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
6 ~~\$2,060,000~~ \$3,260,000 shall be available for administrative
7 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be
8 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
9 expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (includ-
10 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
11 basis, but not including other personal services) in connection
12 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-
13 provement, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
14 ing to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
15 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
16 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
17 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
18 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
19 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
20 said Association may utilize and may make payment for
21 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
22 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
23 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
24 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized ac-
25 counting principles and practices: ~~*Provided further*~~, That

1 the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000
2 shall not exceed \$150,000.

3 Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250
4 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall
5 be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the
6 Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial
7 assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale mod-
8 ernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive
9 of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in
10 connection with termination of contracts and legal services
11 on a contract or fee basis: *Provided, That the uncommitted*
12 *authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes;*
13 *transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganiza-*
14 *tion Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncom-*
15 *mitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby*
16 *repealed That no additional loan shall be made under the*
17 *authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reor-*
18 *ganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing*
19 *purposes after the effective date of this Act unless the*
20 *Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the*
21 *interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing*
22 *loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan.*

23 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
24 \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
25 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase

1 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and
2 shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan
3 Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account
4 established under the provisions under the head "Federal
5 Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent
6 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the
7 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
8 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
9 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
10 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
11 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
12 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
13 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*,
14 That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-
15 servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings
16 and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses
17 (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but
18 not including other personal services) in connection with
19 the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange,
20 of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the
21 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
22 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
23 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
24 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
25 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except

1 for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the ad-
2 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Board
3 shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the
4 provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22,
5 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449) : *Provided*
6 *further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the exam-
7 ination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not
8 exceed \$1,664,000.

9 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
10 to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative
11 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
12 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
13 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
14 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
15 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
16 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimiz-
17 ing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal
18 fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
19 of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to
20 be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corpora-
21 tion may utilize and may make payment for services and
22 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
23 serve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies
24 of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any
25 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in

1 amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses
2 and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred,
3 allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act
4 of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

5 Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed
6 \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall
7 be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure
8 as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation
9 of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

10 Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the
11 amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be
12 transferred to this authorization) for the administrative ex-
13 penses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying
14 out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed
15 ~~\$4,824,000~~ \$5,074,000 of the various funds of the Federal
16 Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in
17 accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended
18 (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as
19 herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of
20 said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in
21 accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*,
22 That funds available for expenditure shall be available for
23 contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
24 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
25 \$1,500) ÷ ~~*Provided further*, That expenditures for non-~~

1 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
2 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
3 \$22,320,000.

4 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
5 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
6 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
7 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated
8 by title I of this Act, not to exceed \$8,240,000
9 \$15,000,000 shall be available for such expenses, in-
10 cluding purchase of not to exceed seven passenger motor
11 vehicles, for replacement only; and expenses of attend-
12 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
13 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary
14 expenses of providing representatives of the Admin-
15 istration at the sites of non-Federal projects in con-
16 nection with the construction of such non-Federal projects
17 by public housing agencies with the aid of the Ad-
18 ministration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the
19 payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to
20 the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of
21 rendering such services, and expenditures by the Adminis-
22 tration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-
23 tive expenses, and funds received from such payments may
24 be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of pro-
25 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of

1 non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the
 2 Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by
 3 the Congress: ~~Provided further,~~ That all expenses of the
 4 Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in
 5 this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant
 6 to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: *Provided further,* That
 7 funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.
 8 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including
 9 administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Adminis-
 10 tration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19,
 11 1949 (Public Law 65).

12 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

13 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under
 14 the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
 15 Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for adminis-
 16 trative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth
 17 under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System
 18 of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate
 19 Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947) : *Pro-*
 20 *vided,* That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of
 21 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of
 22 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
 23 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensa-
 24 tion of vessel employees and such terminal and other em-
 25 ployees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of

1 rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the
 2 area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel em-
 3 ployees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be
 4 construed as establishing a different leave system within
 5 the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of
 6 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)) : *Provided further,*
 7 *That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equip-*
 8 *ment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage*
 9 *or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any*
 10 *obligations representing the balance of the purchase price,*
 11 *and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mort-*
 12 *gages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other*
 13 *similar methods of financing.*

14 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION .

15 SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
 16 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
 17 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee
 18 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
 19 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
 20 hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
 21 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
 22 *Provided, That for purposes of this section employees shall*
 23 *be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend*
 24 *half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of*
 25 *direction and administration of the personnel program;*

1 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
2 classification; employee relations and services; training;
3 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
4 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
5 and reporting.

6 TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

7 It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service,
8 publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority,
9 use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or
10 similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, pro-
11 vided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency
12 (including wholly owned Government corporations as de-
13 fined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)
14 to or for any person (including groups, associations, organ-
15 izations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except
16 those engaged in the transaction of official business of the
17 Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent pos-
18 sible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized
19 by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the execu-
20 tive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject
21 to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe
22 therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall deter-
23 mine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an exist-
24 ing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration
25 direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the

1 recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent
2 facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall
3 be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous
4 receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall
5 repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection,
6 fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee,
7 charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained
8 in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescrib-
9 ing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this
10 proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation
11 in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any
12 such fee, charge or price.

13 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
15 penditure by any corporation or agency included in this or
16 any other Act, including the government of the District of
17 Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumu-
18 lated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar
19 year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30,
20 1952: *Provided*, That the head of any such corporation or
21 agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees
22 to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior
23 to June 30, 1952: *Provided further*, That this section shall
24 not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is
25 outside the continental United States: *And provided further*,

1 That this section shall not apply with respect to the pay-
2 ment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the
3 case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions
4 for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval
5 service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

6 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
8 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
9 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
10 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
11 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
12 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
13 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
14 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
15 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
16 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
17 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
18 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
19 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
20 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
21 the Government of the United States, or that such person
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
25 any person who engages in a strike against the Government

1 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
 2 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
 3 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
 4 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
 5 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
 6 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
 7 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
 8 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
 9 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
 10 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
 11 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
 12 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

13 SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this
 14 Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
 15 poration or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
 16 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
 17 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

18 SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-
 19 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-
 20 sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or posi-
 21 tion which may become vacant during the fiscal year begin-
 22 ning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall
 23 not apply—

- 24 (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;
- 25 (b) to positions filled from within the agency;

1 ~~(c)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be
 2 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
 3 advice and consent of the Senate;

4 ~~(d)~~ to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

5 ~~(e)~~ Atomic Energy Commission;

6 ~~(f)~~ to employees of the General Accounting Office;

7 ~~(g)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2:

8 *Provided further*, That when any department or agency
 9 covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this
 10 amendment reduce their employment to a figure not ex-
 11 ceeding 80 per centum of the total number on their rolls
 12 as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply
 13 and said 80 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for
 14 employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded
 15 at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall
 16 again become operative.

17 *SEC. 603. Each appropriation or authorization made by*
 18 *this Act for any purpose, of which a specified portion is*
 19 *herein made available for personal services, and each amount*
 20 *so specified as being available for personal services, is hereby*
 21 *reduced by an amount equal to 5 per centum of the amount*
 22 *requested for personal services for such purpose in budget*
 23 *estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal*
 24 *year 1952. To carry out the additional requirements of this*

1 section and to provide for a total decrease of 10 per centum
2 in personal services where applicable, the following sums
3 have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommitted:

4 Bureau of the Budget, \$156,125.

5 American Battle Monuments Commission, \$26,115.

6 Federal Communications Commission, \$166,700.

7 Federal Power Commission, \$180,575.

8 Federal Trade Commission, \$152,565.

9 General Services Administration, \$3,242,200.

10 Indian Claims Commission, \$4,700.

11 Interstate Commerce Commission:

12 Railroad safety, \$37,725.

13 Locomotive inspection, \$28,240.

14 Motor Carrier Claims Commission, \$1,750.

15 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$1,750,

16 480.

17 Securities and Exchange Commission, \$272,760.

18 Smithsonian Institution, \$96,680.

19 National Gallery of Art, \$59,420.

20 Tariff Commission, \$60,700.

21 Tax Court of United States, \$24,050.

22 Veterans' Administration:

23 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary
24 services, \$7,086,223.

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

[Report No. 418]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

MAY 7 (legislative day, May 2), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 12 (legislative day, May 17), 1951

Reported with amendments

JUNE 12 (legislative day, May 17), 1951

Recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 13 (legislative day, May 17), 1951

Reported with amendments

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

- Senate worked on Labor-FSA appropriations bill.
- House passed Army civil functions appropriation bill.
- Senate committees voted to report measures on independent offices appropriations, Canadian vessels, and aviation studies.
- House Ways and Means Committee completed final review of its 1951 tax-revision proposals.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 6607-6612

Bills Introduced: Nineteen bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 1660 to S. 1678; and S. Res. 157. Page 6608-6610

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations, with amendments (S. Rept. 418);

S. 1559, to authorize Canadian vessels to serve Alaskan ports until June 30, 1952 (S. Rept. 419); and

S. Res. 154, to extend to January 31, 1952, the authority of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to make studies of aviation, communications, merchant marine and surface transportation (no written report)—referred to Committee on Rules and Administration. Page 6608

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee. Page 6611

Labor-FSA Appropriations: Senate continued work on H. R. 3709, taking the following further actions on amendments:

Adopted: Modified Chavez amendment authorizing Surgeon General to lease a portion of the present site of National Institutes of Health for construction of rental facilities; Chavez amendment requiring D. C. to pay to Freedmen's Hospital, upon Surgeon General's request, estimated amounts for care of patients; and Jenner amendment prohibiting ban on disbursements to States that have imposed conditions surrounding public access to records of disbursement of grants-in-aid funds.

Rejected: By 17 yeas to 61 nays, Douglas amendment to reduce by \$3 million funds for grants to States for maternal and child welfare; by 24 yeas to 53 nays, Douglas amendment reducing by \$9 million funds for payments to school districts; by 35 yeas to 36 nays, Douglas amendment barring funds for more than 20 days annual

leave and 12 days of sick leave for classified and wage board employees; Douglas amendment directing Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to report by July 25, 1951, legislation reducing annual leave to 20 days and sick leave to 12 days (on point of order by Senator Johnston of South Carolina); and, by 14 yeas to 56 nays, Douglas amendment barring funds for annual and sick leave beyond stated amounts according to period of service of employee.

Pending at recess was Neely motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to report it back promptly with certain stated appropriations (including funds for Public Health Service) the same as when originally reported. By unanimous consent it was agreed that Senator Neely will have the floor for 1 hour immediately upon convening tomorrow for purpose of discussing his motion to recommit; that thereafter time on motion to recommit be limited to 1 hour, equally divided; and that debate on bill be limited to 30 minutes, equally divided. Page 6612-6652

Treaty Received: Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between U. S. and Colombia, together with protocol, signed at Washington on April 26, 1951, was received (Exec. M, 82d Cong., 1st sess.), and was referred to Committee on Foreign Relations. Page 6652

Confirmations: Nomination of Robert I. Millonzi, of New York, to be member of SEC was confirmed, along with 41 postmasters. Page 6654-6655

Nominations: One civilian nomination was received, along with five hundred and forty Army and sixteen Coast Guard nominations. Page 6652-6654

Program for Thursday: Senate recessed at 7:05 p. m. until noon Thursday, June 14, when it will complete consideration of H. R. 3709, under limitation of debate agreed upon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—INDEPENDENT OFFICES

Committee on Appropriations: Committee voted to report with amendments H. R. 3880, independent offices appropriations for 1952 (S. Rept. 418); the bill was re-committed by the Senate yesterday. As approved by the committee this time, the bill would appropriate \$6,221,959,620, an increase of \$77,419,265 over the House-approved figure, which totaled \$6,144,540,355. Budget estimates on which the appropriations are based total \$6,837,677,465.

APPROPRIATIONS—ARMED SERVICES

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Armed Services Appropriations continued hearings on proposed appropriations for the armed services, with the following witnesses testifying, in executive session, in justification of 1952 budget estimates for the Department of Defense: W. J. McNeil, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller); John A. McCone, Under Secretary of Air Force; Karl R. Bendetsen, Assistant Secretary of the Army (General Management); and John T. Koehler, Assistant Secretary of Navy, accompanied by their assistants. Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—STATE DEPARTMENT

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations continued hearings on 1952 budget estimates for the Department of State, with John D. Hickerson, Assistant Secretary for UN Affairs, and William O. Hall, Director, Office of International Administration and Conferences, and assistants, testifying in justification of estimates for U. S. contributions to international organizations and missions to international organizations. Hearings continue tomorrow.

FAR EAST SITUATION

Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Relations: Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer concluded his testimony before the committees, in executive session, on the military situation in the Far East and the facts surrounding the relief of General of the Army Douglas MacArthur from his assignment in that area. Hearings continue tomorrow with Louis Johnson, former Secretary of Defense, testifying.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Committee on Banking and Currency: In executive session, committee continued its consideration of S. 1397, to extend, with amendments, the Defense Production Act of 1950, but took no final action. It agreed to put off until tomorrow the vote on the Robertson resolution to extend for 1 year the Defense Production Act of 1950 in its present form.

D. C. RENT CONTROL

Committee on the District of Columbia: Subcommittee on the Judiciary concluded hearings on S. 1590, to extend and revise the D. C. Emergency Rent Act, receiving testimony from various witnesses, as follows: Testifying in support of the bill with amendments were Burton Clark, and Mrs. Helen Duey Hoffman, representing the American Association of University Women, Washington branch.

Testifying in opposition to the bill were: Bourbon G. Dawes, Hotel Association of Washington; Thornton W. Owen, representing the Washington Board of Trade; Rufus J. Lusk, representing the Washington Taxpayers Association; Miss Julia Thorworth; Leon L. Scawly, accompanied by C. E. Simmons, representing the D. C. chapter of the Property Owners Association of America; Jacob W. Block; William Hurley; and Leonard S. Hayes. Also testifying were B. L. Bear and Mrs. Catherine Crimm. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Committee continued its hearings on the evaluation of and proposed amendments to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, with four witnesses testifying, as follows: Carter W. Atkins, director, Connecticut Public Expenditures Council, Hartford, Conn., discussed problems of strengthening fiscal controls, and made several recommendations toward that end, among them a Joint Committee on the Budget, a single appropriation bill, and the use of the item veto. Senator Morse urged full and complete disclosure of sources and amounts of income of public officials, as provided in his bill, S. 561, to require certain members of the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of the Government to file statements relating to amount and sources of income, and dealings in securities and commodities; he proposed amendments to the Corrupt Practices Act, the adoption of the rule of relevancy in Senate procedure and debate, and modification of the rules of the Senate regarding cloture, as provided for in his resolution, S. Res. 41, to amend the rule relating to cloture. Representative Celler suggested creation of a joint standing committee with jurisdiction over private claims and immigration bills; a limitation on the sessions of Congress to provide for an adjournment in April, August, and September in the odd years only; the adoption of the proposal contained in his bill, H. R. 3440, providing that no Member of Congress shall be immune from civil liability for any defamatory statement inserted by him in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when such statement was not actually made in the Chamber of the Senate or House. Dr. Edgar Lane, Princeton University, discussed operations and benefits of Federal lobbying law, and suggested several amendments. Hearings continue tomorrow.

Calendar No. 396

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KEFAUVER to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 16, line 2, strike the figure "\$3,989,130",
2 and substitute therefor the figure "\$4,392,000".

3 On page 16, line 2, strike the figure "\$3,625,800", and
4 substitute therefor "\$4,028,655".

82d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. KEFAUVER to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, 1952—Effect of Ferguson amendment

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

Agency and item (1)	1952 budget estimate (2)	Specific amounts in- bill (3)	Budget estimate for personal serv- ices (4)	5 percent of personal serv- ices estimate (5)	Available funds after application of Ferguson amendment (3)-(5) (6)
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR					
Office of Secretary:					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$1,475,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,315,933	\$65,797	\$934,203
Salaries and expenses, Office of Solicitor.....	1,750,000	1,575,000	1,611,101	80,555	1,494,445
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Standards.....	766,000	688,000	636,705	31,835	654,165
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Veterans' Reemployment Rights.....	277,000	265,758	224,845	11,242	254,516
Total, Office of the Secretary.....	4,268,000	3,528,758	3,783,584	189,429	3,339,329
Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Apprenticeship.....	2,692,000	2,578,682	2,266,367	113,318	2,465,364
Bureau of Employment Security:					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,475,000	5,245,959	4,580,814	229,041	5,016,918
Grants to States:					
Basic appropriation.....	159,560,000	159,560,000	681,092	34,055	159,525,945
Contingency reserve.....	10,000,000	5,000,000			5,000,000
Bureau of Employees' Compensation:					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,973,000	1,887,816	1,703,683	85,184	1,802,632
War claims transfer.....	(122,000)	(122,000)			(122,000)
Employees' compensation fund.....	31,000,000	30,000,000			30,000,000
War claims transfer.....	(5,000,000)	(5,000,000)			(5,000,000)
Bureau of Labor Statistics:					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,935,000	5,371,352	4,769,216	238,461	5,132,891
Revision of Consumers' Price Index.....	1,250,000	1,043,498	1,043,498	52,175	1,072,825
Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau.....	396,000	379,285	334,296	16,715	362,570
Salaries and expenses, Wage and Hour Division.....	8,740,000	8,365,304	7,493,923	374,696	7,990,608
Total, Department of Labor.....	231,289,000	223,042,156	20,661,473	1,333,074	221,709,082
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY					
American Printing House for the Blind.....	115,000	115,000			115,000
Columbia Institution for the Deaf, salaries and expenses.....	390,000	374,537	309,268	15,463	359,074
Food and Drug Administration:					
Salaries and expenses.....	5,395,000	5,172,975	4,440,500	222,025	4,950,950
Certification and inspection services, salaries and expenses (special).....	(1,049,300)	(1,049,300)		(1)	(1,049,300)
Freedmen's Hospital, salaries and expenses.....	2,987,000	2,631,500	2,161,880	(1)	2,631,500
Howard University:					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,575,000	2,415,084	3,198,324	159,916	2,255,168
Plans and specifications.....	55,500	55,500			
Construction of buildings.....	1,236,500	1,236,500			1,236,500
Office of Education:					
Vocational education grants (George-Barden funds).....	20,017,760	20,017,760			20,017,760
Further endowment of colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.....	2,450,000	2,450,000			2,450,000
Salaries and expenses.....	3,550,000	3,397,706	3,045,871	152,294	3,245,412
Payments to school districts.....	40,000,000	40,000,000			40,000,000
Grants for surveys and school construction.....	75,000,000	75,000,000			75,000,000
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Payments to States.....	23,000,000	21,500,000	91,943	4,597	21,495,403
Salaries and expenses.....	705,000	675,620	587,600	29,380	646,240
Public Health Service:					
Venereal diseases.....	11,800,000	11,653,360	2,932,797	146,640	11,506,720
Tuberculosis.....	9,000,000	8,887,351	2,252,972	112,649	8,774,702
Assistance to States, general.....	16,084,000	15,960,000	2,009,994	100,050	15,859,950
Communicable diseases.....	6,150,000	5,915,747	4,685,070	234,254	5,681,493
Engineering, sanitation, and industrial hygiene.....	3,800,000	3,648,158	3,036,846	151,842	3,496,316
Water pollution control grants.....	1,000,000	900,000			900,000
Alaska, disease and sanitation investigations and control.....	1,234,000	1,211,129	457,418	22,871	1,188,258
Buildings and facilities, Cincinnati: Appropriation.....	2,400,000	2,400,000			2,400,000
Hospital construction, grants to States:					
Liquidation cash.....	120,000,000	100,000,000			100,000,000
Obligation cash.....	75,000,000	95,000,000			95,000,000
Salaries and expenses, hospital construction.....	1,220,000	1,166,465	1,070,700	53,535	1,112,930
Hospitals and medical care.....	30,200,000	30,200,000	22,625,358	(1)	30,200,000
Foreign Quarantine Service.....	3,000,000	2,868,029	2,639,430	131,972	2,736,057
National Institutes of Health.....	15,800,000	15,559,973	4,890,532	240,027	15,319,946
National Cancer Institute.....	19,947,000	19,808,171	2,836,590	141,830	19,666,341
Mental health activities.....	10,800,000	10,737,974	1,240,515	62,026	10,675,948
National Heart Institute.....	10,150,000	10,072,982	1,540,351	77,018	9,895,964
Dental health activities.....	1,750,000	1,697,308	1,053,848	52,692	1,644,616
Construction of research facilities: Appropriation.....	18,590,000	16,630,540	89,200	4,460	16,626,080
Commissioned officers, pay, etc.....	1,900,000	1,861,500	770,000	38,500	1,823,000
Salaries and expenses, Public Health Service.....	2,868,000	2,745,868	2,442,646	122,132	2,623,736
Total, Public Health Service.....	362,693,000	358,921,655	50,475,267	1,692,493	357,229,057
St. Elizabeths Hospital:					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,135,000	2,135,000	1,547,961	(1)	2,135,000
Miscellaneous construction and replacements.....	136,500	136,500			136,500
Total, St. Elizabeths Hospital.....	2,271,500	2,271,500	1,547,961		2,271,500
Social Security Administration:					
Bureau of Federal Credit Unions, salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	200,000	167,650	647,000	32,350	135,300
Annual indefinite (fess).....	(598,000)	(598,000)			(598,000)
Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance:					
Salaries and expenses (trust fund limitation).....	(60,000,000)	(57,437,980)	(51,260,398)	(2,563,020)	(54,874,960)
Reimbursement to OASI trust fund.....	3,734,000	3,734,000			3,734,000
Bureau of Public Assistance:					
Grants (titles I, IV, X, and XIV).....	1,300,000,000	1,150,000,000			1,150,000,000
Salaries and expenses.....	1,698,000	1,600,000	1,532,000	76,600	1,523,400
Children's Bureau:					
Salaries and expenses.....	1,592,000	1,500,000	1,304,105	65,205	1,434,795
Grants to States, maternal and child welfare.....	33,000,000	33,000,000			33,000,000
Office of Commissioner, salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	233,000	200,000	810,100	15,505	164,495
Transfer from OASI trust fund.....	(117,000)	(100,000)			(100,000)
Total, Social Security Administration.....	1,340,457,000	1,190,201,650	3,793,205	189,660	1,190,011,990

Footnotes at end of table.

Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, 1952—Effect of Ferguson amendment—Continued

[Figures in parentheses not added in totals]

Agency and item (1)	1952 budget estimate (2)	Specific amounts in bill (3)	Budget estimate for personal serv- ices (4)	5 percent of personal serv- ices estimate (5)	Available funds after application of Ferguson amendment (3)-(5) (6)
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY—continued					
Office of Administrator:					
Salaries, Office of Administrator:					
Appropriation.....	\$2,419,000	\$2,150,000	\$2,832,000	{ \$121,600 (20,000)	\$2,028,400 (393,000)
Transfer from OASI.....	(413,000)	(413,000)			
Service operations, salaries and expenses:					
Appropriation.....	780,000	711,500	423,205	{ 18,160 (3,000)	693,340 (120,500)
Transfer from OASI.....	(135,000)	(123,500)			
General Counsel, salaries:					
Appropriation.....	427,000	396,478	850,444	{ 22,522 (20,000)	373,956 (391,950)
Transfers (Food and Drug and OASI).....	(423,950)	(411,950)			
Surplus property disposal and utilization.....	333,000	75,000	276,893	(1)	75,000
Total, Office of Administrator.....	3,959,000	3,332,978	4,382,542	162,282	3,170,696
Total, Federal Security Agency.....	² 1,888,574,210	1,729,799,865	80,034,361	2,628,115	1,727,171,750
National Labor Relations Board, salaries and expenses.....	8,882,500	8,233,959	6,970,525	348,541	7,885,418
National Mediation Board:					
Salaries and expenses.....	410,000	394,247	315,060	15,753	378,494
Arbitration and emergency boards.....	150,000	144,000	120,000	6,000	138,000
National Railroad Adjustment Board, salaries and expenses.....	633,000	600,000	485,025	24,251	575,749
Total, National Mediation Board.....	1,193,000	1,138,247	920,085	46,004	1,092,243
Railroad retirement appropriated account.....	613,000,000	562,534,409			562,534,409
Salaries and expenses (transfer from railroad retirement trust fund).....	(5,268,000)	(5,056,904)	(4,221,916)	(211,096)	(4,845,808)
Total, Railroad Retirement Board.....	613,000,000	562,534,409			562,534,409
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service:					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,247,000	3,047,000	2,701,740	135,087	2,911,913
Boards of inquiry.....	50,000	48,750	25,000	1,250	47,500
Total, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.....	3,297,000	3,095,750	2,726,740	136,337	2,959,413
Grand total, all appropriations.....	² 2,745,940,710	2,527,844,386	117,313,484	4,492,071	2,523,352,315

¹ Not applicable.² Includes \$1,686,950 in transfer and fees.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that, without further debate, the Senate proceed to vote on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. That requires unanimous consent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion is not in order.

SEVERAL SENATORS. Vote! Vote!

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I submit it is in order to vote upon final passage of the bill; is it not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that it is not in order to vote upon the final passage of the bill at this time, by reason of the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, then, that consent for further time for debate on the bill be withdrawn, and that the Senate now proceed to vote upon final passage of the bill itself.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is, Shall the bill pass? [Putting the question.]

The bill (H. R. 3709) was passed.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. HILL, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. THYE, and Mr. ECTON conferees on the part of the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 3880, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is on the calendar. The clerk will read the bill by its title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments.

ORDER FOR CONSIDERATION OF THE CALENDAR ON TUESDAY

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I desire to make a unanimous-consent request regarding the call of the calendar. We had thought that tomorrow we could at least have an explanation of the bill which has just been made the unfinished business of the Senate, and could dispose of the committee amendments, or non-controversial amendments. I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday, beginning at 12 o'clock, we have a call of the Consent Calendar, from the beginning of the calendar, for the consideration

of measures to which there is no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may we have order? I could not hear what the distinguished majority leader said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will be in order. Will the majority leader please restate his request?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that next Tuesday, June 19, beginning at 12 o'clock, the Senate proceed with a call of the calendar for the consideration of uncontested bills.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Do I correctly understand that the independent offices appropriation bill has been made the unfinished business of the Senate, and that it is to be considered tomorrow and Monday?

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. In the event we do not finish it on Monday, is it intended that we shall lay it aside temporarily in order that there may be a call of the calendar?

Mr. McFARLAND. It would be laid aside temporarily for the call of the calendar, under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator. I merely wanted to have the Record clear.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator

Calendar No. 396

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHERRY) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 3, line 12, strike out "\$315,600" and insert
- 2 "\$290,000".

82d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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Calendar No. 396

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHERRY) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 5, line 10, change the period to a colon and
- 2 insert "*Provided*, That foreign currencies available to the
- 3 credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses in-
- 4 curred for this purpose wherever practicable."

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRUGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 396

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

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- 1 On page 9, line 18, strike out "\$18,050,000" and
- 2 insert "\$17,500,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

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- 1 On page 10, line 21, strike out "\$600,000" and insert
2 "\$575,000".

6-15-51—D

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 16, line 2, strike out "\$3,989,130" and insert
2 "\$3,891,695".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

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- 1 On page 22, line 18, strike out all down to and including
- 2 the period on line 25.

6-15-51—F

82^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEATY) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 24, line 1, strike out "\$16,426,000" and insert
- 2 "\$15,000,000".

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82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION
H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

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- 1 On page 28, line 7, strike out "\$11,400,000" and sub
2 stitute "\$8,700,000".

82D CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Bridges (for himself, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Wherry) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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1 On page 28, line 14, strike out "\$89,600" and insert
2 "\$81,500".

3 On page 28, line 14, strike out "\$84,600" and insert
4 "\$76,500".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. PEROTSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 31, line 6, strike out "\$51,362,500" and
- 2 insert \$50,000,000".

Calendar No. 396

82D CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 31, line 11, strike out "\$25,000,000" and
- 2 insert "\$11,700,000".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEATY) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 34, line 5, strike out "\$2,363,620" and insert
2 "\$2,294,500".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRIDGES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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- 1 On page 42, line 21, strike out "\$900,000" and insert
2 "\$813,000".

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82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

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- 1 On page 39, line 11, strike out "\$861,640,000" and
- 2 insert "\$811,640,000".

Calendar No. 396

82^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

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- 1 On page 37, line 22, strike out "\$873,105,770" and
- 2 insert "\$871,878,765".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BRADDES (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, and Mr. WHEAT) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 15 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

Article entitled "Liberia Denounces President's Rival," from the New York Times of June 2; article entitled "Liberia and Mr. Twe" from the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 2; and a letter written by Mr. John Collier to the editor of the New York Times, published under the headline "Governing Liberia" in the New York Times of June 10; all dealing with the current political situation in Liberia.

By Mr. McMAHON:

Editorial dealing with selection by State Department of Prof. Wilbert Snow, of Wesleyan University, to lecture in Europe on American literature, criticism, and public affairs, published in the Hartford Courant of June 10, 1951.

By Mr. HUNT:

Article dealing with the Senate hearings into General MacArthur's dismissal and the background of American policy in the Far East, written by Marquis Childs, and published in the Kentucky Herald of June 12, 1951.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

A statement in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of a cheese factory by Jesse Williams near Rome, N. Y.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE FOUNDING OF THE ICE-CREAM INDUSTRY IN AMERICA

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, 100 years ago today there was established in Baltimore, Md., the first wholesale ice-cream establishment in the world. Today, the national ice-cream industry, which has grown to be one of the leading factors in the mammoth dairy industry of our country, will mark the centennial of that founding with appropriate ceremonies. A memorial plaque will be erected on the very spot where Baltimoreans of a century ago were first privileged to procure this confection, which previously had been unavailable to the rank and file of the citizens of this or any other land.

Our country has grown and progressed through the initiative and the industry of those who have dared to embark in new fields of endeavor, and whose ideas and abilities have combined to bring success in their chosen fields of endeavor. The ice-cream industry is outstanding not only in the vast progress it has made, but likewise in the unsurpassed contribution it has made to the enjoyment of living among our people, as well as to the enrichment of the national diet.

Merely to cite that the ice-cream industry has increased its volume 100 times since the turn of the century, and now makes use of 10,000,000,000 pounds of milk and cream equivalent annually is to suggest the part it plays in helping to maintain the prosperity of the Nation's dairy industry and of our farming population generally.

Ice cream is an integral part of the American way of life today. All those whose efforts combine to make this confection available to every man, woman, and child in the Nation deserve a tribute on the occasion of the celebration of the industry's centennial—the farmers who provide the milk and cream, the fruits and nuts, which are used in such abundance; the management personnel whose continuing care it has been to maintain the purity and to increase the taste

appeal of their delicious product, and the great segment of our working population who perform all the necessary intermediary tasks connected with the manufacture, distribution, and sale of this delectable confection. They are a valuable part of this greatest of all Nations. May their efforts, in the century ahead, be ever more and more productive of enjoyment and healthful food for our people, and of increasing prosperity and satisfaction for themselves.

Because it conveys officially the attitude of the responsible Government agency in the field, I ask unanimous consent that the attached letter from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan to the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, June 7, 1951.

Mr. ROBERT C. HIBBEN,
International Association of Ice Cream
Manufacturers, Washington, D. C.

DEAR Mr. HIBBEN: It is a pleasure to extend greetings to the ice-cream industry as it observes the important anniversary marked by National Ice Cream Day, June 15.

In the past 100 years you have made outstanding progress. Ice cream has become an important dairy food in the American diet and is classified by our nutritionists in group IV of the seven basic foods, along with cheese, milk, and other dairy products.

The ice-cream industry is important to all of agriculture. This importance is measured by your annual use of about ten billion pounds of milk and cream equivalent and an estimated 250,000,000 pounds of fruits and nuts in the manufacture of ice cream each year. All of your sweeteners come from the soil.

On behalf of agriculture, I send congratulations and best wishes to your industry.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN,
Secretary.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the quorum be rescinded.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield to me in order that I may ask a question concerning the appropriation bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the majority leader willing to suggest a unanimous-consent request in connection with presentation of amendments to the appropriation bill? It is perfectly agreeable that

the committee amendments, with respect to which there is no controversy, be adopted; but I feel that, as the Senate has previously done in connection with bills of this kind, an agreement should be entered into that in the event a Senator wishes to offer an amendment thereafter, he may be permitted to do so, without going to the trouble of moving that the Senate reconsider the vote by which a committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is agreeable. I should prefer to wait, however, until the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] comes into the Chamber. He is in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. If such an agreement is entered into, it will solve one difficulty.

Mr. KERR obtained the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oklahoma yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Now that the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] has come into the Chamber, I would ask him if it would be agreeable with him that I ask unanimous consent that amendments to the bill of which he is in charge, the independent offices appropriation bill, be adopted today, with the understanding that any Senator who desired to offer an amendment on Monday could do so.

Mr. MAYBANK. As the distinguished majority leader knows, I have been in a meeting considering the defense production control bill since early this morning; we are going to have another meeting this afternoon and may remain in session until sometime between 10:30 and 11 o'clock. We have recessed until 2:30. As a matter of fact, I recessed the meeting until 2:30 because when I left the Senate last evening I thought that no amendment of a controversial nature would be voted on before Monday. If the Senator will permit me to say so, I do not see much use in voting on amendments and having them brought up on Monday and gone over again. I may say that in whatever the majority leader wants done I will cooperate, but I think going over the amendments a second time would be a little too much to ask me to agree to. I do not mind working, but I do not believe we should go over amendments twice.

Mr. McFARLAND. What I had in mind was that as to many amendments there would be no discussion, and those about which there was discussion or controversy could go over, but I thought most of them could be adopted without discussion.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is all right with me if the Senator desires to have the amendments agreed to, with the understanding that I will not have to debate an amendment today and then debate the same amendment on Monday.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, we are considering a suggested unanimous-consent request presented by the majority leader. I should like to know if my understanding is correct that even though the Senate proceeds today and agrees to amendments, whether they are controversial or not, any Member of the

Senate, before the passage of the bill, may ask for a reconsideration and present an amendment to an amendment as though it had not been agreed to in the first place, or that a Senator may have the right to offer an amendment in the second degree to any amendment, without asking for its reconsideration.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my understanding, and I have no objection whatsoever if the amendments are adopted without debate because the debate may come on the amendments to the amendments later. I do not see much use of my trying to explain an amendment and then having to go over the argument and explain an amendment in the second degree later. I, therefore, withdraw my objection. I merely desired to have the RECORD clear.

Mr. McFARLAND. If any controversy develops on the amendments, I shall suggest that they go over, rather than be voted on today.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I inquire who has the floor?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Naturally there would be no objection to a unanimous-consent agreement that amendments which are not controversial be agreed to, but at the same time, I do not want to be the judge as to what is a controversial amendment. For that reason, I desire to preserve the rights of Senators who may desire to offer amendments between now and the time the bill passes. We have had such arrangements before, and I know they have worked satisfactorily.

Mr. McFARLAND. My suggestion would not preclude that.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am frank to say I do not care to go over the same argument twice.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WHERRY. I think we understand each other.

Mr. McFARLAND. I hope so.

Mr. WHERRY. I hope so, too, because when a Senator rises and offers an amendment, I do not want any argument raised that the amendment was adopted in advance, and is, therefore, not open to amendment. I desire to cooperate with the majority leader. Even though an amendment about which there was no controversy was agreed to, any Senator would have a right, prior to the time the bill was passed, to offer an amendment to it in the second degree, as if it had not been acted on.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the amendment to the unanimous-consent request presented by the majority leader?

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not propose to amend it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair is a member of the committee, and recalls that one of the members of the committee had objection to one of the amendments.

I believe that was the only controversy that arose.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I may say that I made to the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], the same statement which has been made by the majority leader and the minority leader. I may also say that I understand several amendments will be offered to the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Parliamentarian advises the Chair that no right will be lost to any Senator by reason of the agreement. Without objection, the agreement is entered into.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, what time does the majority leader desire that I make a statement on the bill, and present some letters, so that they may be in the RECORD? Shall I wait until the Senator from Oklahoma has completed his speech?

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator from Oklahoma has the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand. I was at a meeting of my committee when the Senate met, and I had the committee recess until 2:30 o'clock.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from South Carolina desires to offer something for the RECORD, and I may yield to him for that purpose without losing the floor, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. MAYBANK. I believe it would be best for me to place the various statements in the RECORD as the particular titles to which they refer are reached, so that when we reach the title relating to Interstate Commerce Commission, or General Services, or Smithsonian Institution, or the Tax Court, I may file the papers relating to the particular subject.

Mr. McFARLAND. I understand from the distinguished Senator from Oklahoma that he expects to address the Senate about 30 minutes, and therefore the Senator from South Carolina may make his explanation at the conclusion of the Senator's remarks.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to make a request, which may be rather unusual, that I be permitted to have the floor at 1 o'clock.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state to the Senator that it depends on the Senator from Oklahoma, because he has the floor.

Mr. KERR. Will the Senator from South Carolina amend his request to provide that he shall be recognized at the termination of my remarks? I shall have completed my remarks by 1 o'clock, unless I am interrupted, which I do not anticipate.

Mr. MAYBANK. I so amend my request.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I do not think there will be any difficulty about the Senator from South Carolina obtaining the floor. I hope he will not insist on his request. To grant such a request would not be setting a good precedent. I am certain that the Chair realizes the situation and will recognize the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I withdraw my request.

THE PLACE OF POINT 4 IN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, on May 24 the President sent to the Congress a message outlining his proposals for a mutual security program for the fiscal year 1952. Its total estimated cost is \$8,500,000,000, which, when added to our own large military expenditures, establishes a record peacetime high for our security budget.

Mr. President, I know that we must build up our own military strength. We must build up a strong North Atlantic Treaty army under General Eisenhower. I also recognize, Mr. President, that our partnership arrangements with other nations require some economic assistance. The relentless effort in the Kremlin to conquer the world must be defeated by making the free world unconquerable.

I recognize the necessity for this effort. At the same time, all parts of the foreign aid approved by the Congress must represent the soundest and most effective use of our resources. And we must secure the maximum response from our friends and allies. I want our aid to be enough to be effective, but it can and must be on a basis that it will also strengthen the economy of the United States, without which the free world could not survive. Moreover, I am as much concerned about the kind of assistance we give as I am about the amount.

Mr. President, we must put on the whole armor of democracy. We could make no greater mistake than to assume that we can successfully defend the free world against communism by arms alone. The building of collective security forces is only a part of the answer. The problem in some areas of the world is of a different kind, and cannot be solved with military measures. The Kremlin threatens some countries with armed force; it seeks to win others with fraudulent promises that economic and social progress is available through communism. These false appeals are camouflaged to appear attractive to hungry, impoverished, illiterate people who are tempted to turn to any system that promises them relief from their desperate plight.

There is an effective answer to these false promises of communism. We must show that the economic and social systems of free men are better able to satisfy the aspirations of all people everywhere. We can and must prove that communism destroys, but that the free world protects the liberty of the individual. In passing upon legislation and appropriations for foreign aid, the Congress must to the greatest possible extent secure these ends. We must give the whole subject of foreign aid the careful consideration it deserves.

In studying the information available so far, Mr. President, I have had great difficulty in determining to my own satisfaction the place and scope in the proposed bill of a very important part of our foreign policy—the point 4 program of technical cooperation. About 6 months ago, one of Oklahoma's most distinguished citizens, the Honorable Henry G. Bennett, president of our great Agricul-

in 1945 and 1947 he was telling the Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, in those years, that communism in China could not be stopped through military force alone. He told the Generalissimo, and he told us, the kind of aid that ought to be given to China in order to stop the onrush of communism in that one country, and he was pointing out the very type of aid the Senator from Oklahoma has been discussing.

The Senator said something about agricultural work, which brought to my mind a little incident, if he will allow me to refer to it. It was my pleasure last winter to attend a meeting of the National Farm Institute at Des Moines. I was sitting in the audience one afternoon during a discussion period at which point 4, technical assistance, and various matters of that kind, were being discussed at this Farm Institute meeting. Questions were being propounded by people in the audience, and I remember that far over in the audience a farmer rose and said, "You know, I am a member of a church that down through the years has been sending missionaries into these foreign countries, missionaries, first, to preach, and then we sent medical missionaries, and missionaries to teach. I wonder why we should not start with the same zeal to send agricultural missionaries, to go to those countries and teach the people better methods of growing food and fiber for themselves, and in order to make a contribution to the world." Then he made a statement which I desire to emphasize. He said, "I tell you, when conditions will permit, we must come to the point when we are willing in this country to spend a dollar for peace for every dollar we spend for war."

Mr. President, I think this man in the thought expressed by him had something which we might well be considering while pondering on the great program of seeking to help people in other parts of the world to help themselves in order that they may get the something better to which they all aspire.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, I thank my great friend from Alabama. I yield the floor.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Cain	Dirksen
Anderson	Capehart	Douglas
Benton	Carlson	Duff
Bricker	Case	Dworshak
Bridges	Chavez	Eaton
Butler, Md.	Clements	George
Butler, Nebr.	Connally	Green
Byrd	Cordon	Hayden

Hendrickson	Lehman	Robertson
Hennings	Long	Russell
Hickenlooper	Magnuson	Saltonstall
Hill	Malone	Schoeppel
Hoey	Maybank	Smathers
Holland	McCarran	Smith, Maine
Humphrey	McCarthy	Smith, N. J.
Hunt	McClellan	Sparkman
Ives	McFarland	Stennis
Jenner	McKellar	Taft
Johnson, Colo.	McMahon	Thye
Johnson, Tex.	Millikin	Underwood
Johnston, S. C.	Moody	Watkins
Kefauver	Morse	Welker
Kerr	Mundt	Wherry
Kilgore	Neely	Wiley
Knowland	O'Connor	Williams
Langer	O'Mahoney	Young

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], and the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. KEM] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LONGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is unavoidably detained.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A quorum is present.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, because of the extreme importance of the hearings which are being conducted this afternoon by committees, there will not be very many Senators on the floor. For the RECORD, I wish to call attention to the fact that 't is almost impossible to legislate while committees are in session. Frankly, I, myself, happen to be one of the violators, because the Committee on Banking and Currency is to meet again this afternoon at 2:30.

In view of the fact that Senators will not be on the floor this afternoon, in my judgment it would be useless to proceed with the consideration of the amendments to the pending bill at this time.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD a statement showing that the increases in the bill as reported to the Senate over the appropriations contained in the House bill are \$77,419,265, and the appropriations in the bill as reported are below the estimates by \$615,717,845.

The 5-percent reduction first made by the full committee in the items for personal services amounted to \$849,000, and

the further reduction of 5 percent in the personal services items made after the recommitment of the bill, amount to \$13,900,000 additional. That is explained by the action of the Senate, and the belief that all appropriation bills, as I understand, should be cut 10 percent. The statement also shows the differences between the bill this year and the bill last year, amounting to a decrease of approximately \$5,700,000,000. I ask that the statement be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, H. R. 3880, as reported to the Senate, amounts to \$6,221,959,620, which is \$615,717,845 below the budget estimates and \$77,419,265 increase over the bill as passed the House. The bill is under the appropriations for 1951 by \$5,710,760,712.

The Senate committee received requests for restoration totaling \$154,449,265, and approved increases of \$82,895,235 and decreases of \$5,475,970, or a net increase of \$77,419,265 over the House bill.

The larger part of the increases approved were for directly related national defense activities, as follows:

Atomic Energy Commission.....	\$29,000,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	16,549,520
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	4,500,000

Total defense increases..... 50,049,520

The next largest increase approved is the restoration of \$20,000,000 for payment to the civil-service retirement and disability fund, in order to prevent the piling up of the deficit in that fund.

Public Housing Administration was increased by \$6,400,000 for administrative expenses, partly due to the increase in the limitation for low-rent public housing units to be started in 1952 from 5,000 to 50,000.

Maritime Administration was increased by \$1,456,750, for staff to clear up backlog of subsidies and for pay to cadets in training.

Displaced Persons Commission was increased by \$1,305,000, to bring in, under Public Law 555, displaced persons of German ethnic origin.

General Supply fund expenses were increased by \$1,426,000.

Civil Service Commission expenses were increased by \$1,050,000.

The subcommittee recommended a bill showing \$98,046,973 increase over the House.

The full committee increased Interstate Commerce Commission general expenses by \$180,130, specifying \$100,000 increase for valuation of railroads and pipelines; and decreased Council of Economics Advisers by \$50,000, Displaced Persons Commission by \$495,000, Housing and Home Finance research by \$1,000,000, and Tennessee Valley Authority by \$4,500,000, and adopted the proposal of Senator CORDON, as a substitute for the Jensen amendment, to reduce personal services by 5 percent and place a limitation on the agencies by amounts that made available 95 percent of their estimates for personal services, which required further reductions as follows:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$121,125
Federal Power Commission.....	85,875
Indian Claims Commission.....	700
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Railroad safety.....	21,700
Locomotive inspection.....	15,840
Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	1,750
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	47,760
Smithsonian Institution, expenses.....	96,700

National Gallery of Art.....	\$52,420
Tariff Commission.....	54,000
Tax Court, except judges' salaries.....	24,050
Veterans' Administration, construction.....	202,900
Maritime training.....	124,250
Total of 5-percent reductions.....	849,070

The bill first ordered reported showed a net increase over the House of \$91,333,033.

On motion of Senator FERGUSON, shortly after the bill was approved by the whole committee and reported to the Senate, and before the report could be printed—although the bill was printed for reference purposes—the bill was returned to the committee on June 12, 1951, with directions agreed to in colloquy to reduce personal services in each item of appropriation by 10 percent, in lieu of the 5-percent reduction in personal services previously made by action of the whole committee. Further reductions were thereupon made as follows:

Bureau of the Budget.....	\$156,125
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	26,115
Federal Communications Commission.....	166,700
Federal Power Commission.....	180,575
Federal Trade Commission.....	152,565
General Services Administration.....	3,242,200
Indian Claims Commission.....	4,700
Interstate Commerce Commission:	
Railroad safety.....	38,725
Locomotive inspection.....	28,240
Motor Carrier Claims Commission.....	1,750
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	1,750,480
Securities & Exchange Commission.....	272,760
Smithsonian Institution, expenses.....	96,680
National Gallery of Art.....	52,420
Tariff Commission.....	60,700
Tax Court, except judges' salaries.....	24,050
Veterans' Administration (administrative and construction expenses).....	6,986,000
Maritime Administration, salaries.....	201,050
Maritime training.....	124,250

Additional 5 percent reductions.....	13,913,768
Total of 10 percent reductions.....	14,762,838

These reductions make the net increase over the House in the present bill \$77,419,265. Compared with 1951, the bill is \$5,710,760, 712 below the amounts appropriated last year.

Stockpiling funds make up the largest difference, since a total of \$3,038,548,370 was provided last year, and such funds are not included in this bill, but has been submitted as a supplemental estimate in House Document 139 of \$800,000,000 for 1952.

Veterans' funds, mostly for readjustment benefits, make up a difference of \$1,834,603,580.

Selective Service was provided \$36,430,000 last year, and is not in this bill but will be submitted later as a supplemental estimate for 1952.

Atomic Energy Commission is under last year by \$803,887,250.

General Accounting Office is under last year by \$2,364,500.

Advance planning is under last year by \$19,450,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I also desire to have printed in the RECORD certain letters written by various officials in order that Senators may have

an opportunity to read them over the week end before the Senate votes on further amendments, next Tuesday or Wednesday. One of the letters happens to be from the Interstate Commerce Commission. In it the Commission shows the impossibility of its being able to work under the reductions. Another happens to be from the Smithsonian Institution, calling attention to the effect the reductions will have upon it. There is also a letter from the Director of the National Gallery of Art, and a letter from John W. Kern, Chief Judge of the Tax Court of the United States. Everyone knows that judges' salaries cannot be cut, even though other items of the appropriations may be cut. In his letter, the Chief Judge shows the adverse effect the cut would have upon the Tax Court.

There is also a letter from the General Services Administration, whose appropriation for personal services we cut 10 percent. However, I wish the RECORD to show that we did not eliminate any of Mr. Larson's buildings. We leave him with the same number of buildings, but require him to operate with 10 percent fewer employees, under Federal laws and under civil-service regulations. There have been many more communications, which I shall file on Monday. I do not subscribe to all that is said in the letters, but I think it my duty as chairman of the subcommittee to place in the RECORD the communications which have been sent to me by the various agencies. I shall submit additional communications for the RECORD on Monday.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, June 14, 1951.
The Honorable BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I enclose a condensed statement showing the effect of the House bill on the Interstate Commerce Commission. As it is centered largely in three bureaus, I have mentioned those three bureaus only. This is what I understood you wanted. Senator EDWIN C. JOHNSON desired the same material, so the statement was mimeographed.

The Commission appreciates your interest and help already shown.

Cordially,

J. M. JOHNSON,
Commissioner.

STATEMENT COVERING APPROPRIATIONS, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, BUREAUS OF MOTOR CARRIERS, TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS, AND VALUATION

BUREAU OF MOTOR CARRIERS

The appropriation as proposed will make it necessary to substantially curtail enforcement of the law and regulations affecting motor carriers. It will result in complete discontinuance of highway safety work. These activities are already greatly undermined; if discontinued or substantially curtailed, disorder in highway transportation and increased accidents may be expected. This might be disastrous in view of the greatly increased movement of explosives by highway at this time.

The reduction in the funds available for holding hearings and preparing decisions will further delay the determination of application and rate cases involving motor carriers.

There is presently a backlog of 2,500 such cases, and more than 300 new cases are added each month. The proposed reduction will cause this backlog to increase. The present delays already cause justifiable complaint.

The proposed reduction will cause a reduction of 35 percent in the field staff, which is the source of information on which the Commission grants temporary authority to furnish emergency service. Handicapping the Commission in authorizing temporary service and causing delay in determining formal proceedings will prevent proper provision for necessary transportation at a time when the need is greatest.

FIELD SERVICE

The field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission are the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To eliminate any substantial number of field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission would eliminate correspondingly the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To offset such reduction, the Defense Transport Administration would immediately have to supply itself with additional field services, which would in all probability cost the United States more money than the entire proposed cut to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House appropriations would cut from the Interstate Commerce Commission's personnel 232 employees.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics studies, compiles, and publishes statistics concerning railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, pipelines, freight forwarders, private car lines, express and sleeping-car companies. These statistics which cover financial, traffic, and other vital data are in universal use in the transportation world. They are essential to the Commission in its regulatory duties and responsibilities; its financial investigations and findings are a part of the record in all the major rate and revenue cases, are of inestimable value to the carriers, shippers, and other Government agencies, and are used by committees of Congress. The work of this Bureau is of necessity never quite current. Its serious impairment, as indicated by the present status of the appropriations, would be a tremendous blow to the regulation of transportation and most difficult and expensive to bring back in its present relationships.

BUREAU OF VALUATION

The Bureau of Valuation of the Commission must keep reasonably current the inventories and costs of properties of railroads and pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. This is essential to the Commission in prescribing just and reasonable rates, determining the divisions of joint rates and fares, prescribing switching charges, setting up depreciation reserves, determining costs of services, and in passing on financial reorganizations, mergers, and consolidations. This information, vital to the Commission, is also most useful to other governmental agencies and regulatory bodies and to Members of Congress.

Recently, under mandate from the Congress, work in bringing pipeline valuation up to date was resumed in the face of a decrease in the appropriation. Progress has been made at the expense of other functions. The present status of appropriations in Congress would stop the pipeline valuation and so cripple and hinder the other operations vital to the Commission that valuation would become so far in arrears that at some future time it would be most difficult and most expensive to bring it reasonably current.

The work of the Commission would be seriously hampered if the work of the Bureau of Valuation were to become any further in arrears than at present.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1951.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Subcommittee in Charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation
Bill, 1952, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We have noted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD that the Senate has instructed the Committee on Appropriations to review the question of reducing the personnel items in the independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, to an amount 10 percent below the estimates approved by the Bureau of the Budget. We are taking this opportunity to bring to your attention the importance of the joint custodial and exhibition functions of the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus.

The Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus are responsible for the protection and exhibition of the national treasures entrusted to them. Both of these functions cannot be accomplished safely by expenditures 10 percent less than the estimates approved by the Bureau of the Budget. Accordingly, if the proposed reduction is made one or the other of these functions will have to be seriously curtailed. The Institution could not conscientiously reduce the protection afforded these cultural and scientific treasures. If, therefore, the entire reduction has to be absorbed by the exhibition function, the Institution's largest bureaus will have to be closed to the public one or more days each week.

In order to avoid this result it is urgently recommended that the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus be exempted from the proposed 10-percent reduction.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. GRAF,
Acting Secretary.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART,
Washington, D. C., June 13, 1951.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR BURNET: I had hoped to hand you the enclosed letter from the Smithsonian Institution, but Mr. Smith, of your office, tells me that you will be in the committee all day and has kindly offered to see that the letter reaches you during the day.

We are, as you know, a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution and, as Mr. Graf has stated in his letter, our primary responsibility is for the preservation and protection of collections belonging to the Government and the people of this country. We could not reduce our force 10 percent without greatly impairing these custodial functions, so that the only alternative would be to close the buildings to the public during a part of each week. This would not only work a hardship on the public but also a grave injury to the National Gallery and the other bureaus of the Smithsonian Institution, both as regards their contractual obligations to the donors of collections and in their standing with other similar institutions in this and other countries, whose functions are not impaired in this way.

I hope very much that the committee will be willing to write into the bill an exemption for the Smithsonian Institution and its bureaus as regards the mandatory reduction of personnel.

With many thanks for your consideration, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DAVID E. FINLEY,
Director.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 14, 1951.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: The work of the Tax Court is seriously threatened by the

proposed cut of 10 percent in appropriations for personal services in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Over a half-billion dollars (\$620,000,000 as of December 31, 1950) of asserted tax liability are involved in litigation pending before this court, and collections of Federal taxes of more than this amount are necessarily delayed pending adjudication or settlement of this litigation. The number of cases filed with us last year was 5,386, while in 1947 the number was 3,802. The number of cases filed during the current fiscal year is already in excess of 6,000. There are now pending cases in the number of 9,000, while 2 years ago there were 7,000 pending cases.

We have been striving to cope with this increased litigation without any increase in personnel. In fact, our authorized personnel is less now than it was in 1940 (134 as contrasted with 136 in 1940).

It is impossible to cut our small personnel further without such a breakdown in our organization that hardship to taxpayers will result from delays in adjudicating their tax questions and the collection of the Federal revenue will be seriously affected by our inability to dispose of the litigation before us.

I earnestly and sincerely urge upon you that the Tax Court be exempted from any general percentage cuts proposed in the independent offices appropriation bill.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN W. KERN,
Chief Judge.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, June 13, 1951.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Subcommittee in charge of
the Independent Offices Appropriation
Bill, 1952, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: Immediately upon the passage of the amendment to the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for 1952 proposed by Senator FERGUSON and the remanding of the independent offices appropriation bill to your committee for application of that amendment, I have studied the effect of that amendment on the appropriations and programs of the General Services Administration. As the result, I hasten this request to you and urge favorable consideration of exempting the appropriations of this Administration for operating expenses and expenses, general supply fund, from the provisions of the amendment.

My reasons for this appeal are summed up as follows:

1. GSA is strictly a service agency for providing space facilities, supplies, and records management for other Federal agencies. It does not have flexibility of determination of volume of performance of its programs. It must either meet the requirements of the other agencies or lapse into ineffectiveness such as prevailed prior to the passage of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended.

2. For the operating expenses appropriation, personal services in the 1952 budget reflected an increase of some 3.5 percent over 1951 actual employment. The Ferguson amendment would reduce employment in GSA 6.5 percent below 1951 without eliminating any programs or comparable reductions in demands for services from other agencies. This can only mean curtailing services below the level necessary for the proper conduct of programs of other agencies.

3. Of the employment under operating expenses, 86.5 percent is for the maintenance and operation of buildings occupied by Federal agencies. Any assumption that employment and, hence, space occupancy of other agencies would be reduced also 10 percent by the Ferguson amendment does not relieve the situation in GSA because:

(a) Considerable of the reduction to be applied to other agencies is for increases in

personnel in 1952 over 1951, space provisions for which are not included in the 1952 budget for GSA. Hence, our workload in GSA will not be decreased to the extent of that portion of the reductions.

(b) Such reductions as are made by other agencies from their 1951 employment and space occupancy will not be made July 1, 1951, for the entire fiscal year so that we will have to provide and maintain the space until occupancy is reduced, perhaps an average of several months.

(c) Much of the space given up in the reductions by other agencies will be in small segments, a position here and a couple there which will have little, if any, effect in decreasing the operations of GSA.

(d) Much of the reduction in other agencies will be rented space which is owner-operated. Giving up this space will not result in any reduction in GSA employment.

(e) After reductions are made in other agencies, reductions in space can only be realized by multiple moves of furniture and equipment with attendant changes in doors, partitions, and so forth to accommodate the new occupants. All of this expense would be in excess of provisions in the 1952 budget of GSA.

(f) As the reduction in personal services for GSA would be 6.5 percent below present employment, the reduction in our forces would require the payment of accrued annual leave estimated at over \$500,000 from the personal services limitation. This would further aggravate the foregoing difficulties.

4. Under the appropriation expenses, general supply fund, the amount included in the Senate committee report is already less than 90 percent of the amount included in the 1952 budget. This would require considerable ingenuity on the part of this administration to be able to provide a program of \$150,000,000 stores sales and direct delivery sales on which the 1952 program is based. Already it is becoming apparent that the 1952 requirements of other agencies will exceed the \$150,000,000 program. This will mean additional operating expenses and a supplemental appropriation for 1952.

I conclude by categorically stating that it will be extremely difficult for the General Services Administration to maintain a reasonable semblance of meeting its responsibilities under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, with full flexibility under the amounts for operating expenses and expenses, general supply fund as originally reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee. I urge that these appropriations be exempted from the Ferguson amendment.

I am sending this same letter to Senator McKellar as chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Sincerely yours,

JESS LARSON.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Am I correct in my understanding that, as now drafted and on the desks of Senators, the pending bill, H. R. 3880, includes the amount recommended by the Appropriations Committee with the 10-percent cut which was voted by the Senate a few days ago?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So that if any amendments should now be offered proposing further reductions of the amounts shown as the recommendations of the Senate Appropriations Committee, those cuts would be in addition to the 10-percent cut. Am I not correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Massachusetts is eminently correct. We have already made a cut of \$615,000,000 below the budget estimates.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And does that include the 10-percent cut?

Mr. MAYBANK. That includes the 10 percent. I may say for the benefit of the Senator from Massachusetts, who worked ably and long on this bill, that we had previously cut it \$600,000,000. The other cut of 5 percent, made by the Senate a day or two ago, amounted to \$14,000,000, because, for example, we had already cut the appropriation for the Atomic Energy Commission, so that no additional cut for salaries was applicable.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. What I am trying to bring out—and I know the Senator from South Carolina agrees with me—is the fact that any further amendments which may be made to the pending bill will cut even below the 10 percent cut. Is that not correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is entirely correct. Furthermore, they would cut below the \$600,000,000 direct cuts which the Senator and myself approved in the subcommittee. The bill cuts, by \$5,700,000,000, the amount appropriated last year. In addition to being \$600,000,000 below the estimate, some stockpiling funds were left out of this bill and changed from contract authorizations, as the Senator knows, to direct cash.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I should like to get a clear understanding of the effect of section

603. That is the 10 percent amendment. I noticed that the last clause recites:

The following sums have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommitted.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is designed to list the cuts made by the committee; so that every Senator who is not on the committee may know what the cuts amounted to.

Mr. CASE. Are those cuts reflected in the figures which are shown?

Mr. MAYBANK. They are reflected in the figures, but we wanted to make those cuts, not only in the individual items, but in the latter part of the bill, so that every Senator would not find it necessary continually to thumb through the bill in order to ascertain the effect of what has been done.

Mr. CASE. This is not an additional cut, is it?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is an additional cut from the original bill which was reported to the Senate. It is the cut which the Senate made when it cut the items for personnel in the Federal Labor-Federal Security bill 10 percent.

Mr. CASE. But it is not a cut below the figure which appears for a particular agency elsewhere in the bill, is it?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is not. The section referred to appears in the bill for the convenience of Senators, so they may know how much the Interstate Commerce Commission was cut, or how much any other commission was cut.

Mr. CASE. In effect, then, it is in the nature of a report, and it is not of itself legislation, is that correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator might consider it to be a report but, in justice

to other appropriation bills which are to be reported, we wanted to put it in a legislative way, so there would be no mistake about the bills which are to come later, which I understand—and I can only speak for myself—the committee intends to treat in somewhat the same manner.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move the Senate stand in recess until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, June 18, 1951, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 17), 1951:

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

Bryce R. Holt, of North Carolina, to be United States attorney for the middle district of North Carolina. He is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired June 14, 1951.

Howard Caplan, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia, vice Charles Lee Spillers, term expired.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major general:

Henry D. Linscott

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

John C. McQueen

Calendar No. 396

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 17, strike out "\$1,883,615" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$1,685,553".

6-18-51—A

82^d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, May 17), 1951
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

Calendar No. 396

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 4, line 3, strike out "\$300,000" and in lieu
2 thereof insert "\$285,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 9, line 18, strike out "\$18,050,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$17,000,000".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 15, line 3, strike out "\$6,233,300, of which not
- 2 more than \$5,550,300 shall be available for personal serv-
- 3 ices" and in lieu thereof insert "\$5,500,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOTTEN to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 3880

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 18, line 13, strike out "\$107,757,800" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$100,000,000".

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 22, line 3, strike out "\$4,500,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$4,000,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWRIAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 22, line 15, strike out "\$9,000,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$7,500,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, May 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 24, line 1, strike out "\$16,426,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$15,000,000".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 28, lines 7 and 8, strike out "\$11,400,000" and
- 2 in lieu thereof insert "\$10,000,000".

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DORCAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 28, line 25, strike out "\$9,000,000" and in lieu
- 2 thereof insert "\$8,569,870".

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82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWDALL to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 31, line 11, strike out "\$25,000,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$11,700,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 38, line 19, strike out the period and in lieu
- 2 thereof insert a colon and the following: "*Provided further,*
- 3 That this appropriation is hereby reduced by \$20,000,000:
- 4 *Provided further,* That no part of the foregoing reduction
- 5 shall apply to medical, hospital or domiciliary services for
- 6 veterans."

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 46, line 15, strike out "\$105,000,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$80,000,000".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWDAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 60, line 15, strike out "\$5,074,000" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$4,824,000".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Douglas to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 65, line 17, after "leave" insert the following:
2 "of any civilian officer or employee in excess of twenty
3 days per year or for annual leave".

4 On page 65, line 20, after the comma, insert the follow-
5 ing: "That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee
6 shall be permitted to earn annual leave at a rate in excess
7 of twenty days per year: *Provided further,*".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOTY to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOUGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 65, before the colon in line 20, insert a semi-
2 colon and the following: "or for the payment of remuneration
3 for annual leave in excess of thirteen days per year in the
4 case of such an employee who has rendered a total of less
5 than five years of active service as a civilian employee or
6 in the Armed Forces of the United States, nineteen and one-
7 half days per year in the case of such an employee who has
8 rendered a total of five years but less than fifteen years of
9 such service, twenty-six days per year in the case of such an

1 employee who has rendered a total of fifteen years of such
2 service”.

3 On page 65, line 20, after the comma, insert the follow-
4 ing: “That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee
5 shall be permitted to earn annual leave at rates in excess
6 of those specified in this section”.

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82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. DOWGLAS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WELKER) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 70, between lines 7 and 8, insert the following
2 new section:

3 “SEC. 604. No money appropriated by this Act to any
4 corporation or agency shall be available to pay the compen-
5 sation of persons forming information functions or related
6 supporting functions, if the amount expended by such cor-
7 poration or agency during the fiscal year 1952 to pay such
8 compensation is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount
9 required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget

1 estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the
2 Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be
3 employed by such corporation or agency during such fiscal
4 year in the performance of information functions and related
5 supporting functions. For the purposes of this section, the
6 term 'information functions' means functions usually per-
7 formed by a person designated as an information specialist,
8 information and editorial specialist, publications and infor-
9 mation coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, or
10 publicity expert, or designated by any similar title; and the
11 term 'related supporting functions' means functions performed
12 by persons who assist persons performing information func-
13 tions in the drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating,
14 or disseminating of public information publications or re-
15 leases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, and
16 similar material."

17 On page 70, line 8, strike out "604" and in lieu thereof
18 insert "605".

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENTS

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHEAT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WEIKER) to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 2, line 17, strike out "\$1,883,615" and in
- 2 lieu thereof insert "\$1,585,553".

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 18 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 46, line 24, strike out "\$20,000,000".

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82D CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 51 strike out the language beginning with line
- 2 9 and extending through line 15.

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1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

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AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLIAMS to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 67, restore the language of section 603 appear-
- 2 ing on line 13 through line 17.

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82^d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. R. 3880

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Williams to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18 (legislative day, May 17), 1951
Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

blood, urine, or breath of persons tried in the District of Columbia for certain offenses committed while operating vehicles; with an amendment (Rept. No. 441); and

S. 1590. A bill to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; with an amendment (Rept. No. 442).

By Mr. SALTONSTALL, from the Committee on Armed Services:

H. R. 1726. A bill to provide for the organization of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 426).

By Mr. ECTON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs:

S. 818. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Ellsworth Schroeder; with amendments (Rept. No. 427);

S. 1033. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Lucille Ellen Sanders Groh; with amendments (Rept. No. 428);

S. 1034. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Julia Jackson Sanders; with amendments (Rept. No. 429);

S. 1036. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Julia Jackson Sanders; with amendments (Rept. No. 430);

H. R. 630. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Richard James Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 431);

H. R. 631. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Alice E. Williams Sisk; without amendment (Rept. No. 432);

H. R. 964. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Percival H. Glenn; without amendment (Rept. No. 433);

H. R. 2349. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to certain allottees on the Crow Indian Reservation; without amendment (Rept. No. 434);

H. R. 3033. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain land in the State of Montana to the city of Poplar and the county of Roosevelt, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 435);

H. R. 3215. A bill to authorize the sale of certain allotted land on the Crow Reservation, Mont.; without amendment (Rept. No. 436); and

H. R. 3216. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a patent in fee to Lulu M. Whitebear; without amendment (Rept. No. 437).

SMALL-BUSINESS MANPOWER PROBLEMS—REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS (REPT. NO. 438)

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, from the Select Committee on Small Business, I submit a report on small-business manpower problems, and I ask unanimous consent that it be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received, and, without objection, printed as requested by the Senator from Alabama.

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McMAHON (by request):

S. 1690. A bill for the relief of Cleve W. Steeves; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1691. A bill for the relief of Betty Rubak MacDonald; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McFARLAND (for Mr. HUNT and Mr. O'MAHONEY):

S. 1692. A bill for the relief of Hilde Schindler and her minor daughter, Edeline Schindler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 1693. A bill to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. ELLENDER (for himself, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. LONG, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. SMATHERS, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. FERGUSON):

S. 1694. A bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. O'CONOR, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. WILEY):

S. 1695. A bill to amend the penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. J. Res. 78. Joint resolution to make the restrictions of the Federal Reserve Act on holding office in a member bank inapplicable to M. S. Szymczak when he ceases to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

(See the remarks of Mr. DOUGLAS when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

AMENDMENT OF PENALTY PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PERSONS CONVICTED OF VIOLATING CERTAIN NARCOTIC LAWS

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend the penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1695) to amend the penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The statement presented by Mr. KEFAUVER is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEFAUVER

The bill which I have filed to provide for mandatory minimum penalties for violating certain narcotic laws is filed by direction of Senator O'CONOR, chairman of the Special Senate Committee To Investigate Organized Crime. All of the members of said committee join as cosponsors, to wit: Senators O'CONOR, HUNT, TOBEY, and WILEY.

The hearings held some time back by the Special Crime Investigating Committee showed positive need for minimum mandatory punishing for narcotic violators. This

was one of the principal recommendations of Commissioner Anslinger, of the Bureau of Narcotics. The Special Crime Investigating Committee stated many months ago that it urged the passage of this legislation, and this was one of the legislative recommendations in the Third Interim Report submitted to the Senate on May 1, 1951.

The bill provides for a minimum sentence of 2 to 5 years for the first offense, 5 to 10 years for the second offense, and from 10 to 20 years for the third offense. Upon conviction for a second or subsequent offense, the imposition or execution of sentence shall not be suspended and probation shall not be granted.

Continuing investigations and new inquiries have developed additional evidence of the necessity of this legislation. Fortunately the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has favorably acted upon this legislation and has recommended the passage of a bill, H. R. 3490, which is now pending for action before the House, and which was filed by that most able Congressman, HALE BOGGS of Louisiana.

The legislation is so urgently necessary that this bill is filed now so that the Finance Committee of the Senate can have the bill before it for consideration during the time H. R. 3490 is awaiting action in the House of Representatives.

I shall not recite details as to the necessity for this legislation. It is suffice to say that Commissioner Anslinger and his associates of the Narcotics Bureau feel that this is the most positive step that can be taken to stop the vicious narcotics trade and peddling in the Nation. The penalties in the bill are those recommended by Mr. Anslinger. I think the committee should consider making them more severe. In any event, this bill can be the basis for consideration.

M. S. SZYMCAK

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a joint resolution which has the approval of the Banking and Currency Committee, having to do with the resignation from the Federal Reserve Board of Mr. M. S. Szymczak. Mr. Szymczak has been a member of the Federal Reserve Board for 18 years and has rendered conspicuous service. It is his intention, I understand, if this joint resolution is passed, to resign from the Board and accept office in a member bank. He described his plans before both the House and the Senate committees I fear we are going to lose a noble public servant who has rendered outstanding service throughout many years. I know our good wishes go with him when he retires from the Federal Reserve Board.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 78) to make the restrictions of the Federal Reserve Act on holding office in a member bank inapplicable to M. S. Szymczak when he ceases to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, introduced by Mr. DOUGLAS (for himself and Mr. DIRKSEN), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—AMENDMENTS

Mr. BYRD (for himself, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. WHERRY, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. WELKER) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-

tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS submitted 16 amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3880, *supra*, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. WILLIAMS submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 3880, *supra*, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

PRINTING OF REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF FEDERAL OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND (S. DCC. NO. 44)

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the eleventh annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund, together with the letter of transmittal, be printed as a Senate document with an illustration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. ELLENDER:

Address on the broader aspects of American agriculture, delivered by him before the sixth annual convention of the American Plant Food Council, at Hot Springs, Va., on June 15, 1951.

By Mr. WILEY:

An article prepared by him, entitled "The Wisconsin River: A Private Development in the Public Interest."

By Mr. ROBERTSON:

Editorial dealing with the question of controls, entitled "The Lesser Peril," published in the June 14, 1951, issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

Editorial dealing with the record of Gen. George C. Marshall, entitled "The Marshall Record," published in a recent issue of the Christian Science Monitor.

By Mr. LANGER:

Editorial dealing with the prosecution of certain Communist leaders, entitled "Six Men Amend the Constitution," published in the June 5, 1951, issue of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

By Mr. ANDERSON:

Article relating to the foreign policy of the United States, entitled "For What We Have Achieved," published in the London Economist of June 9, 1951.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

Article paying tribute to Mrs. Helen Eugenie Moore Anderson, United States Ambassador to Denmark, written by Ernest Leiser and published in the May 5, 1951, issue of the Saturday Evening Post, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

CONFIRMATION OF NOMINATIONS OF DELEGATES TO UNESCO

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, as in executive session I ask unanimous consent that I may report, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, several nominations of delegates of the United States to the United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization, known as UNESCO. The committee has unanimously ordered the reporting

of the nominations. There are a number of nominations. The delegates are in Paris attending a meeting of the organization, and they are suffering the embarrassment of not having had their nominations confirmed by the Senate. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nominations may be confirmed en bloc at this time.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, may I ask the Senator from Texas if the nominations were unanimously approved by the committee?

Mr. CONNALLY. They were; yes. The reason they were not placed on the executive calendar is that the meeting of the organization opens today in Paris. We do not wish to embarrass them by not having their nominations as delegates from the United States confirmed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Are the delegates in Paris now?

Mr. CONNALLY. They are there now. That is what I have been informed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator advise the Senate when the nominations were sent to the Senate?

Mr. CONNALLY. They were sent to the Senate on May 29, but the Committee on Foreign Relations has been tied up, as the Senator knows, with the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate what the Senator is saying. I do not know how he could have held a meeting of his committee in the meantime.

Mr. CONNALLY. The joint hearing of the two committees adjourned today, and the Committee on Foreign Relations was able to hold a hearing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Would the Senator from Texas read the names of the nominees?

Mr. CONNALLY. I may say that the nominations were referred to the Senators from the States involved. The names are:

George F. Zook, of Virginia. *He was formerly the head of the Department of Education in Washington.

Mrs. Helen C. Russell, of California.

Elvin C. Stakman, of Minnesota.

Howland H. Sargeant, of Rhode Island.

George D. Stoddard, of Illinois.

I may say that these are not salaried positions. The delegates are paid a per diem during the sessions, and expenses.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding from the Senator from Texas that the nominations bear the unanimous recommendation of the committee?

Mr. CONNALLY. That is correct.

Mr. BRIDGES. I do not like on such short notice to take action on matters which affect our international relations. Apparently we are up against the gun and we must take the word of the Committee on Foreign Relations. They are just names as they have been read off to the Senate. They may be good and they may be bad.

Mr. CONNALLY. They were all referred to the Senators from the States involved. No objection was filed against any of the nominees.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas that the nominations be considered at this time? The Chair hears none, and the nominations are considered and confirmed en bloc. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting several nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

As in executive session,

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. LONG, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Paul W. Brosman, of Louisiana, to be a judge of the Court of Military Appeals;

George W. Latimer, of Utah, to be a judge of the Court of Military Appeals; and

Robert Emmett Quinn, of Rhode Island, to be a judge of the Court of Military Appeals.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Irving Florman, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Bolivia;

Willard L. Beaulac, of Rhode Island, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, now Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Colombia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Cuba;

John C. Wiley, of Indiana, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Panama;

William G. Allen, of Vermont, and sundry other persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers in the diplomatic service;

Ware Adams, of Georgia, and sundry other Foreign Service officers, for promotion from class 2 to class 1; and

Heyward G. Hill, of Louisiana, and sundry other persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 2 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The unfinished business before the Senate is House bill 3880, making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I do not know what is the pleasure of the majority leader, but I feel that inasmuch as we have now reached the point where the bill is open to further amendment, a quorum call should be had.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will leave that honor to the Senator from Nebraska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendments have all been agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. I mean that since all committee amendments have been adopted, and since the bill is now open to further amendment, we should have a quorum call. For that reason, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	McKellar
Anderson	Hayden	McMahon
Bennett	Hendrickson	Millikin
Bricker	Hennings	Moody
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Butler, Md.	Hill	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Nixon
Byrd	Holland	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Humphrey	Pastore
Carlson	Jenner	Robertson
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Connally	Kefauver	Smathers
Cordon	Kem	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Duff	Langer	Sparkman
Eastland	Lehman	Taft
Ecton	Long	Thye
Ellender	Magnuson	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Welker
Flanders	Maybank	Wherry
Frear	McCarran	Wiley
Fulbright	McClellan	Williams
George	McFarland	Young

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BENTON], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MONRONEY], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] is unavoidably detained.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] is absent because of illness in his family.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Senator from New York [Mr. IVES] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and myself, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. The amendment is designated "6-15-51-A."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 12, it is proposed to strike out "\$315,600" and insert "\$290,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this amendment is proposed on page 3, line 12. The item in the bill reads as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair, and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, \$315,600.

Mr. President, the \$315,600 appropriation contained in the bill is an increase of \$49,600 over the appropriation for the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. From what page of the bill is the Senator reading?

Mr. FERGUSON. Page 3.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will not insist on the amendment. The Commission involved here, like the rest of us, has run into the problem of inflation. I believe they have been exceedingly careful. That is all I know about it. All that I have heard about it is to the effect that they have been exceedingly careful. Certainly this does not represent an extravagant amount. I hope the Senator will not insist on his amendment. I have great respect for the Senator from Michigan, as he knows. I feel that I should state the facts involved in this subject. The Commission is trying to do a good job.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate what the Senator from Tennessee says, but I must advise him that the item to which he has made reference is not the item about which the amendment of the Senator from Michigan applies. The item of the salaries for the members of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion is not included in the paragraph on page 3. The item to which the Senator from Tennessee refers is on page 12, line 20. It is a \$25,000 item. The Senator from Michigan does not intend to propose any cut in that item at all.

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to say that when that item is reached I wish to add to what I have said. I shall have to make a telephone call before I can give the exact amount involved.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate the Senator's interest in the item, because the Senator from Tennessee is a member of the Commission, and it is a Commission item, rather than one referring to the Executive Mansion and the grounds.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, in 1951 the appropriation for the Executive Mansion and grounds was \$286,000. For 1952 the request is \$315,600. The House allowed \$315,600. The appropriation in the bill is \$315,600. The amount proposed in my amendment is \$290,000, which represents a reduction of \$25,000, but is still higher than the 1951 appropriation.

This is not an item which is touched by the reduction-of-salaries item, since it has been exempted in the committee. The White House is not covered by the proposed cut in the personnel item. For personal services the request is \$228,965, as against \$204,405 last year and \$175,878 the previous year. The average number of employees has increased from 58 in 1950 to 66 at the present time. For the fiscal year 1952 the number of employees is 75.

The increase of \$49,600 over last year's appropriation is to cover additional operating expenses required by the expanded facilities of the White House and grounds for a period of 7 months after completion of the White House renovation on December 1. It is at the rate of an annual increase of \$80,000.

To justify the increase, it has been submitted that roughly 30 percent additional floor area and facilities must be maintained. But the curious thing is that the dollar request also is a 30 percent increase. In other words, the increase is by rule of thumb rather than on the basis of any calculated relationship to additional requirement. I cannot subscribe to the view that costs of maintenance go up in exact proportion to the area of floor space or facilities to be maintained.

The amendment proposes a reduction of \$25,000 in this appropriation item, which will permit an increase in operating expense at an annual rate of \$42,850, instead of \$80,000.

As specific suggestions for reductions from budget estimates attention is directed to the question of actual need of 13 additional employees for operation of the new air conditioning system in the White House, to such materials as paint and lumber, which would seem unnecessary in a renovated establishment, and to what appears to be an unusually expensive contract for servicing the building's elevators, most of which are new. We will have a new White House on the 1st of January, and yet we find that to maintain it, keep it in repair, and service the building we are asked to increase the appropriation by \$80,000. Everyone who is familiar with new buildings knows that the upkeep for the first few years is not large. All the decoration is new. Everything is new. The building will be practically new. Only the outside walls remain from the old building. We are not asking for a cut in the amount of the payroll at the White House. We are seeking to cut down the amount for servicing the new building.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I am sorry that there are so few Senators on the floor. I wish the RECORD to show that after lengthy hearings the House approved \$315,600 for the upkeep of the Executive Mansion and grounds. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan would reduce the House figure. When I noticed the increase, I sent for Mr. Crim, of the White House.

Mr. Crim said:

Mr. CRIM. Yes, Mr. Chairman. The renovated mansion will provide approximately 30 percent additional space, and the building for the first time in history will be completely air-conditioned. * * * It is esti-

mated that the increase in cost of electric power alone will amount to approximately \$25,000 per annum.

The amount is determined by the power company and the White House officials.

An increase of \$49,600 is requested to cover the additional operating expenses required by the expanded facilities.

I shall not read the remainder of his statement, because I know a great many amendments will be offered to the bill. The subcommittee took the figures of the House after hearing testimony on the subject. We had Mr. Crim appear before us, and we were told that the increase in the space was 30 percent. It is now a six-story building, whereas formerly it was only a four-story building. It has been completely air-conditioned. That is all I have to say about it, Mr. President.

Mr. FERGUSON. Those of us who are interested in the amendment appreciate that there is virtually a rule that the committee does not challenge proposed White House expenditures. That is ordinarily the rule. However, the sponsors of the amendment do not believe that the mere addition of floor space in the White House, to the extent of a 30-percent increase in the floor space available in the new building, should increase by 30 percent the expense of maintaining the building during the coming fiscal year.

We appreciate that the President has indicated that this budget is what he terms a tight budget, and that he says that not one dollar can be cut from it. That is the statement which has been given to the press and to the public.

Mr. MAYBANK. Who does the Senator from Michigan say is the one who said the budget could not be cut?

Mr. FERGUSON. The President.

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall not enter into a debate as to what the President said in that connection, but the bill as reported to the Senate by the committee provides appropriations which are less by more than \$600,000,000 than the appropriations called for in the estimates.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. However, the White House is being enlarged by the addition of two more floors, and the result will be to increase the floor space in the building by 30 percent. In addition, the rates for electric power have increased, and the building has been air-conditioned.

Mr. FERGUSON. We do not question those things at all. However, the Chief Executive said the budget could not be cut and that it would be absolutely necessary for the Congress to appropriate the amounts of the budget requests.

So the question before the Congress today is whether some cuts can be made in the budget. Those of us who sponsor this amendment feel that a cut can be made in this item, inasmuch as it relates to a new building which certainly should require less maintenance than the old building did. The mere fact that there will be a 30-percent increase in the floor space does not mean that during the first year of maintaining the new building a

30-percent increase will be required in the appropriations previously made for maintaining a building which was more than 100 years old.

The reason assigned for the expenditure of the \$5,000,000 for the Executive Mansion was that the building was old and obsolete and was about to fall down and required many repairs. Now the Mansion has been completely rebuilt; but, nevertheless, we find that the request for funds for the maintenance of the new building exceeds in amount the request for funds for the maintenance of the building before it was rebuilt. Certainly the Senate should make a cut at this particular time in this item.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HOLLAND in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, the amendment, which has been submitted by the Senator from Michigan, on behalf of himself, the Senator from Nebraska, and myself, is a very simple one. The Congress is spending millions of dollars to rebuild the Executive Mansion or the White House. As the Senator from South Carolina has said, it is true that the Mansion, when rebuilt, will have 30 percent more floor space; but, in my opinion, that is no argument for increased appropriations for maintenance. The rebuilt White House will be a finer Executive Mansion. It should be cleaner, more modern, easier to care for, and more efficient in operation. Less labor should be required for its maintenance. In fact, instead of calling for increased maintenance, less maintenance should be required and requested.

This item has nothing to do with the personnel employed by the President. There has been some discussion in regard to that matter; but I feel that if the President justifies his request for personnel, the legislative branch of the Government should not interfere in that case.

However, the item to which this amendment relates provides funds for the maintenance of the Executive Mansion and its grounds. Even though the White House when rebuilt will have an increased amount of floor space, nevertheless the reconstructed building should be more efficient and modern in every respect and should be easier to maintain. Therefore, why should the personnel assigned to care for the rebuilt White House be increased?

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Has it always been true that the appropriation made under this heading is turned over to the Chief Executive, to be spent at his discretion? I ask that question because I note in the item the words "and traveling expenses."

Mr. BRIDGES. It is my understanding that this item is similar to corresponding items in previous appropriation bills. However, I would have to check as to that matter, because I do not have the previous appropriations before me at this time.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is there any budget for the maintenance and upkeep of the White House and its grounds?

Mr. BRIDGES. The Bureau of the Budget, as the Senator from Maryland knows, is a creature of the Chief Executive; the Bureau of the Budget really represents the President. Therefore, any recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget in regard to the White House would really have no effect or no meaning, because the Bureau of the Budget naturally is not going to change or alter the figures submitted by its boss, the President.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I should like to know why maintenance funds for the White House and its grounds are lumped with travel expenses for the Chief Executive. Is there any breakdown to show the details?

Mr. BRIDGES. This item, as I understand it, has nothing to do with travel expenses for the President.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. I notice in line 10 on page 3 the words "and traveling expenses." For whom are those traveling expenses to be allowed?

Mr. BRIDGES. I shall read the entire item appearing on page 3, beginning in line 6:

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other act, \$315,600.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. For whom are the traveling expenses to be allowed?

Mr. BRIDGES. I assume that they are traveling expenses for some of the personnel assigned to the grounds and to the care of the White House. I do not understand that the traveling expenses referred to relate to travel by the President himself.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Why should those matters be left to the discretion of the President? Is not there some budget for this item?

Mr. BRIDGES. As I have said to the Senator, the Bureau of the Budget is a creature of the President, and therefore a budget for this item would be rather meaningless; inasmuch as it would be a recommendation made by a subordinate to the Chief Executive.

In short, this item is more or less a carte blanche item for the President, but it is the Chief Executive who directs the operation and maintenance of the Executive Mansion and its grounds. I do not know to whom else this fund might be assigned. I am informed that in previous years this item has been handled in the same manner.

Mr. BUTLER of Maryland. Is there a breakdown as to how these funds will be spent, based on experience in previous years?

Mr. BRIDGES. My understanding is that in the 1951 appropriation bill this item was \$266,000. The request for the 1952 appropriation bill was \$315,600. The House voted to appropriate that amount. The amount carried in the bill

now before the Senate is the same as the amount voted by the House of Representatives. Our amendment would reduce that amount by \$25,600, to \$290,000, which would still leave this item approximately \$24,000 more than was appropriated for this purpose last year. We believe that would be reasonable.

There is no breakdown in regard to the details of the item, as submitted to us. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Maryland that I do not like the idea of legislating in this way, but this item is for the executive branch of the Government, and the Congress has never scrutinized such expenditures as completely and as fully as perhaps it should. I think perhaps the Congress is at fault for not doing so; but because this item relates to the Executive, we have provided for it in that manner.

Mr. HOLLAND. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and other Senators. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mr. McMAHON. I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A division is requested.

Mr. McMAHON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Green	McKellar
Anderson	Hayden	McMahon
Bennett	Hendrickson	Millican
Bricker	Hennings	Moody
Bridges	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Butler, Md.	Hill	Neely
Butler, Nebr.	Hoey	Nixon
Byrd	Holland	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Humphrey	Pastore
Carlson	Jenner	Robertson
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Connally	Kefauver	Smathers
Cordon	Kem	Smith, Maine
Dirksen	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Douglas	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Duff	Langer	Sparkman
Eastland	Lehman	Taft
Ecton	Long	Thye
Ellender	Magnuson	Watkins
Ferguson	Malone	Welker
Flanders	Maybank	Wherry
Frear	McCarran	Wiley
Fulbright	McClellan	Williams
George	McFarland	Young

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASTORE in the chair). A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] whether there was any suggestion in the committee that this cut be made, or is this the first notice the Senator has had of it?

Mr. MAYBANK. This is the first time I have heard of it. I do not recall any motions being submitted.

Mr. McMAHON. Was there any suggestion in the committee that such a cut be made.

Mr. MAYBANK. Not that I remember.

Mr. McMAHON. I have read the record hastily and I do not find that any motion was made or that any comment was made in the meeting of the committee with reference to this proposed cut. Is it correct that the number of rooms in the White House will be increased from 82 to more than over 100?

Mr. MAYBANK. I can only say that I was told there would be an over-all increase of 30 percent in the space, plus additional cost for power, air conditioning, and so forth.

Mr. McMAHON. There will be 128 rooms, and there used to be 82 rooms.

Mr. MAYBANK. That would be about correct. If we increased the appropriation one-third it would be raised considerably more than the amount provided by the bill. We took the House figures. The increase amounts to \$49,600 over last year's appropriation.

Mr. McMAHON. That would cover the expanding facilities.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct; and it would also cover the increased cost of electricity. Power rates have increased.

I think it will be found in the consideration of all the appropriation bills that the rates for electricity have been raised during the past year.

Mr. McMAHON. I have looked over the hearings and do not find any suggestion of a reduction or any contrary vote to the appropriation now provided by the bill. Is it not the regular procedure of the committee, if someone does not like an appropriation, that testimony is produced in connection with the question? What good to us are hearings if on an item on which there was no testimony before the committee an effort is made to get a headline on a proposal involving \$25,000?

Mr. MAYBANK. I cannot answer the Senator's question. It is customary for the committee to make a record, and a record was made. Before the committee no one objected to the \$315,000 for the upkeep of the Executive Mansion and grounds. No one in the committee questioned it.

Mr. McMAHON. The point I make is that when we are confronted with a record I should like to see some testimony in the record that will support the proposed cut. If it were there, I might be glad to vote for it.

Mr. MAYBANK. If there had been any testimony to indicate that some cut should be made, I believe the Senator from Connecticut knows me sufficiently well to be sure I would have stated it.

Mr. McMAHON. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I may say to the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, who says he notices in the record of the Appropriations Committee hearings no motion with reference to a cut in this item, that the mark-up of the bill, as the distinguished Senator knows, is done in executive session, and it is not a part of the hearings. There was no case made for the decrease; neither was much of a case made for the increase.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, when we noticed an increase over last year we called Government officials to come be-

fore the committee, and they explained that there was a 30-percent increase in space, and that a great many things had gone up in price.

Mr. BRIDGES. My thought was that, like the Senator from Connecticut, I wanted to be very fair in this matter.

The Government has spent several million dollars to rebuild the White House, and we were told that when it was rebuilt we would have a new building that would be clean, efficient, labor-saving, and more economical, as well as providing more conveniences and safety for the President.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. I stood before the committee, and on this floor, and opposed a new White House building, because I thought the White House was one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. I still think so. I think it has been well renovated, and I believe the country will be proud of it when the work is finished.

Mr. BRIDGES. I did not mean to say that the entire building is new. The shell was left, of course.

The point I wanted to make to the Senator from Connecticut, who I know wants to be fair in this matter, was that the 1951 appropriation was \$266,000. The proposed cut would still leave \$24,000 more than the last regular appropriation, which will take care of any increase in the cost of electricity, or any other normal increase.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McMAHON. It is not true that the President is at Blair House instead of at the White House?

Mr. BRIDGES. That is correct, but he still uses the White House offices and grounds. The appropriation covers the offices in the White House and the grounds. What we did was to try to arrive at a reasonable figure. If it does not work out, we can correct it another year, if this amendment should be adopted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that Blair House is under the jurisdiction of the State Department rather than of the White House?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CASE. That being true, I invite attention to the testimony of Mr. Crim, who was asked the following question by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]:

And you got in this past year \$266,000 that it has cost you to operate the grounds and Executive Office and the Blair House. Is that not right?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Blair House is temporarily under the jurisdiction of the

White House. Ordinarily, it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Department.

Mr. CASE. The question asked by the Senator from Massachusetts was as follows:

Senator SALTONSTALL. And you got, in the past year, \$266,000 that it has cost you to operate the grounds and the Executive Office and the Blair House. Is that not right?

Mr. CRIM. Yes.

Then the Senator from Massachusetts made the suggestion that the additional \$49,600 be left out, and he did it in this way:

Why would it not be a wise thing for this committee just to leave out the additional \$49,600 with the general thought that when you get an accurate estimate along about next January, you can come back and ask for it in a supplemental?

It is apparent, by reference to the record, that the increased amount contemplates only a 7-month operation of the new White House, and if I read the record correctly over the week end, the White House will not be ready when it was expected it would be ready.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is understood that it will be ready December 1, and, as the Senator said, a period of 7 months would be covered.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I wish to inquire how much the amount of \$315,600 which is carried in the bill is under the budget request.

Mr. BRIDGES. The budget request was exactly that amount, as I understand.

Mr. McCLELLAN. So, in the bill as reported by the committee there is no reduction below the budget request?

Mr. BRIDGES. No.

Mr. McCLELLAN. None whatsoever?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. But as the Senator from Arkansas knows very well, the Bureau of the Budget is a creature of the executive; therefore, the Bureau of the Budget would not normally attempt to cut any recommendation made by the White House.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I am not talking about whether the Bureau of the Budget cut a recommendation made by the White House. I am asking whether the committee made such a cut.

Mr. BRIDGES. No; it did not.

Mr. McCLELLAN. One other question. Would a general provision for a 5- or 10-percent reduction apply to this item?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan can answer that question. The answer is "No." It does not apply to the White House, or, as it is called, the Executive Mansion.

Mr. McCLELLAN. In other words, if we support the amount carried in the bill we are supporting the Budget Bureau estimate for the item.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Can the Senator explain to me how the amendment would have

the effect of reducing the ultimate cost of repairing and modernizing the White House? Regardless of what we do now, it will still cost the same amount to get the job done, will it not?

Mr. BRIDGES. Perhaps the Senator from Louisiana has misinterpreted the purpose of the amendment. The amendment has nothing to do with construction. It has to do only with personnel and maintenance after the job is completed.

Mr. LONG. I thank the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may we have the yeas and nays on the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been requested. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I wonder if it would be agreeable if I were to ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the quorum be rescinded and ask to modify the amendment so as to provide that the amount of the item shall be \$300,000? I should like to know whether the chairman of the subcommittee would accept such a modification.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request that the order for a quorum call be rescinded? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would have no objection to accepting the amendment to make the amount contained in the item \$300,000, and taking it to conference. I will be perfectly frank and say that I cannot state whether the House will sustain that figure. However, I shall be glad to take the amendment to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered. Therefore, it would require unanimous consent—

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment in the way I have just suggested.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I was called out of the Chamber while the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] was speaking on this matter, and I should like to know from him what the situation is.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I will say to the Senator from Wyoming that I would be inclined to go along with the chairman of the subcommittee and see what comes out of conference.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. When it goes to conference and the conferees have acted, the opportunity will have passed to see what is going to be done.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish it distinctly understood that I do not wish to hold up the \$300,000. I think the Senator from Michigan understood that. I am not

going to do that, but I will take it to conference if the Senate so directs. I wanted Senators to know where I stood.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator has made his position quite clear.

Mr. President, the burden of the expense of government is to be found in the moneys which we appropriate for the national defense. The budget which is now before the Senate Appropriations Committee for the three defense departments amounts to \$60,650,000,000, and we still have not received the budget for certain public works. A request is to be made by the armed services for authorization for the construction of public works for the defense of the Nation. What the Congress decides with respect to the appropriations for national defense will determine to what extent taxes will have to be raised, and to what extent there will be a deficit, if any. We shall not avoid a deficit by curtailment in the appropriations for the Executive Mansion; by curtailment in the appropriations for the Interstate Commerce Commission; or by curtailment in the appropriations for various civil establishments. Wherever there are excessive appropriations, such curtailments ought to be made. But the Senate and the country should know that the appropriations for national defense, the appropriations for war-connected activities, amount to more than 84 percent of the entire expenditures of the Government.

The pending measure carries national defense appropriations for the President, for the Atomic Energy Commission, the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Maritime Administration. The total of these five appropriations amounts to \$1,645,950,500. Every penny of that appropriation has a direct connection with our present national emergency.

The Atomic Energy Commission is making atomic weapons. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics is carrying on essential research without which it will be impossible for this Nation to keep abreast of the aerial development of Soviet Russia. All but 2 percent of the appropriation for the Tennessee Valley Authority is needed to provide power for defense work. A substantial part of the appropriation for the Maritime Administration is designed to provide shipping which is necessary in the emergency.

In addition to these, the bill carries an appropriation for the American Battle Monuments Commission, for the Displaced Persons Commission, and for the Veterans' Administration, three separate services all of which are the result of past wars. The total of these three appropriations is \$3,980,655,220.

The net result, therefore, is that out of the total of \$6,221,959,620 carried in the bill for three separate agencies of Government, something more than \$5,625,000,000 is for expenditures connected with wars past and present, or 90 percent of the total.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to call the distinguished Senator's attention to the fact that in past years he was chairman of this subcommittee. He and I have been on the subcommittee together for many years, considering appropriations for the independent offices. There is an item of \$1,739,000,000 which is purely for national defense. It consists principally of the appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The appropriation for the Executive Mansion, which we are discussing, was \$266,000 last year. The request this year is for \$315,000. Mr. Crim, who testified, stated that the building would not be ready until December 1, and that this amount is a guess. It is the best guess he could make, but it is only a guess. It is not based upon any experience. I asked him at the hearing if he could not cut the request back, and come in later for a supplemental appropriation. He said he thought that was inadvisable. He thought the money should be made available now, and he gave some reasons.

I agree entirely with the statement of the chairman of the subcommittee in taking to conference an item of \$300,000 rather than \$315,000. At best it is a guess. It is not based upon experience. The building may not be completed by December 1.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am not going to object, but I am taking advantage of the opportunity to lay before the Senate a few plain facts. Nothing should be more clear to Members of the committee than what the Senator from Massachusetts has just stated. In explaining why this agreement should be made, he tells us of his examination of the witness, and of his suggestion to the witness that he should come back later for a supplemental appropriation. We had a discussion of that question this morning in the subcommittee in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill. One of the members of the subcommittee said, "I cannot understand why we should undertake to cut appropriations, and then invite the departments to come back for deficiency appropriations." I remarked at that time that frequently when we make cuts on the floor of the Senate, in a situation in which there is a lack of information, we do so with the invitation to the various departments involved to come back later and ask for more money. It seems to me that that is not a logical procedure.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree 100 percent with what the Senator from Wyoming says. However, in this instance there is a building which is not even completed. I hope it will be completed by December 1. Mr. Crim stated that the amount of the request was a guess. It was not based upon facts or experience. I agree that we should not make a cut

with an invitation to the departments concerned to come back for a supplemental appropriation. However, in this instance the amount is a guess. It may be too high or it may be too low.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is quite right. As I stated, I do not intend to object, but I thought this was as good a time as any to place in the Record certain facts which I have assembled with respect to the independent offices bill. A year ago, when, as the Senator from South Carolina has said, I was chairman of this subcommittee, I was impressed by the fact that by far the largest part of the money in the Independent Offices appropriation bill had to do with defense-connected expenditure of various kinds. This bill carries the entire appropriation for the support of the Veterans' Administration. How many people know that the cost of carrying out the obligations which by law we have imposed upon the Veterans' Administration, plus interest upon the national debt, together amount to more than \$11,000,000,000, which, in turn, is approximately equal to the entire appropriation for all the civil functions of the Government?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the Senator from Wyoming aware of the fact that the reduction in the amount of the bill this year is accounted for by a reduction in the Veterans' Administration appropriation, and also the fact that the appropriation for stockpiling of strategic materials was \$3,000,000,000 last year, and that it is not in the bill this year?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I am not quite sure that I understand what the Senator is saying.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. What the Senator from Delaware mentions was done because of the action of the committee. I am glad we did it. In the Eightieth Congress we authorized contractual obligations to buy materials in the future. This appropriation represents the cash payment, as should have been the case during the past 4 years. We had to catch up with all the obligations which were made in the Eightieth Congress.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Whatever the facts may be with respect to this matter, they are altogether irrelevant to the point I am making, which is that when we add together the expenditures which we must make for the Veterans' Administration and the expenditures we must make to pay the interest on the national debt, we have a total which is practically equal to the expenditures for all the civil functions of the Government.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I was enjoying the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming. He says that if we want to balance the budget we must do something about the large expenditures, such as the expendi-

tures for national defense. That is the point I wish to make. When we had before us for consideration the fourth supplemental appropriation bill I offered an amendment which would have made it possible to save a nickel out of every dollar. In that connection I was trying to make the very same point. The large appropriations which we are now making are for national defense. In addition, we have certain contractual obligations.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. At that time I urged that the Senator's amendment, which he offered on the floor of the Senate, to make a blanket cut in the fourth supplemental bill, be defeated. It was defeated. The reason I made the argument was that I believed that the cuts should be made upon information and evidence obtained by the committees having charge of the particular bills. Such reductions cannot be intelligently made without information and evidence. In the interest of economy, such reductions should not be made by amendments hastily offered on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. CASE. Of course, the distinguished Senator will recall that in that case the committee was reporting the budget estimate. No reduction was proposed. Furthermore, the amendment which was offered did not make a specific cut in specific items, but would have left it to the departments to make cuts wherever they wished to do so.

The point I wish to make is that the Senator from Wyoming has stated that if we are to balance the budget and save something on the tax bill we must scan the big money items, and they are the national defense items. It is important to make savings. We cannot answer to our responsibility to the country without doing so whatever we can all along the line.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Of course the Senator is correct. I am all for doing it. But I should like to see it done in an orderly manner based upon information, after scrutiny of the various items. All the items in the independent offices bill were examined by the committee. I know that many of the members of the committee were diligent in attendance at committee hearings. The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] scarcely missed a session. I believe both Senators have been thoroughly informed as to the money items in the bill. When the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from South Carolina agree upon a matter such as this I do not intend to raise any objection. I wish to point out, however, that we must not perform an operation of false economy by the hasty adoption of amendments presented on the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan to modify his amendment? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified, offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and the Senator

from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yea-and-nay vote be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I call up my amendment lettered "B" referring to the Federal Trade Commission appropriation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 16, line 2, it is proposed to strike the figure \$3,989,130" and substitute therefor the figure "\$4,392,000"; on page 16, line 2, it is proposed to strike the figure "\$3,625,800" and substitute therefor "\$4,028,655."

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to increase the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission by approximately \$402,000, in order that it may enforce the amended section 7 of the Clayton Act, giving the Commission certain jurisdiction in connection with corporate mergers. The new section 7 was passed by Congress last year.

Mr. President, in regard to the history of the appropriation the Federal Trade Commission requested \$950,000 for the enforcement of section 7. The Bureau of the Budget approved and recommended to Congress \$500,000 for that purpose.

The House committee reduced the figure to \$365,000. The House, in adopting the Keating amendment, eliminated any increased funds whatever for the Commission. The Senate committee recommends \$250,000 for the purpose of enforcement of section 7.

However, with the adoption of the Ferguson amendment, the amount of the appropriation for this item is brought down to \$97,435.

Effective enforcement of section 7 is essential to the economy. It is essential for the protection of small businesses at a time when they are in greater need of protection than in any previous period in our history, at a time when they cannot even receive materials, supplies, and equipment in order to continue in business. The enforcement of section 7 is urgently necessary to protect the country from the monopolistic trends which have been so prevalent in the past few years.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. I wish to invite attention to the fact that on December 13 of last year the Senate passed a bill amending section 7 of the Clayton Act. The vote was 53 to 22. The House of Representatives passed it by substantially the same 3 to 1 vote. The vote in the House was 223 in favor of amending the act and 92 in opposition. The Federal Trade Commission has had no funds and will have no funds in any apprecia-

ble amount with which to make the investigations necessary to determine whether cease and desist orders should be issued as required by the amended section 7.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield for a question.

Mr. BRIDGES. Will the Senator give the figures of the change he is proposing in this case?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The request is to increase the appropriation on page 16, in line 2, by \$402,000. That would give the Federal Trade Commission \$500,000 for the enforcement of section 7 of the Clayton Act. As a result of the various reductions proposed by the amendment of the Senator from Michigan and other amendments, \$97,435 of increased funds will be available, as set forth on page 6 in the report on the bill. That amount is, of course, utterly inadequate for the purpose of enforcing section 7. Therefore, the purpose of this amendment is to increase the appropriation in order to bring it up to the amount recommended by the Bureau of the Budget for the enforcement of section 7.

The Federal Trade Commission felt that \$950,000 would be required for this purpose. The Bureau of the Budget cut this request in half, recommending \$500,000.

Mr. President, it would hardly be consistent with our action in passing section 7 of the Clayton Act if we were to deny the Federal Trade Commission, which is the enforcement agency, sufficient funds with which to enforce that act. It would be similar to having a municipality adopt an ordinance, but then refuse to provide funds with which to hire the necessary policemen. Passing an ordinance and then firing the policeman is not the way in which Congress should do business.

By a 3-to-1 vote in both Houses of Congress, the Congress said it wanted mergers which threaten our economic system looked into by the Federal Trade Commission; and Congress said that if there are mergers which tend to create a monopoly or substantially lessen competition, orders of divestiture should be issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

Since January 1 of this year there have been 238 mergers or acquisitions, one corporation buying up another. I have a list of them before me. Many of those mergers are very substantial in nature. Many of them undoubtedly violate section 7 of the Clayton Act. Therefore, under the amendment passed by Congress, certain of those mergers are inimical to the public interest.

No funds are available for the purpose of even making investigations as to the 238 mergers which have occurred since the beginning of the present year. No funds are available for determining the facts in regard to these mergers. No funds are available to bring prosecution under the Federal Trade Act, as is required by section 7.

As an example of the cost of prosecuting a case under section 7 of the Clayton Act, I have before me the figures in re-

gard to the expenses involved from November 1, 1947, to April 1, 1951, in the Federal Reserve Board's transamerica case. In that case a section 7 prosecution was brought against the Bank of America, the Federal Reserve Board administering this act with respect to banking. That case was brought under the same act which the Federal Trade Commission exercises with respect to commerce and industry. The cost of that case so far—and it has not yet been finished—is \$342,210. Approximately one-half of the cost is for salaries.

With 238 substantial mergers taking place in the first 5 months of this year, certainly the Federal Trade Commission will need more funds with which to investigate such mergers, and with which to prosecute the ones which should be prosecuted, than the Federal Reserve Board spent in prosecuting the Bank of America case.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. In the case of anti-monopoly matters—for instance, under section 7 which applies the antimonopoly laws to the purchase of assets, rather than simply to the purchase of stock, as was formerly the case—does the Senator from Tennessee realize that the FBI does considerable work in connection with the investigations? Does the Senator realize that the FBI receives its funds for that purpose from the Department of Justice, rather than from the Federal Trade Commission?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Section 7 of the Clayton Act gives authority to the Federal Trade Commission to make the investigations. Of course, in order to issue an order under section 7, it would be necessary for the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation. We know that 238 mergers have occurred during the first 5 months of the present year, but the Federal Trade Commission has not been able to do anything whatsoever about them.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not true that when suit is brought under the anti-monopoly law, the case goes to the Department of Justice, and is handled by what is known as its antimonopoly section, which joins with the FBI in making the investigation? In this case the Federal Trade Commission desires to have its own investigators, rather than to use the present investigating staff, which is the FBI.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator is approximately three-quarters wrong in regard to what occurs in such cases.

By law, the original investigation is required to be made by the Federal Trade Commission. It is the Federal Trade Commission which is required to investigate the 248 mergers which have already occurred in the past 5 months. After the Federal Trade Commission issues a complaint, the Department of Justice has the right to appear before the Commission and argue for or against the merger. The Department of Justice, of course, has charge of all appeals to the Supreme Court. But in all cases, the responsibility for making the investigation rests upon the Federal Trade Commis-

sion, under sections 7 and 11 of the Clayton Act.

The history of the past few years discloses that Congress has very rarely, if ever, given the Federal Trade Commission sufficient funds with which to conduct its activities. I have before me a study of the appropriations of the FTC, included in a report entitled "United States against Economic Concentration and Monopoly," which is a report conducted by the Small Business Committee of the House a few years ago. It shows, over a period of many years, what has happened to Federal Trade Commission appropriations. Let us take a typical year, 1949. The amount requested was \$6,000,000, which was reduced to \$3,850,000 by the Bureau of the Budget, and later, by the Congress, to \$3,622,000. In 1950, the amount requested was \$5,600,000, in which the Bureau of the Budget made a cut to \$3,738,000, after which it was cut a little bit more in the Congress. For 1952, a request was made for \$5,833,000, which was cut by the Bureau of the Budget to \$4,392,000, and it was further reduced in the Appropriations Committee to the amount of \$3,989,130.

The duties of the Federal Trade Commission are already so great that it cannot divert any funds from any of its other activities for the purpose of enforcing section 7 of the Clayton Act. I should like to have inserted in the RECORD at this point a brief statement of all the duties of the Federal Trade Commission for which allocations of money have been made in this appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

In the administration of the five statutes committed to its jurisdiction, the principal responsibilities of the Commission are:

1. To promote free and fair competition in interstate commerce in the interest of the public through prevention of price-fixing agreements, boycotts, combinations in restraint of trade, other unfair methods of competition, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices (Federal Trade Commission Act, sec. 5).
2. To safeguard the consuming public by preventing the dissemination of false or deceptive advertisements of food, drugs, cosmetics, and devices (Federal Trade Commission Act, secs. 12 through 15).
3. To prevent certain unlawful price and other discriminations, exclusive-dealing and tying contracts and arrangements, acquisitions of the stock and assets of competitors, and interlocking directorates (Clayton Act, secs. 2, 3, 7, and 8).
4. To protect producers, manufacturers, distributors, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in manufactured wool products (Wool Products Labeling Act).
5. To supervise the registration and operation of associations of American exporters engaged solely in export trade (Export Trade Act).
6. To petition for the cancellation of the registrations of trademarks which were illegally registered or which have been used for purposes contrary to the intent of the Trade-Mark Act of 1946 (Lanham Trade-Mark Act).
7. To gather and make available to the Congress, the President, and the public, factual data concerning economic and business

conditions as a basis for remedial legislation where needed, and for the guidance and protection of the public (Federal Trade Commission Act, sec. 6).

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts for a question.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If the Senator will permit, I may say I understand the situation to be as follows: The budget estimate for the Federal Trade Commission was \$4,392,000. The House committee cut that by \$255,600, to \$4,136,400. Then, on the floor, on motion by Representative KEATING, the House made an additional cut of \$244,705 to \$3,891,695.

The subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee restored \$250,000 of that, for the enforcement of the amendment to section 7 of the Clayton Act adopted last year, and to restore the floor cut which was made, so as to make the appropriation, \$4,141,695. This was followed by the 10-percent cut, which was made by the committee following the vote on the floor recently, which reduced the appropriation to the present amount in the bill, namely, \$3,989,130.

The Senator from Tennessee would add \$407,870 to the amount recommended by the committee, so as to bring the appropriation up to the original budget estimate of \$4,392,000. I should like to call to the Senate's attention the fact that the Federal Trade Commission, in its request for restoration of the House floor cut, asks for only \$135,000 for the purpose of enforcing the new law. The remainder of the amount asked by the Commission is for activities already underway. It would mean, then, that if we tried to cut—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If I may finish one sentence—

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wanted to correct the Senator on one thing.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If I have made a misstatement, I shall yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield, without losing the floor, for the purpose of allowing the Senator from South Carolina to ask a question of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I desire to stand corrected, if I have made a misstatement.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would merely suggest that the Commission originally requested \$500,000 for the purpose indicated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct; and the committee cut it in half, to \$250,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. I merely wanted to call it to the attention of the Senator, because the House allowed \$135,000. Of course, the Senate restored about \$250,000 of the House cut, following which the 10-percent cut came into play.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct. Mr. MAYBANK. The effect of it was to make the increase which the Senate

committee had provided \$97,435, according to my understanding.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding, also.

Mr. MAYBANK. If the Senator will yield further, I should like to make a brief statement. No one appreciates the Federal Trade Commission more than I do, but of course I could not support the Senator from Tennessee on this amendment, nor could I support the Senator from Michigan or the Senator from New Hampshire in a further reduction.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield, but first I would like to observe that the Federal Trade Commission, as the Senator will find by referring to page 572 of the record, originally asked the Bureau of the Budget for \$950,000 with which to enforce section 7 of the Clayton Act. The President recommended \$500,000 for the purposes of enforcement of the law. As the matter finally eventuates, with the Ferguson amendment, the appropriation is \$97,435 more than it was last year.

This amount is not adequate to even begin the enforcement of section 7 of the Clayton Act. Of course, a large portion of the Commission's other funds must be spent in enforcing the other laws which Congress has given it to administer, such as the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Wool Products Labeling Act, the Export Trade Act, the Robinson-Patman Act, and other acts.

It is manifest that the intention of Congress in amending section 7 cannot be carried out by the Federal Trade Commission with any \$97,000. We passed a law imposing a responsibility on the Commission. We desire to protect small business. We want it to conduct investigations of monopolistic mergers. We want it to issue orders of divestiture where competition is lessened; yet we do not provide the Federal Trade Commission with resources to carry on these functions.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. KEFAUVER. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to correct one statement I made to the Senator from Tennessee. I said that the Federal Trade Commission requested that \$135,000 be restored. That was from the House floor action. It does take into consideration Senate committee action.

Mr. KEFAUVER. That would be \$400,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes, for the full budget; but that would not be for the new law alone. What I was going to do was to separate the amount to be expended in connection with the new law from other expenditures of the Commission.

As nearly as I can determine the amount, between \$200,000 and \$250,000 would be a fair figure for the enforcement. In the judgment of the Federal Trade Commission, that would represent a fair amount to be expended in connection with enforcement of the new law alone, apart from other activities.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think the explanation of the \$130,000 is that, after the House committee had allowed \$250,000 for the enforcement of section 7, a request was made for \$130,000, or a little more in addition thereto, in order to increase the figure to \$402,000, as I recall. I think that is substantially what is now being proposed by my amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I think there is no difference between the Senator and myself in our understanding of the figure.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not believe there is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I think it would be a fair statement that between \$200,000 and \$250,000 is what the members of the Federal Trade Commission had in mind, as evidenced by their own words, as representing the amount which they believed would be necessary in connection with enforcement of the new section of the law.

Mr. KEFAUVER. But that would be in addition to what they were allowed by the House committee. They have always insisted that they should have \$950,000. That is the figure they have requested, but the Bureau of the Budget cut it to \$500,000. In any event, the record shows that there will be but \$97,000 for the enforcement of section 7. One case, just one case, which was brought by the Federal Reserve Board under section 7, and which has not even been completed, has thus far cost \$342,000.

During the first 5 months of this year there have been 238 substantial mergers in violation of section 7, which need to be investigated. The Federal Trade Commission is helpless to do anything about these mergers. In my opinion, Mr. President, if we pass a law and then fail to appropriate funds for its enforcement, we are not being fair to the persons who demanded that this loophole in the old section 7 be plugged. If it was in the public interest that the new section 7 be passed, the Senate and the House should support the expression of public opinion, as made by Congress, by appropriating funds for investigations to be made and suits to be brought.

Mr. President, there are some places where economy is not in the best interest of the Nation. It is not in the best interest of the Nation to permit mergers and consolidations which are monopolistic in character to continue unchallenged. The law was passed by a 3-to-1 majority, after a long fight over a period of 20 years. The will of Congress will be frustrated if adequate funds are not provided for the enforcement of the law.

So I hope, Mr. President, that my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the distinguished Senator from Tennessee.

On page 127 of the House hearings it appears that \$202,205 was requested for the trade practice conference. Perhaps that is a good thing; I do not know. I have been advised that this activity has not worked out very satisfactorily. There is no statutory authority for it.

Although such authority has been requested over the years, Congress has never given the authority, and we are now asked to appropriate a quarter of a million dollars to this agency when this activity has not been authorized by the Congress.

I also desire to point out, as a matter of record, that the Federal Trade Commission is doing so-called defense work for other agencies. The Senate hearings disclose that \$200,000 is being given the Federal Trade Commission by OPS and NPA. I point out to the Members of the Senate that, instead of doing that work with their own employees, thereby saving money for the taxpayers, the Federal Trade Commission has hired extra employees to do work for which other agencies are paying.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the Senator spell out the names of those agencies, instead of giving merely the abbreviations?

Mr. WHERRY. The NPA is the National Production Authority. FTC is the Federal Trade Commission, and OPS is the Office of Price Stabilization. The Federal Trade Commission is doing work for those two agencies. I agree that the work has to be done, but the Federal Trade Commission offered to do the work because it did not have enough for its employees to do; yet it hires new employees to do work which has been referred to it in addition to what it already has to do.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator know whether the additional employees have been engaged temporarily, or are they permanent?

Mr. WHERRY. I suppose they were put on as temporary employees, but after employees are engaged, the Government keeps finding things for them to do.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct. "Temporary" means "permanent" in the Government.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. In reference to the trade practice conferences, the Appropriation Committees of both Houses have appropriated a certain amount of money to be used for that purpose whether or not the work has been authorized by subsequent legislation. The Federal Trade Commission could not take money appropriated for this purpose and use it in connection with section 7 activities.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that the Senator is correct. They tried to get an authorization. On the floor of the Senate and on the floor of the House someone finds that these activities ought to be appropriated for, and the first thing we know an appropriation has been provided. If we had a test vote, the provision would not be agreed to. I point out to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that we have been unable to get a statute providing for these conferences. It has been refused by the committees. As is very often done, when an agency cannot get an authorization, it tries to get an appropriation, and then

wants an authorization. I am saying that this particular feature has not been authorized by the Congress. While it has been appropriated for, I doubt that Commission can get an authorization.

Mr. KEFAUVER. If the Senator will yield further, I do not know much about this trade-practice conference work which has been carried on by the Commission for many years, but assuming that we gave the agency funds for a purpose for which we should not have provided the money, that is no reason to forbid the agency from carrying on an activity which has been specifically and recently approved by the Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not telling any agency what to do, but I think the proper thing is to come to the House and the Senate and get an authorization, and then ask for an appropriation. The agency here involved has not done so. If the distinguished Senator can show me that this activity is authorized by law, I shall be glad to give further consideration to the appropriation. But as a member of the Appropriations Committee, I feel that appropriations should not be made for this purpose until the Senate and the House authorize the Federal Trade Commission to do this very thing.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Of course, the appropriation about which I am speaking is one which has been authorized by Congress.

Mr. WHERRY. The distinguished Senator is talking about increasing the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission by \$400,000. He is talking about everything he can think of to help out the Federal Trade Commission. I am resisting the Senator's amendment. The first thing I have talked about is the trade practice conferences, which I say have not been authorized. I have other reasons why I think the amendment should be rejected.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I am not asking any money for the trade practice conference work. I agree that until the agency has received authorization for a purpose it should not receive any appropriation. I am talking about section 7, which by a 3-to-1 vote has been authorized.

Mr. WHERRY. I realize that. I think that instead of increasing the appropriations, we should decrease them. The Commission will still have sufficient employees for the enforcement of the Clayton Act, about which the Senator is speaking.

Does the Senator wish to ask another question?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The record shows that the Commission has not had anyone to assign to the work. I ask the Senator if he would not agree that with 238 mergers already having taken place since the law was passed, at the rate of 50 a month, \$97,000 is insufficient and that the agency is going to need more money if it is to take action under section 7?

Mr. WHERRY. It might be that if the Federal Trade Commission received all the authorizations it desired, what the Senator says would be true. I am giving to the present occupant of the

chair and to the Members of the Senate my experience in connection with these matters as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I say it is not necessary to increase the Federal Trade Commission's appropriation \$400,000. The Commission has ample funds to do the job it is intended to do if it stays within its particular authorization. But, like many other Government agencies, the minute it get started it wants to take over this and take over that. It offered to do defense work for another agency. It suggested it could do the work. After they are once given the authority, then what happens? They hire new employees to make surveys for OPS and for NPA, work which the latter two agencies are supposed to do with their own personnel. Yet the FTC increases its own personnel tremendously to do such work.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WHERRY. I will yield in a moment. In view of the fact that the two latter agencies were established to carry on special work, there is no reason to give money to the FTC with which it may carry on the same work, unless the FTC will do such work with its own staff, rather than restaffing with employees who will carry on work of the other two agencies.

I now yield to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Nebraska is absolutely correct in his statement. What he points out is true, that not only one, but a great many so-called civilian agencies of government are rushing in as fast as they can to justify increased appropriations. Why? Because they propose to do the work necessitating the increased appropriations, for defense purposes. We are appropriating money for defense agencies, and those agencies have certain work to do. Civilian agencies are now using the limited war, or police action, whatever the administration calls it in Korea, to justify their requests for more money. Such practices should be absolutely stopped.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire. He has very forcefully made an observation which is completely in accord with the thinking of the junior Senator from Nebraska respecting the FTC.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. May I ask the Senator from Nebraska, if the record does not show that the work done by the FTC for other agencies was done for them by reason of the fact that the FTC already had trained investigators and kept certain permanent records which these other agencies wished to make use of; that these other agencies called on the FTC for the staff and records which the FTC had, and that those other agencies reimbursed the FTC for that work? That is a matter which does not enter into this consideration of appropriations at all.

Mr. WHERRY. If it is necessary for the OPS or the NPA to make surveys, they can do so with the staff they already

have. They do not need to come to the Federal Trade Commission for such service. In fact, the Federal Trade Commission went to those agencies and asked to be permitted to make the surveys. There is no reason why the two agencies which were established to do certain work should give money to the Federal Trade Commission with which to carry on the work. If the FTC were to do such work, it should do it with its own staff. It did not do so, however. Obviously, if additional help were required, OPS and NPA could have hired such additional help, without turning over any work to FTC to perform. We have appropriated money for OPS and NPA with the idea that they would carry on their own work, and not with the idea that another agency should ask for money to perform duplicate work.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, am I correct in understanding the Senator from Nebraska to say that we have appropriated money to the OPS and NPA with which to carry out the act which was passed in relation to them?

Mr. WHERRY. We have appropriated money to reimburse NPA and OPS for work that FTC is doing. That is what I mean. If we increase the amount by \$400,000, we shall continue to appropriate money to FTC which I believe they should not have. Let me give the Senate another illustration. Let us consider the prosecutions of violations of the Antimonopoly Act. What happens?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, before the Senator leaves the previous subject, will he yield to me?

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to finish my observation first, and then I shall be glad to yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

In the illustration I am about to give, we find duplication by a department of work done in another department. I believe the Department of Justice ought to conduct the prosecutions in cases of violations of the antimonopoly law. I do not believe the Federal Trade Commission should be staffed for that purpose. The Department of Justice has one staff, and the FTC has another staff, and how they keep out of each other's hair is more than I know. I believe the time has come when such money as is appropriated to FTC for the prosecution of antimonopoly violation cases should go to the Department of Justice. One agency only should be engaged in prosecuting, while the other agency should be engaged in determining the facts upon which the prosecution should be based.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I have given another case wherein agencies were duplicating the work done by each other. We are paying for such duplication. The question is, Are we getting any results?

Mr. KEFAUVER. In any event the FTC is required by law to do its own prosecuting. The Senator from Nebraska may disagree with that, but there we have the requirement of law.

Mr. WHERRY. I disagree with that. I believe the Department of Justice should, by law, do the prosecuting.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the Senator not agree that section 11 of the Clayton Act says that the prosecution shall be undertaken by the Federal Trade Commission?

Mr. WHERRY. I agree, but in their own sphere. That is true. But what has developed is a duplication of prosecution. We may have a prosecution by the Attorney General for violation of a case which the FTC has prosecuted and acted upon. The party involved can be picked up and prosecuted again by the Department of Justice, so the FTC prosecution does not mean anything. The distinguished Senator from Tennessee is a lawyer. He knows as well as I do what ought to be done. He knows that all the prosecutions ought to be turned over to the Department of Justice where they belong, and that the FTC is the agency which should find the facts.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not true that the Department of Justice has virtually taken the position that it will not enforce the Robinson-Patman Act and virtually declines to prosecute under that act; so that if the law is to be enforced—and I presume it is the intention of the law that it shall be enforced—it will have to be the Federal Trade Commission that will do the prosecuting? Is not that the skeleton in the closet which should be brought out into the open?

Mr. KEFAUVER. If I may answer that—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President—

Mr. KEFAUVER. Let me make an observation.

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. KEFAUVER. What the Senator from Illinois has said is true. In my opinion, the Department of Justice has defied the will of Congress in refusing to conduct prosecutions under the Robinson-Patman Act. The Department of Justice refused to participate in the Standard Oil Co. case, which was decided in the Supreme Court just a few weeks ago. Hence unless the Federal Trade Commission had its own staffs, at least as to the Robinson-Patman Act, no prosecution would be brought.

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to mention something concerning the FTC's activities in the Standard Oil case. We are seeking to bring about economy. We are doing everything we can for national defense. Everyone wants every dime possible to be used for national-defense purposes. But we are trying to effect a saving of six or seven billion dollars in the interest of protecting the value of the dollar, in the interest of stopping inflation, in doing whatever we can to bring about savings which are advocated by those who believe in economy. I am pointing out the places where the Federal Trade Commission can save money.

The other day I was very much inclined to offer an amendment in committee to cut the FTC appropriation, but I did not do so because I felt that the way to accomplish the purpose was to offer new legislation the purpose of which would be to transfer the prosecution of cases from the FTC to the Department

of Justice. I intend to introduce such a bill at the proper time. I think that is the way it should be done. But under the theory they are working for defense, the FTC have asked to conduct investigations for OPS and NPA, and have employees running all over the country, duplicating the work of agencies which came to Congress asking for money and saying that such work was necessary to be done. We gave them the money they asked for. Now they are asking FTC to do the work, and FTC hires extra help to do the very work the NPA and the OPS should have done for themselves.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Much of the information they obtain from the Bureau of Internal Revenue and from the Treasury has resulted in investigations by these Government agencies which have aroused the people of the country.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. Every time we turn around we find an investigation being conducted by an agency. When in this instance we try to effect a saving we are met with an amendment offered on the floor, the purpose of which is to increase the amount for the FTC. If there is one agency in the entire Government which will be mighty lucky to obtain appropriations on the present basis, I think it is the FTC. I do not believe they should receive appropriations unless they can thoroughly justify them. Those are my feelings. I have no ulterior motives in regard to this agency. Some of my best friends are employed by it. I am giving the Senate the truth based on experience and on questions I asked of representatives of FTC in the Appropriations Committee.

I desire the RECORD to show that I want the Federal Trade Commission to pursue effectively its functions and administer the laws over which it has authority, without duplication of the work of other agencies, or seeking to expand its authorities by interpretation, rather than by law.

Certainly one of its responsibilities is the administration of the amendment to section 7 of the Clayton Act, passed at the end of the Eighty-first Congress, to correct a weakness in the original act, which permitted the merging and absorption of business through purchase of a company's assets without purchasing its stock. There is no doubt that such a loophole has contributed in years past to greater concentration of economic power.

However, my difference with the junior Senator from Tennessee with respect to his amendment, is that he proposes a \$400,000 over-all additional appropriation for FTC, whereas I believe the FTC appropriation as approved by the committee provides sufficient funds for the Commission to begin its enforcement of the amendment to the Clayton Act—and for its other administrative work, as well.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Nebraska is on several subcommittees with me.

Mr. WHERRY. That is true.

Mr. McKELLAR. Is it not true that time after time we find that an appropriation is made for one activity, and turned over bodily to another activity?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is bad government. It is dishonest government.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished and able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, who has had such a long experience with appropriations.

I asked the prosecuting officers of the Federal Trade Commission: "Under the antimonopoly act, when do you start the prosecution, and when does the Department of Justice start a prosecution? Do both of you join and prosecute at the same time, or do you make the prosecution, followed by a prosecution by the Department of Justice?"

He replied, "We supplement the work of each other."

Mr. President, that is ridiculous. If one department is authorized to make the prosecution, and is equipped and staffed, and has the money to make it, if it is the department which should do it, its work should not be supplemented by that of the Federal Trade Commission or some other agency which is doing the same thing.

I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee, the very able chairman of the Appropriations Committee, for bringing to the attention of Members of the Senate the fact that time and time again we uncover in the Appropriations Committee duplicate appropriations going to agencies which are doing almost identical work, and which are trampling over each other trying to get the work done.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The record shows that the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is asking for \$3,700,000 for 1952. This would allow them 605 employees. It seems to the Senator from Michigan that if we are to have investigators in the Federal Trade Commission who are to work up the cases, and then transfer the cases to the Department of Justice, the agents of the Department of Justice who are to sit in court and actually try the case must review all the work of the Federal Trade Commission. I think the time has come when we must consolidate the work. It is not a question of not spending the money for prosecution of antitrust violations. It is a question of saving money and spending it wisely for the actual prosecutions, so that convictions can be obtained.

The enforcement of the antimonopoly law, so far as the United States is concerned, is a disgrace. There can be no doubt about that. Prosecutions have been brought, and after the case has been tried in court the parties finally enter into a consent decree. The monopoly is allowed to exist for years, and finally a consent decree is entered, under which the defendant is fined a few thousand dollars.

When the antimonopoly law was originally enacted it was not intended

that the Department should do the investigating. We placed in the law a provision for triple damages, so that the Department would not be required to police various businesses. In the case of a small manufacturer—or even a large one—if his business were being interfered with by a monopoly, he would have the incentive to collect the evidence and start the case. By virtue of his effort in obtaining the evidence, he would receive triple damages.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Just a moment. I have the floor. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Michigan so that he may ask a question of the Senator from Tennessee, provided these observations hew to the line. I am not farming out any time for any Senator.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Senator from Michigan has confused the Sherman Act with the Clayton Act. It is the Sherman Act under which the Department of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction. The Federal Trade Commission has nothing whatsoever to do with the Sherman Act, which is the law under which consent decrees have been entered. The Federal Trade Commission enforces the Clayton Act, including section 2, as amended by the Robinson-Patman Act. If it did not administer this act the Robinson-Patman Act cases would not be prosecuted, because the Department of Justice refuses to prosecute such cases—at least it refused in the Standard Oil case.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator state the reason why the Department of Justice refuses to prosecute?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Department of Justice made its own interpretation of what was good economics, and decided, in effect, that the Robinson-Patman Act, enacted by Congress, is undesirable. So the Department simply refuses to support the prosecution. It refused to argue the case before the Supreme Court.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator appreciates, does he not, that the head of the Department of Justice is a lawyer and a former Member of the Senate?

Mr. KEFAUVER. A very distinguished lawyer.

Mr. FERGUSON. And a very distinguished former Member of this body. He is a Cabinet officer. Therefore, would it not be well, if he interprets the law in that way, for the United States Government to follow the Department of Justice, which is the chief law adviser to the administration, and which is headed by a Cabinet officer? Does not the Senator feel that the position of the Department of Justice should be followed rather than the position of an agency which is not headed by a Cabinet officer? Does not the Senator feel that the Department headed by a Cabinet officer should take the burden of performing the function of prosecuting cases?

Mr. KEFAUVER. The point is that the Department of Justice has always disagreed with the theory of the Robinson-Patman Act. It has always felt that under any and all circumstances

the meeting of a competitor's price in good faith should be an absolute defense to a suit brought under the Robinson-Patman Act. The Congress, according to the interpretation most of us have given the law, said that good faith should be only a procedural defense. Thus, if we had to rely upon the Department of Justice, the Robinson-Patman Act would not be enforced.

But the principal point I wish to again emphasize is that if a law is to be changed, it should be changed in an orderly manner. But let us not deny an agency the appropriation required to carry out a law which Congress has enacted.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, it is on that theory that I do not at this time offer an amendment to cut the appropriation of the Federal Trade Commission. I have already made such a statement on the floor of the Senate. I have already stated to my distinguished friend that I agree with him. I believe that the orderly way is to change the law, which I propose to try to do.

Mr. President, I invite the attention of Members of the Senate to the hearings before the subcommittee on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952, at page 574. This covers the very point which I have been discussing. This is Mr. Edwards speaking:

I have here a letter which arrived since the beginning of the hearing, from Eric Johnston, addressed to Mr. Mead as Chairman, and sent down from Mr. Mead's office, which says, in part:

"Prior commitments will prevent me from appearing before the Independent Offices Subcommittee in support of the profit-data phases of your reporting program. However, I would like to take this means to express our substantial interest in your profit-reporting activities and express my hope that they will be continued. As you well know, we have found the profit data for the manufacturing segment of the economy."

That is what we now get—"most useful as an aid in formulating stabilization policy and in connection with the evaluation of price action. We also look forward to receiving profit data from the trade segment of the Commission, which you are currently collecting for us under contract."

"I trust that the Appropriations Committees of Congress will see fit to permit the continuance of your valuable profit-reporting program."

AVAILABLE FUNDS

The program which we are carrying on is important enough to them so that as I left my office this morning I was told that they are now in process of preparing a request for us to get the figures for an additional base year for the manufacturing end of the program for a new sum of money, which they will supply.

Senator ELLENDER. How much money have they supplied you up to the moment?

He is talking about OPS supplying the money to do a job which has been assigned to the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. EDWARDS. They have supplied us for the current fiscal year with \$125,000. That includes a sum for equipment, which is non-recurring.

It is estimated also that the additional funds which they will supply us to keep the program going will run at the rate of \$200,000 a year.

We are spending of our own money, out of our own appropriation, a little over \$100,000 a year for the manufacturing profit data.

Mr. President, that is an example of what I have contended all along, namely, that agencies do pay to other agencies for work performed for them. If NPA or OPS did not get enough money they should have come before the Committee on Appropriations. Instead, they gave \$125,000 of their money to do the job. Now FTC comes to Congress and asks for another appropriation to do the same job.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Since 1939 the Federal Trade Commission has been keeping profit data on manufacturing industries. Since they were already keeping the data, Mr. Eric Johnston decided to ask them for certain information. He asked them to expand their work along certain lines which he regarded as important to his agency. He then reimbursed the Commission. They are not asking for any appropriation for the work they are doing for Mr. Eric Johnston. If Mr. Johnston did not use the Commission to obtain the figures which he required, he would have to obtain them by other means—probably at greater cost. It made sense to Mr. Johnston, and it makes sense to me, to secure the information which he needs by calling on established agencies which for years have been providing this type of material, rather than establish duplicate operations. Mr. Johnston's action was an action designed to attain economy, for which he should be commended.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is not the situation. FTC hired a great many employees to do the job which the Senator says they are already doing. If the job had to be done an appropriation should have been asked for it by NPA or OPS. They are the ones who are accountable to Congress. They should not be paying \$125,000 to another bureau, and have the bureau come to Congress and ask for reimbursement of the money which they paid to another agency. They should come before Congress in the first instance.

Mr. KEFAUVER. The Federal Trade Commission is not asking for any appropriation for that work.

Mr. WHERRY. The Federal Trade Commission has asked for additional appropriations. They are resisting the cut-back. The distinguished junior Senator from Tennessee is asking that the appropriations be raised by several hundred thousand dollars. I am resisting the request under two theories. The first theory is based on the example which I have already given.

Let me go a little further. The House Small Business Committee studied the Federal Trade Commission last year. They made a complete study of all the claims that came up. The chairman of the committee, Representative PATMAN of Texas—and the junior Senator from Tennessee knows Representative PATMAN very well—filed a report. He filed House

Report 3236, Eighty-first Congress, second session. At page 18 he discusses the "low level of morale among the employees"; the "internal strife and office politics that prevade the agency"; the "many small cliques and groups whose chief interest is in personal authority and advancement"; the presence at FTC of "numerous prima donnas, persons who are looking for personal glorification and who seem to have scant appreciation of the need for teamwork"; and "among the older employees an attitude of indifference toward the work of the agency."

That criticism is contained in the report filed by the chairman of the committee, Representative PATMAN of Texas.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I wish to read the conclusion. The conclusion is contained on page 44:

The conclusion reached by the committee in respect to the need on the part of the Federal Trade Commission for additional financial support presupposes the maximum degree of operating efficiency and an ability to render a dollar's worth of public service for each dollar appropriated.

Those are the words of Representative PATMAN, who went into all the activities of the Federal Trade Commission.

Unfortunately, this high level of operating efficiency does not exist today. We do not disparage the numerous worth-while efforts made by the present members to increase the Commission's effectiveness. We feel, however, that the progress made up to the present time is not sufficient to justify any very substantial increase in the Commission's appropriations.

Those are the words of Representative PATMAN, chairman of the committee which made the investigation of the activities of the FTC and filed its report in January 1951.

Yet the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] asks the Senate for an additional appropriation of \$400,000.

Mr. MCKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I wish to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is not correct to say that the two items involved were very carefully studied by the committee. As I understand, they were discussed in committee, and proof was heard with respect to them. We wish to meet every obligation. The distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] was perfectly fair about it. He wanted to do the right thing by the Federal Trade Commission.

No one has anything against the Federal Trade Commission. We wish to help it along. However, it appeared to the committee, after very careful study and consideration, that the amounts that should be recommended are those which are contained in the bill. A very careful study was given to the subject in committee. Such careful study has not been given to the subject on the floor. After very careful consideration the committee reported the amounts which are contained in the bill.

I hope that not only every member of the committee but that every Senator will vote against the two amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to make some further observations.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to finish with some observations. Then I shall be happy to yield.

The Federal Trade Commission has pursued a course of conduct which is directly contrary to the expressed will of Congress. It is also now pursuing conduct contrary to the interpretations of law by the Supreme Court. It is doing so at this very moment.

In thus directing its activities in a manner contrary to the objectives desired by Congress, the Commission is dissipating the funds appropriated by Congress.

Obviously, the appropriations are intended to carry out the policies directed by Congress. Furthermore, FTC's conduct requires substantial unnecessary expenditures by many business firms, which are compelled to pay the cost of litigation and controversies instigated by the Commission in disregard of the expressed will of Congress.

The junior Senator from Tennessee knows what I am talking about.

The Supreme Court has rendered a decision. Instead of obeying the Supreme Court's decision, the Federal Trade Commission sends its employees to Congress to lobby in an effort to get a contrary opinion. I say that is not the function of the Federal Trade Commission. If it is possible to do so, I should like to have that statement underscored with black ink. That is not the job of the Federal Trade Commission. Congress writes the laws. Congress is capable of writing the laws. Bureaus of the Government should interpret the laws in the same manner the Supreme Court interprets them. Congress writes the laws and the Supreme Court interprets them. If all we are to do is to appropriate the money and then have the Federal Trade Commission lobby for legislation which would go contrary to the decision of the Supreme Court, I say they violate the very purpose for which FTC was created.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. Not at this point. I do not wish to get off the track. I wish to finish with my observations.

When Congress passed the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936 it refused to adopt the mill-net theory of price. Yet FTC argued this theory in the Cement case. Later it told Congress that it used mill-net merely as a method of exposition.

Even now, two cases before the Commission, the Chain case and the National Lead case, both of which have been pending for 5 years, still proceed under the mill-net theory.

Last August FTC wrote the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the effect that the cases would be decided in a few months, but they are still undecided. They are still undecided after 5 years. That is proper work for

the FTC to perform. The Commission should get busy and decide some of its cases instead of trying to lobby Senators and Representatives to legislate against decisions with which they disagree.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield in a moment. I should like to finish my observations. If the Senator from Louisiana wishes to ask a question on this point, I shall be glad to yield to him. There is no one to whom I would rather yield than to the Senator from Louisiana. If he wishes to ask me a question on this item, I am only too glad to yield. Does the Senator wish to ask a question on this point?

Mr. LONG. The Senator from Nebraska knows that a great many people lobby. I do not know whether the Federal Trade Commission has lobbied on this bill. Certainly all the cement companies are lobbying in Congress in an effort to try to enact a law which would permit them to resume the practices which were followed in past years.

Mr. WHERRY. That is beside the point. The Federal Trade Commission was created as an agency of the Congress. Its obligation is to enforce the laws which Congress passes, as those laws relate to the field in which the Federal Trade Commission operates. It is not the obligation or authority of the Federal Trade Commission to interpret those laws contrary to the will of Congress and then send its representatives to Congress as a lobby to attempt to persuade the Congress to enact legislation which will be directly contrary to the will of Congress. It is not the job of the Federal Trade Commission to lobby against legislation which will write upon the statute books the final determination made by the Supreme Court. Yet that is exactly what representatives of the Federal Trade Commission are doing; they are lobbying in that way, saying that the Supreme Court does not know what it is talking about and saying that the Congress does not know what it is talking about. Representatives of the Federal Trade Commission spend more time lobbying in Congress than they spend in doing anything else.

The truth of the matter is that the two cases I have mentioned have been before the Federal Trade Commission for 5 years. Yet it is impossible to obtain a decision from the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. McKELLAR and Mr. KEFAUVER addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. SMITH of North Carolina in the chair). Does the Senator from Nebraska yield; and if so, to whom?

Mr. WHERRY. I intended to complete my statement before I yielded, Mr. President. However, inasmuch as I have already begun to yield, I shall yield now—first to the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] and then to the junior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Nebraska has said a number of times that certain persons are

lobbying in Congress against the bill. Does the Senator have any knowledge of that, or is he simply referring to rumors?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Tennessee misunderstood me. I did not say that lobbyists were engaged in lobbying against this appropriation bill, but I said that the Federal Trade Commission has sent some of its own employees to Congress to lobby against the decisions in some of the cases which I mentioned a moment ago.

Mr. McKELLAR. There is a law against that, and we should see to it that the law is enforced.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his observation.

Mr. President, in this connection let us consider the ECA. Recently we passed what is known as the Kem amendment, relative to the ECA. That amendment provides that the Secretary of Defense shall determine what materials are strategic materials, and that—by a mandate of the Congress—he shall not permit countries which are the recipients of ECA aid to export such strategic materials to satellite countries or to Russia, unless such exportations are in the interest of the national security of the United States of America.

However, what has happened? Just as soon as we put that law into effect, a horde of ECA employees begin to talk to Members of Congress and to send them documents, and they say to Members of Congress that the law will not work in Austria or in Norway; and the ECA officials say they will have to suspend all operations under the act if the Kem amendment remains in effect, instead of interpreting the act in accordance with the mandate of Congress, namely, determining whether the export of individual items is in the interest of our national security.

I can name agency after agency which, the moment Congress attempts to write a statute affecting it, sends hordes of its representatives to tell Members of Congress what to do. They even write speeches for a number of Members of Congress, who deliver them on the floor. If we wish to know the truth relative to some phases of this intricate subject, let me say that I have seen that very thing happen; I have seen copies of the speeches and I have heard them made. Certainly that happens on a wholesale basis.

At the moment I am not asking for further cuts to be made in the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission, although I am in favor of having that done. If any Senator will offer an amendment calling for a larger cut than the one now proposed, that will be satisfactory to me, and I shall vote for it.

However, I did not intend to propose at this time a larger cut in the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission. I prefer not to make such a proposal until after we act on an authorization in regard to the duties of the Federal Trade Commission. When we act in that connection, I think we should act in such a way as to see that the Federal Trade Commission does what it should do, namely, enforce the laws which it is re-

quired to enforce and perform the duties which are imposed upon it. Certainly it is not the duty of the Federal Trade Commission to permit its representatives to lobby with Members of Congress in regard to the Standard Oil case or any other case, or to attempt to lobby with the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long], who is the son of another great Senator.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I do not know just what the Senator from Nebraska means when he refers to lobbying.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Tennessee knows what I am talking about.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Let me make it clear—

Mr. WHERRY. Let me make it clear that the Senator knows what lobbying I am talking, and he knows those who are lobbying against the bill.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I cannot read the Senator's mind.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Tennessee does not have to do that.

Mr. KEFAUVER. But the Senator from Nebraska knows that I have been interested in the enforcement of section 7 of the Clayton Act for nearly 10 years. He knows that as a Member of the House I introduced bills to amend section 7 as early as 1945? Does he know that I presented my case for the bill before the House Judiciary Committee of the Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Congresses and before the Senate Judiciary Committee of the Eighty-first Congress? Therefore, I wish to see the Congress provide sufficient funds to enable the Federal Trade Commission to perform the duties which have devolved upon it by Congress under that Act. Certainly, if a Senator requests a list of the mergers and similar information, I do not think the Senator from Nebraska should classify the submission of that material as lobbying. Are we to understand that furnishing Members of the Senate with information which Senators request constitutes lobbying? The submission of material upon request is the only so-called lobbying I know of.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if I may conclude, I should like to say that in passing Senate bill 1008 last year, Congress said it favored permitting sellers to reduce their prices in good faith to meet competition. The Senate said that, and so did the House of Representatives. In the Standard Oil Co. case the Supreme Court said the present law gives the seller that right. However, in both the Standard Brands case and the Minneapolis-Honeywell case, now pending in the courts, the Federal Trade Commission argues that the sellers can reduce their prices to meet competition only if in each case permission is obtained from the Federal Trade Commission. The Federal Trade Commission is attempting to require the seller to obtain such permission in each individual case in which the seller wishes to meet competition. That is why I favor turning this entire matter over to the Department of Justice.

The Federal Trade Commission and its lobbyists now say they need more money in order to be able to go through lengthy and expensive proceedings every time a seller wishes to meet a competitor's price. Mr. President, the result of permitting the Federal Trade Commission to go through long, expensive proceedings each time a seller wishes to meet a competitor's price will be, in effect, to destroy the right which Congress approved and which the Supreme Court has said presently exists. However, of course, the Federal Trade Commission does not agree about that, so the Commission wishes to have \$400,000 more appropriated to it, to permit it to bolster up its appropriations to such an extent that it will be able to do what it pleases.

In Senate bill 1008, Congress said it favored permitting sellers to reduce their prices in order to meet competition, and in the Standard Oil Co. case the Supreme Court said that the right to engage in good-faith competition was a necessary right in order to preserve a competitive economy. Mr. President, I am interested in preserving a competitive economy, and I am interested in having that right preserved. That opinion was handed down by the Supreme Court. However, in its report on Senate bill 719, the Federal Trade Commission urges Congress to reverse the Supreme Court's decision, although the Court's decision was in accord with the express will of the Congress and the Federal Trade Commission is supposed to be an arm of the Congress.

Last year the Federal Trade Commission's Chairman, Mr. Mead, testified before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce that the Commission was concerned only with the laws as passed by Congress, and that it could not be concerned with the consequences of those laws. He said that the Commission's obligation was only to carry into effect the laws passed by the Congress, and that it was the obligation of Congress to have constantly in mind the effect of the laws on the welfare and well-being of the country. Yet, Mr. President, instead of the Federal Trade Commission discharging its obligation in connection with enforcing a law which Congress has passed in performing its constitutional duty of considering the welfare and well-being of the country, it devotes its time and energy to fighting the Congress and to defying the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. That is exactly what I mean.

Mr. President, that is why I rise in opposition to this amendment. The Federal Trade Commission does not need any more funds in order to be able to perform its functions, as authorized by the Congress. In fact, the Senator from Tennessee, who is a lawyer, should join with me and we should place the prosecution of these cases in the Department of Justice, where they belong, and we should do a few other things in connection with the Federal Trade Commission. We should wipe out the strife in the Commission and should see to it that something worth while is done by it. When we provide for that, I believe Rep-

resentative PATMAN and the other Members of Congress will go along with us.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. FREAR. Did the Senator from Nebraska say the hearings before the Commission had continued for 5 years?

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is correct.

Mr. FREAR. The Senator will recall, no doubt, that up until about a year ago the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission was a member of the Senator's own party, and a very distinguished man.

Mr. WHERRY. The Chairman of the Commission is Mr. Mead.

Mr. FREAR. I refer to the former Chairman. He was a member of the Senator's own party, was he not?

Mr. WHERRY. I do not know whether or not one good Republican in the Federal Trade Commission can handle all the Democratic members of it; I am not sure. [Laughter.]

As a matter of fact, I do not know whether the former Chairman was a Republican. The only Chairman of the Commission with whom I have had anything to do is Chairman Mead. I have great respect for him. I do not know what the trouble is, but we find the chairman of the Small Business Committee of the House of Representatives, Representative PATMAN himself, who is one of the authors of the Robinson-Patman Act which the FTC administrators, in no uncertain terms condemning this Commission. He says they should not have another dime, until there is evidence on the part of the Commission that they want to get along, and that they want to do some good. Yet we continue to appropriate—for what major reason? To permit a few of them, whom one good Republican cannot handle, to come to the Capitol and tell us what we cannot do in the matter of legislation.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to my good friend from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. I think I can support the Senator's point of view without much difficulty at all.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FREAR. But I wish to bring out the fact that it is not merely a matter of who is chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and of whether he be a distinguished member of the Senator's party or a member of our party. The fact remains that the men in those agencies are lobbying on the hill, and certainly I am one who objects to it. I should like to ask the Senator whether the persons from the agencies who are at the Capitol lobbying are on the Government payroll while doing the lobbying?

Mr. WHERRY. I think there can be no question about that.

Mr. FREAR. Then I believe it is the duty of Senators on the floor of the Senate as well as members of the Appropriations Committee, to see that appropriations are not provided for purposes in connection with which they engage in such lobbying.

Mr. WHERRY. We might write a limitation in the legislation.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I simply wish to assure my distinguished friend from Delaware that when Government employees come to the Capitol to attempt to influence the committee they are serving no good.

Mr. WHERRY. I did not refer to the committee. I say they are lobbying with Members of the Senate and Members of the House. They are doing more than that. Publicly they are doing all they can, by means of letters, telephone calls, and every other means, to thwart absolutely the intent of Congress. I think most Senators on the floor know that to be so, and would say that I am correct in my statement, and that the statement is not excessive to any degree.

Mr. President, I should like to conclude by thanking the distinguished Senator from Delaware for his observations. He has hit the nail exactly on the head. If the Federal Trade Commission wants to show good faith, and wants to correct its vices, and all that goes with them, as outlined by Representative PATMAN, the chairman of the House Select Committee on Small Business, in the report submitted by him; if the members of the Federal Trade Commission comply with that report by cleaning up the Commission and doing the job they ought to be doing within their own agency, administering their functions as the Congress intends the Commission should, then they can come before us with clean hands to request appropriations. But until they do that the least we can do is to refuse to give them any more money than the Appropriations Committee felt to be justified to enable them to perform their functions during the coming fiscal year.

Mr. FREAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I am glad to yield further to the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. FREAR. I should merely like to offer another comment, if I may, in view of the remarks made by the distinguished Senator from South Carolina. In his behalf, and in his defense, I should like to say that, so far as I am concerned, I do not believe that any of the lobbyists from the agencies downtown have had any undue influence on the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, who is also chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the pending bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I appreciate the Senator's remarks, and I thank him.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I do not believe the RECORD should stand completely unanswered in regard to the statements just made by the distinguished minority leader. As a matter of fact, it is my feeling that it is not proper for Congress to attempt to put pressure upon independent agencies, to the extent that if the independent agencies carry out their duties as they see them, the Congress will, in effect, punish them, in the matter of their appropriations, for doing what those administering the agencies in their hearts feel

to be right. The point was made that the Federal Trade Commission should not have been attempting to enforce the law against the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana when that company was engaged in a practice which was driving hundreds of independent filling station operators out of business.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I will yield as soon as I complete this point. In my opinion, that is exactly what the Federal Trade Commission is for. The Commission was doing its duty as it saw it, and I might point out that the Federal Trade Commission won that case in the circuit court of appeals. Had one of the judges of the circuit court of appeals, who had been advanced to the Supreme Court, been able to vote on the last decision, it would have been only a 5 to 4 decision, in favor of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. Because of that decision, small business is in very grave trouble today. The fair trade laws have been declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court. The Robinson-Patman Act has been declared not to mean what it was supposed to mean, and small business is in danger of being completely destroyed by larger competitors. I say, Mr. President, that the Federal Trade Commission was doing the best it could, insofar as the performance of its duty was concerned.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I will yield in a few moments. I have read the reports coming from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, which say, in effect, that the Federal Trade Commission should enforce the law as the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce would like to have the law interpreted, and I have heard the inferences that, although the Congress did not override the veto of the President of the United States, a bill which never became law should be regarded as the substantive law of the United States, for the benefit of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, for the benefit of the Cement Institute, and certainly for a benefit accruing to the steel companies, who are asking us to change the law.

So far as the point which has been made regarding lobbying is concerned, I may say that every bit of information I can get from the Federal Trade Commission or from anyone else to show the harmful effects of the basing-point pricing system, or the type of discrimination which is being practiced by the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, which was shown in the very case we are discussing here, will be welcomed by the junior Senator from Louisiana. I shall seek it wherever I think it can be found. As a Member of the Senate, I believe I am entitled to such information.

I have no knowledge of any improper lobbying being done by the Federal Trade Commission. Let us recognize where the real lobbying is. I, personally, have been contacted. I have spent hours in conference with distinguished executives of some of the largest cement companies in America, who have asked me to go along with the bill which the Senate is

expected to consider within the next few days, a bill proposing to change the anti-trust laws, in order that the Cement Institute of America and all its members may be able to continue making agreements among themselves as to what the public is to pay for cement without the public having absolutely anything to say about it. Perhaps they may be able to get such legislation; I do not know whether they will or not. But I know where the real lobbying is. I know where the influence is. I know where the campaign contributions will come from, if any are to be made.

So, Mr. President, let us not accuse the Federal Trade Commission of improper lobbying before the Congress because it gives to a few Members of the Congress the facts which we so earnestly seek.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the Senator from Louisiana would not yield to me, so I should merely like to say, in my own time, that he may know where the campaign contributions are coming from, and I know where they will go. I repeat, I know where they will go; and that is a statement which is exactly true.

Mr. NEELY. Mr. President, some of us would like to find out about that. Where are they going? [Laughter.]

Mr. WHERRY. Why was the basing point bill vetoed? There was no justification for the veto. Those of us who raise sugar beets and other farm products want to be able to raise those products and to deliver them to any market in the world; and, if we want to absorb the freight, I submit we have a right to do it. We are doing it in defense of the free economy and of the law of the land in the United States of America. Any Senator who stands on this floor to say that that legislation is only for the benefit of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana either does not know what is in the legislation, or misrepresents what is contained in it. I want that statement to be as strong as I can make it.

Without in any way wishing to become involved in personalities with the Senator from Louisiana, I contend that if I want to sell and deliver a mule to a purchaser 50 miles from my home, and if I want to absorb a cost of, say \$25, in order to effect delivery, and in order to meet competition, anyone who says that is not in the interest of the little man; the only ones he has met are big-business men, including the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Mr. President, one more thing. The Senator from Louisiana talks about the Robinson-Patman Act as though he were one of its authors, and as if he were the only man who is interested in the protection of small business. I am willing to submit my record of service in the Senate for a period of 9 years, with respect to protecting small business, against the record of any other Member of the Senate, including the Senator from Louisiana, who continually makes charges of the kind he is now uttering. I am willing at any time to submit my record.

I want to ask if the Senator believes in Mr. PATMAN. He is the author of the act.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, in order that I may answer his question?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I think he is a distinguished gentleman, and I believe that the Commission's interpretation of the act is the very interpretation which the author of the act, Mr. PATMAN, put on it.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I did not yield so that the Senator could make a speech.

The Senator said he believed in Mr. PATMAN. Let us see what Mr. PATMAN says with reference to the Commission:

The conclusion reached by the committee in respect to the need on the part of the Federal Trade Commission for additional financial support presupposes the maximum degree of operating efficiency and an ability to render a dollar's worth of public service for each dollar appropriated. Unfortunately, this high level of operating efficiency does not exist today. We do not disparage the numerous worth-while efforts made by the present members to increase the Commission's effectiveness. We feel, however, that the progress made up to the present time is not sufficient to justify any very substantial increase in the Commission's appropriation.

There is Mr. PATMAN's statement. He is the hero of the Senator from Louisiana. He is the man who he says is the champion of small business. He is a Member of the House. But as to his conclusions so far as the Federal Trade Commission is concerned, he says that until the Commission increases its efficiency, it should not have any increase in appropriations.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the Senator state the date of the report from which he read?

Mr. WHERRY. The House Small Business Committee studied the Federal Trade Commission last year, and the chairman filed a report in January 1951, House Report No. 3236, Eighty-first Congress, second session. What I quoted was from page 18 of that report.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Does the Senator from Nebraska know that Representative PATMAN made that statement at a time when vacancies were being filled on the Commission? Does he know that the statement was actually written before the enactment of H. R. 2734, amending section 7, on December 29, 1950, though filed a few days later? Does he know that Representative PATMAN feels much better about the Commission at this time?

Mr. WHERRY. I admit that Members of Congress can change their minds overnight when it comes to appropriations.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, insofar as I am concerned, I have no particular knowledge of the appropriations or of whether a smaller or larger amount is needed. The point I had in mind was that I disliked to see the Commission criticized because it is making an attempt to protect small business, as I believe it should do. When Senate bill 1008 was before the Senate I was asked by some persons to support the bill and by others to fight it. I believe that small-

business men have a very good idea about what is good for small business, and when they unanimously said that they believed the tactics pursued by certain large corporations were wrong, the probabilities were that they knew something of what they were talking about. Yet, after the Commission has been prosecuting certain corporations for 14 years, after many thousands of pages of evidence have been produced against them to prove what they have done has been against the best interests of the Nation, the corporations seek selfishly to change the law. If they are successful the probabilities are that they will return to the same kind of pricing practices they adopted in the past.

I pointed out that a commission enforcing the law in line with what it conceived its duty to be, for the benefit of the Nation and of small business, should not be criticized. If Congress does not like the way in which the Commission interprets the law, the law can be changed. Congress has declined to change the law up to this time. I am only too happy to have the Commission do what it can to protect the small independent merchants of the Nation.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I am somewhat fearful that we are slightly off the track as to what is being done here. We got into an argument over the question of the enforcement of anti-monopoly laws. The appropriation requested is \$4,392,000. We have spent most of the time arguing and debating the question of the enforcement of a new section placed in the law as if the whole appropriation of \$4,392,000 were going to be used for the express purpose of enforcing section 7.

Section 7 is a new section which provides that it is unlawful to appropriate the accumulation of assets of corporations in such a way as to create a monopoly. Formerly, it was the accumulation of stock and interest of one corporation by another which was condemned by the law, and for which a corporation should be prosecuted. I happened to be a member of the subcommittee which heard the evidence on section 7 when the question was before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Mr. President, the work of enforcement in the first year can be carried on without great appropriations, for the reason that the Commission had investigated the proposition and had brought large volumes of evidence before the committee prior to the time there was such a law, so as to convince the committee and the Congress that such a law was needed.

As I understand the process of enforcing antitrust laws, the Commission takes one of the best cases in which to start an action, and proceeds through the courts to get an interpretation. It is not going to start hundreds of cases during the first year. If it were to start all the cases it has before it, of 655 additional employees requested it is asking for only 139 in the antimonopoly bureau. So we are talking about 139 employees out of 655.

I hope that when Senators vote upon the pending amendment they will not

base their action on a decision as to whether they are in favor of the enforcement of section 7, or the enforcement of the law requiring prosecution of corporations which create monopolies by buying the assets of smaller or even of greater corporations. When we vote let us bear in mind that the agency should perform its functions within a limit which will be proper in our present strained national emergency.

Mr. President, has this particular agency been wasteful? Has it used employees not needed in the enforcement of the antimonopoly laws? Let me give the Senate a little evidence which has been adduced, and which has not been disputed. I am not now referring to the Chairman of the Commission, who is an able and distinguished gentleman, but let me say to the Senate, that, as those who have examined the various Government commissions know, it is not the chairmen who know what is going on in the commissions. A chairman has much greater functions to perform in connection with the interpretation of rules and regulations and the creation of policies. Who runs such agencies? It is the lawyers, the economists, and the planners.

I see that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] raises his hand when I mention the word "economists." Economists disagree more often than do lawyers. I know what I am talking about, because I happen to be a lawyer.

Mr. President, the Chairman of the Commission does not know what is going on. Therefore Congress must determine how much money is needed. There are 10 full-time employees vouchering the slips for the handling of \$191,000. The salaries paid these 10 employees, if they only get the average minimum of \$3,600 a year, is \$36,000. Think of it. An amount equal to one-fifth of the amount of the vouchers they are auditing is paid to the auditors. I am sure the distinguished economist from Illinois would say, as the Senator from Michigan would say, that this is too great a percentage to be paid simply for the auditing of these slips.

Mr. President, there are in this agency 35 employees in the Service and Supply Section. What do Senators suppose they service and supply? That must be surely the buying of red tape. Certainly, 35 employees would not be necessary to deal with supplies and equipment in this Commission, which has nothing whatever to do with the servicing of the Army. They are using 35 employees to purchase paper, and so forth, and 10 employees to audit the work of the 35. Just think of it—35 persons in this particular agency are in the Service and Supply Section, a portion of whose duties is to buy the supplies and equipment and the furniture of the department, and there are 10 employees to audit the paper work of these 35.

Then the agency comes here and says that they cannot take a cut. Here we have an agency with 665 employees, many of whom are employed in the ways I have recounted to the Senate, yet the minute it is proposed to cut them \$1 they say, "You are going to take it out

of prosecutions of cases for violation of the antimonopoly law. You are going to take it out of the man who is to enforce the particular law."

That reminds me of what happened to the Senator from Michigan when he proposed, in executive session of the committee, to cut a certain item in the Post Office Department appropriation. Within a short time the Senator from Michigan received complaints from Flint, Mich., from lawyers who wanted to know whether I proposed to close down the post office so they could not operate in Flint.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. In looking at the itemized statement, as it appears in the side slips, or in the explanation of the various appropriations, I note that there is a \$40,708 increase for trade-practice conferences.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. THYE. I notice that there is an increase of \$5,252 in the item of printing and binding. Then there is an increase in the item of equipment, of \$4,252. We can go through various items and find similar increases, but we cannot obtain an intelligent explanation of why the increases are made. I wonder if the able Senator from Michigan can give me an explanation as to why there should be an increase of \$40,708 for trade-practice conferences. Why is such an increase needed?

Mr. FERGUSON. I will read to the Senator from Minnesota and to the Senate the reasons assigned in the hearings.

Mr. THYE. I have read the statement contained in the hearings, and I cannot find a common-sense, full explanation of what I am seeking in that statement. That is why I asked the Senator from Michigan if he could give me an explanation. The explanation contained in the hearings is found on page 562. I cannot find a sufficiently intelligent explanation in that statement for the proposed increase of \$40,708.

Mr. FERGUSON. I will say to the Senator that there is no real justification for the proposed increase.

The statement says:

Trade-practice conferences establish rules against unfair and illegal practices or methods of competition.

Mr. THYE. The statement proceeds to say, with respect to the rules established by the trade-practice conferences:

These rules covered the following industries: Peat, candy manufacturing, mail-order insurance, tie fabrics, wholesale optical, slide fastener, bedding manufacturing and wholesale distributing, cocoa and chocolate, fine and wrapping paper distributing, umbrella, shoe finders, venetian blind, and parking meter.

Those are the items for which they want an additional \$40,708 with which to hold further conferences.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. That furnishes one reason why we should not get off the track and discuss the point whether we are going to enforce antimonopoly law violations. Here we have an item of more than \$40,000. Most of that can be eliminated and no

harm done thereby. Perhaps better administration would result if the amount were cut off. We are talking about 139 employees at the most, whereas 655 are on the payroll.

Returning to what I was saying about Flint, Mich. What happened after I had made the proposal? The Post Office Department immediately got in touch with Flint. They thought they could put pressure on the Senator from Michigan by curtailing or eliminating certain mail deliveries that would do great harm to the State of Michigan.

That is not the only case of similar character. Senators know what happened when Congress attempted to make a cut in the customs service. Word went to every border State that a cut was to be made in the payroll of customs officials and border patrols, which would result in goods coming into the United States without being subject to any tariff duties or regulations whatsoever. That was the word that went forth simply because Congress attempted to cut one item.

Does the Senate realize what takes place when we have an item in an appropriation bill to cut the payroll of the ICC? Immediately the ICC gets in touch with the railroad interests, and their representatives come to the Senate and tell Senators that the cut would result in a serious curtailment in the work of inspecting the boilers of railroad engines. In spite of the number of employees on the payroll of the ICC one would think that the inspection of railroad engines would be crippled, with the result that an explosion might occur which would kill many persons.

Every time we endeavor to cut one item, either on the floor of the Senate or in committee, such a bogey man is raised, and the claim is made that the cut will result in real harm.

Surely, Mr. President, we are all in favor of enforcement of the antitrust laws and the antimonopoly laws. We want some violators of those laws to be sent to prison, as a deterrent against further violations. A prison sentence is a greater deterrent than the obtaining of a consent decree to pay a small fine, which in itself becomes nothing more than the payment of a small license fee.

Mr. President, I am surprised that the Senator from Tennessee would argue this one item as if there was nothing else in the bill affecting the Federal Trade Commission. There are other items as the distinguished Senator from Minnesota has stated. There is the item of increase of more than \$40,000 to bring businessmen to Washington to confer as to what shall be done with respect to peat, candy manufacturing, tie fabrics, venetian blinds, and parking meters, and so forth.

Surely, Mr. President, with \$40,000 businessmen could be brought here to stay a few days and confer. When they return to their homes the Commission does as it pleases. It pays no heed to them. The businessmen go back home thinking that they had something to do with the question of fair-trade practices. Such conferences are only window dressing.

Mr. President, this country is at war. Let me say to the Senate and to the people that the appropriations of \$60,600,000,000 for armament and supplies do not cover a single item for the fighting of the war in Korea. That expense will be presented in supplemental bills.

It has been said that we must cut deeper into civilian appropriations. Let me say today upon the floor of the Senate that the way to make a start is to cut a dollar here and a dollar there, to cut, for example, a few dollars off the White House appropriation, as we did today, representing things which are not needed. When we come to the appropriations totaling \$60,600,000,000, and to the supplemental bills for furnishing arms to the men who are fighting in Korea, it will be more dangerous to cut such items than to cut the item for \$40,000 for conferences of businessmen who come to Washington to talk about tie fabrics and parking meters.

If we do not start now we shall be unable to make any start at all. We shall come to the last bill, which will be the defense bill, and then discover that we have not cut the budget at all. What are we going to do? We are going to raise taxes. We are going to take more money from the people. If we want to go to socialism, or if we want to go back to the days of feudalism, let us increase taxes more and more, and put the Government into business. Once we do that, we are going back to feudalism. Why do I say that? I say it for the reason that, to the Senator from Michigan, communism, socialism, and feudalism are one and the same thing. Why? Because in the old feudal days the lord of the manor, the man who had charge of everything, had control, first, of the political system; secondly, he had control of the military system; and, third, he had charge of the entire economic system. That was feudalism.

When this Republic was formed and free enterprise was established in the world, the economic system was taken away from the control of the feudal lord. He had only two things left, namely, the political system and the military system. The only way he could derive any income to operate those two systems was by taxation, by taking from the economic system a royalty or tax.

From time to time he increased the amount of taxes, but it became increasingly difficult every year for him to get more taxes out of the people. Now there is a desire in some quarters to go back to the feudal system and to have the Government own and operate not only the political system and the military system, but the economic system as well.

Therefore, I say that today we are on the way back to feudalism. It is called liberalism, as though it were a move in a new direction. It is on the road back to feudalism, and not forward. That is why we must reduce every one of these budgets, so that we may reduce the amount of taxes to meet unnecessary expenditures. We should not levy tribute upon the economic system for one dollar which is not absolutely necessary to operate the political and military systems and the necessary functions of Govern-

ment. So I hope that we shall not be confused.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I have listened with a great deal of interest and approval to what the Senator has said about the drift toward feudalism and socialism. However, I am wondering whether that is altogether applicable, when we are discussing the appropriation for the Federal Trade Commission, the whole purpose of which is to prevent the concentration of economic power, to prevent the building up of monopoly, to prevent the drift toward feudalism, and to help maintain the independent, competitive system. I am ready to agree that undoubtedly the Commission can struggle through the next fiscal year with what the committee has recommended. I have just been making a little computation, and I find that the restoration, or partial restoration, which was made by the Senate committee of the cut made by the House, when subjected to the 10-percent cut which the Senate adopted the other day, reduces the increase to about \$97,000. So if the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee were adopted, the net effect would be practically to restore the exact figure which the Senate committee had recommended.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. It would reduce the amount to \$3,939,130.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. If the restoration were made, I think it would help the Federal Trade Commission in its efforts to prevent mergers and to develop stronger support for the free competitive system, to which we are all loyal.

Mr. FERGUSON. I realize that it is the province of this particular agency to regulate and investigate, toward the end that we may have a free-enterprise system, that we may have competition, that we may prevent monopoly. But when taxes are raised, and there is an increase of a dollar here, and a dollar in the next budget—and when I speak of dollars, I really mean millions or thousands of dollars—the tendency of the whole system is toward monopoly in the Federal Government.

The higher we raise taxes, the nearer we come to the feudal system, because we are concentrating the power of Government over the economic system. We finally reach the point where taxes are so high that the people cannot afford to operate the economic system. So long as we keep taxes reasonable, we can maintain and develop the free individual economic system. But when we go too far in the collection of taxes and force upon the people the will of Government in the operation of the economic system, we come nearer every day to the old feudal system. In the days ahead we shall call it socialism; and after calling it socialism for a while, we shall find that the dictators will become stronger and more powerful. The system will then be known as communism, with the red flag as the real dictator, under a small group of those who have the economic and military power to en-

force the taking and retention of the whole economic system.

So let us not be fooled here today. We are not voting for or against monopoly. We are voting for or against higher taxes. We are voting on the question of the operation of the Government on a sane and sound basis.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as chairman of the subcommittee, I can appreciate the efforts being made by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] to increase the appropriation. Some 2 years ago he offered an amendment, in which I joined him, to increase the appropriation for the Commission. It was at the time when the Senate was meeting in the old Supreme Court Chamber. I am not here to condemn the Commission. I think it has done some good. It is true that perhaps they have created some discord here and there. That sometimes happens as a result of the activities of a Government agency. I merely wish the RECORD to show that as chairman of the subcommittee I oppose the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee because it would increase the expenditures of the Commission. I shall likewise oppose the amendment being offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] to reduce the appropriation by some \$917,000. Unfortunately, I am placed in the middle, but I shall have to oppose both amendments.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I agree with the Senator that the Kefauver amendment should be defeated. I will say to the Senator, so there will be no misunderstanding, that if the Kefauver amendment is defeated, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], and I shall not offer the amendment to reduce further the appropriation of the Federal Trade Commission. We shall let the figure stand as reported by the committee.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate what the Senator from New Hampshire has stated. He, the Senator from Michigan, and the Senator from Nebraska are members of the subcommittee. They will bear out my statement that the committee has labored long and hard in an effort to reduce the appropriation by \$614,000,000 below the budget request. The budget request was considerably lower than last year because of the cut that has been made in stockpiling and in the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration.

However, I remind the Senate, and I ask the particular attention of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], that the appropriation for the Veterans' Administration in the pending bill is \$3,969,000,000, which is 63 percent of the total amount contained in the bill.

I wish the Senate to know that the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will shortly report the armed services bill, carrying an appropriation of approximately \$62,000,000. That bill does not take into consideration the cost of the Korean War, which fact was testi-

fied to by Mr. Lovett on the first day of the hearings in the caucus room. Whatever expense is incurred as a result of the Korean War must be taken care of by future legislation. The appropriation of \$3,969,000,000 for the Veterans' Administration does not take into consideration the expenditure of one dime to any veteran of the Korean War. It does not cover one veteran of the Korean War or of any future war. The veteran of the Korean War does not enjoy the benefits of the GI bill of rights or any of the educational advantages such as are enjoyed by veterans of World War II.

I know the Senate will do what is necessary and I am very fearful that it will be necessary before the year is out to restore the cuts being made in the Veterans' Administration appropriation to take care of the boys who are crippled, or maimed and to make the other necessary provisions for the veterans of the Korean War, similar to the provisions which were made for the veterans of World War II. I wish the RECORD to show that fact, because there will be a deficiency appropriation bill for the Veterans' Administration, to take care of a Korean veterans' GI bill, for example, and to take care of whatever else it may become necessary to provide for. I shall be among the first to sponsor such legislation. However, I do not want to have the idea go abroad that the \$3,969,000,000 appropriation for the Veterans' Administration includes one cent for any veterans of the Korean War. I wish that fact to appear clearly in the RECORD.

I am glad to hear that the Senator from New Hampshire will withdraw his amendment, and I regret that I shall have to oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. The reason for withdrawing the amendment is that the subject will be taken up in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I rise to speak in reference to the argument which was made a few moments ago by the distinguished minority leader pertaining to the incompetency, inefficiency, and irregularities in the Federal Trade Commission.

As I listened to the debate my mind was refreshed by the thought that only about a year ago in the Senate we debated quite extensively the whole subject of the reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission pursuant to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission and the reorganization proposal of the President of the United States.

The Senator from Nebraska quoted extensively from a report known as "Antitrust Law Enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission and the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice." I have before me a copy of the report. It is my intention to quote from it, since as long as the Senator from Nebraska felt that the report was so persuasive and so compelling. Before I do so I wish to make a few observations. I refer particularly to Reorganization

Plan No. 8, which pertained to the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am glad that the Senator is referring to the investigation of the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I was referring to the Federal Trade Commission, not the Veterans' Administration.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thought the Senator said Veterans' Administration. I had the pleasure of reading the report which the Senator submitted on the investigation of the Veterans' Administration. We shall have to go further into appropriations when we take into consideration the Korean casualties and the question of what must be provided by way of education, and so forth, for veterans of the Korean War, or police action, or whatever one may wish to call it. I thought the Senator would address himself also to the Veterans' Administration. I have asked him how long he expects to talk, because I should like to return to the committee for a short time. I regret that I shall not be able to remain on the floor to hear his remarks.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am confining myself to the Federal Trade Commission. I am interested in what the Senator from South Carolina said about the Veterans' Administration. That is why I wish to be on the floor when the bill is discussed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HUMPHREY. When charges are made on the floor of the Senate as to the inadequacy or inefficiency of regulatory bodies, it is a serious matter. I would say that if the words of the distinguished Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] were to be accepted at face value it would indicate that, instead of appropriating as much as the committee recommends, we should appropriate much less. In other words, if the Federal Trade Commission is as bad as has been portrayed, surely it does not merit the confidence of the representatives of the people.

However, Mr. President, I would invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that we did debate the subject of reorganization of this very administrative agency on May 22, 1950. We debated it extensively. In fact, the RECORD reveals at least 25 to 30 pages of debate. Senators who participated in the debate were the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BEN-SON], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and other Senators. The issue of the inadequacy and inefficiency of the Federal Trade Commission was gone into. There were those of us who believed in reorganization. We recognized the fact that there were some shortcomings and debated the desirability of reorganizing the Federal Trade Commission.

Frankly, Mr. President, the reorganization proposal carried, even though by only a scant three votes. The Federal Trade Commission was reorganized by a majority of only three votes. Who were the Senators who opposed the reorganization? It is strange to note that the

very Senators who opposed the reorganization of the Federal Trade Commission, so that the Chairman of the Commission could have control over the administrative functions, and so that the Chairman of the Commission could do away with the petty bickering and the unnecessary paper work which was consuming the time of employees, as was referred to by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], are the ones who today are criticizing this agency. Let me read from the RECORD, Mr. President. I have before me the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD dated May 22. I refer to page 7481 of the RECORD of May 22, 1950. Mr. President, a yea-and-nay vote was had on that day. The vote was on the issue of whether or not the Senate should approve or disapprove Reorganization Plan No. 8.

It so happens that the resolution on this plan was reported to the Senate as a resolution of disapproval. So when I read from the RECORD, I wish to have it noted that those who voted for reorganization were those who voted against the resolution disapproving the reorganization.

I shall read now the names of some of those who voted to disapprove the reorganization plan. I read from the RECORD the names of those who felt that the Federal Trade Commission should not be reorganized, despite the report which came from the House of Representatives and the report which came from a Senate committee. As I look down the list, I see the following, for example: The Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], and others as listed in the roll call.

Let me come to the concluding part: I notice also that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] voted against the program to reorganize the Federal Trade Commission.

I simply say to the distinguished minority leader that if inadequacy and inefficiency are present in the Federal Trade Commission, as the Senator now says a year later, at least he did not make that clear on May 22, 1950, when we needed his vote in order to revitalize and reorganize the Federal Trade Commission. Where was the minority leader then? He was in opposition to a proposal which would have made possible better administrative control and procedure in the Federal Trade Commission. He voted against a proposal which would have given the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission the opportunity and the responsibility to properly organize the administrative structure of the Commission. In other words, the Senator from Nebraska voted to keep inefficiency in the Federal Trade Commission. He voted to keep on the auditors that the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] was talking about. The Senator from Nebraska voted to deny the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission the opportunity to operate that Commission smoothly and to organize it on an efficient basis.

Thank goodness, Mr. President, we carried the day for economy in government; thank goodness we carried the day for efficiency in government, despite the protest of the distinguished minority leader, the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY].

Now let us consider how much money the Federal Trade Commission has had. Let us examine the House report about which I have heard so much said. I heard the Senator from Nebraska ask the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], who has given wonderful leadership in this body on the entire issue of antimonopoly legislation and protection of small business, "Do you agree with Representative PATMAN of Texas?"

The Senator from Louisiana was not given the courtesy of being permitted to answer the question then, but I think it is fair for me to interpolate the expression of the Senator from Louisiana, namely, that he recognized in Representative PATMAN, of Texas, one of the vigorous champions of small business and competitive enterprise in the United States.

Mr. President, I have before me the preliminary report of the House Committee on Small Business. Let me say that one of the practices engaged in in the course of debate is to quote only partially from a record. I wish to have certain pages of the committee report printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks, and I shall so request a little later. However, at this time I read from page 40 of the report:

VII. THE FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—APPROPRIATIONS AND PERSONNEL
RECENT APPROPRIATION HISTORY OF THE COMMISSION

Figure 7 indicates the total appropriations granted the Federal Trade Commission since 1915 and also the number of employees on June 30 of each year. It will be noted that although the general trend of appropriations has been upward, the increase has not kept pace with the rising cost of operations. With the exception of a brief period in 1941 the Commission had a larger staff in 1918 than at any time since.

Mr. President, let me digress from the report long enough to say that, as stated in the report, the Federal Trade Commission had a larger staff in 1918 than it had in any other year except 1941. I shall ask any Member of this body whether monopolistic enterprise has grown stronger in the United States since 1918. Has there been more concentration of economic power, has there been a greater threat to small business, and have more small businesses perished since 1918 than before that time? I think the record speaks for itself.

Today we hear talk about competition. Mr. President, there is no competition in putting Joe Louis in his prime in a ring in Madison Square Garden with a high-school freshman. That is not competition; for the high-school freshman it is suicide. When the Senator from Nebraska talks about trying to preserve competition between the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana and a small filling-station operator, that is not competition; and when he refers to competition in that case, he is merely indulging in a

play on words. It is not competition, Mr. President; it is the economic and political murder of an independent business institution.

I return to the committee report, and I read now from page 41; I read the next paragraph, and I do not skip a line, nor do I read out of context:

During the last 15 years, the funds available to the Commission—

The Federal Trade Commission—reached their low point in 1937, when \$1,939,000 was appropriated. A slight increase then occurred which in 1942 raised the appropriation to the then maximum of \$2,434,000. The war years saw some diminution, and in 1945 \$2,059,000 was appropriated. Since then, a slow but steady increase has occurred, with \$3,723,000 appropriated in 1950 and \$3,892,000 in 1951.

Now I read the next paragraph:

During the 15 years from 1936 to 1950 the number of employees reached its year-end peak in 1941 at 694.

Mr. President, I stress the point that there were only 694 employees of the Federal Trade Commission, to supervise and enforce the Clayton Antitrust Act, to supervise and enforce the Robinson-Patman Act. There were only 694 employees to protect thousands upon thousands of small-business institutions and enterprises in the United States. Yet there are those who would say that that number of employees is an exorbitant one.

I read further from the report:

There was a substantial reduction in staff during the war years from which only a partial recovery has been made up to the present time. At the end of fiscal 1950, 654 persons were employed at the Commission. In spite of the increase in appropriations this was slightly less than the number of employees just prior to the war.

Mr. President, is there anyone in the entire country—not just in the United States Senate, but the entire United States—who does not know that during the war years big business grew and grew—bigger and bigger? Is there anyone who does not know that since the war years the threat of big business to little business has been an increasing threat? Yet, what has Congress been doing for the Federal Trade Commission, to protect those who believe in free enterprise, to give small-business men a chance to live? Do you know, Mr. President, what Congress has been doing in that connection? Congress has been cutting down the size of the police force to be used for that work. As these corporate economic barons have marched up and down the American economic landscape, the Congress of the United States has said to the Federal Trade Commission, "You can get along with a few less policemen." So, Mr. President, the bigger big business got, the fewer law-enforcement officers Congress provided.

The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], who has done such an admirable and history-making job in connection with the investigation of crime, knows that, basically, two things are needed: One is the integrity and the will

to enforce the law; the second thing is the necessary manpower.

However, the Senator from Nebraska is opposed, first, to the will to enforce the law; the Federal Trade Commission has enforced certain laws which the Senator from Nebraska thinks should not be enforced. In the second place, the Senator from Nebraska objects to giving the Federal Trade Commission more manpower with which to do the job of enforcement.

Let me continue to quote from the committee report; and I point out that I read without skipping any portion of it; I read the report as it is printed:

Of the Commission's total expenditures of \$3,723,000 in 1950, \$2,503,000, or about two-thirds, was devoted to legal case work. Slightly more than half of the funds available for case work are allotted to actions against monopoly and restraint of trade. Of the funds devoted to activities not involving case work the largest item is the administration of the Wool Act. In 1950 the sum of \$311,000 (as expenditures are presently classified) was allocated to this activity. Economic and financial reports were allotted \$234,000, and trade practice conferences were granted \$211,000. None of the above figures include administrative salaries. (See pt. III, exhibit 8, for additional data.)

I continue the quotation from the report:

INCREASING COST OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ACTIONS

One of the striking developments of recent years in the operations of the Federal Trade Commission is the rapidly increasing cost of taking effective action to correct violations of the law.

It is to be expected, of course, that costs would be affected by the general increase in prices and salaries. It is equally clear that the increase in appropriations in recent years, although substantial, has not kept pace with rising costs. It would be expected, therefore, that some diminution would occur in the number of corrective actions. Nevertheless, the decline in these actions is too great to be explained solely in terms of the increase in costs of operations.

I read the good, and I read the bad. Now, Mr. President, turning to page 44, it says:

The committee fully realizes that the effectiveness of the Commission's orders and stipulations cannot be measured in terms of dollars and cents. Nevertheless, we believe we have here a symptom of a basic problem confronting the present Commission; namely, that of exercising sufficient administrative control over its staff to hold them to the highest level of operating efficiency. We suggest that serious study be given this matter of increasing internal costs by the Commission itself, the Bureau of the Budget, and the Congress.

That paragraph relates to the problem which I cited earlier, the administrative difficulties. Here is a House committee which takes note of the fact that one of the reasons for the increasing costs in the Commission's activity is the lack of administrative efficiency. But I point out again that some of that has already been rectified by the passage of Reorganization Plan No. 8. I point even more vociferously and more directly that the Senator from Nebraska, the minority leader, voted against reorganization, and voted for inefficiency and inade-

quacy in the Federal Trade Commission activities.

Let us now read the next paragraph appearing on page 44:

THE NEED FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS

The need for larger appropriations to finance our business-regulating programs has been repeatedly pointed out. The committee believes that more and better men, and hence more money, are basic to the necessary enhancement of the effectiveness of the antitrust laws. We are convinced that this is true of the Federal Trade Commission as well as of other agencies.

On June 30, 1950, the Federal Trade Commission had only 98 attorneys engaged in enforcing the antimonopoly provisions of the Federal Trade Commission and Clayton Acts.

Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission of the United States of America had 98 attorneys for all of its numerous activities in the protection of small-business enterprise and free competition in this country. I read further:

In one case before the Commission at the time this was being written, the respondents were represented by 102 separate law firms.

In one case, Mr. President, the Federal Trade Commission, as it prosecuted a case against an alleged violator of the Clayton antitrust law, found that that violator, or alleged violator, had 102 law firms to support the respondent, or the violator; and this is not unusual. I learned in committees of the Congress when we were looking into the Interstate Commerce Commission, particularly into the railway mail pay case, that the Post Office Department, with 2 attorneys was contending against 45 railroad attorneys, and apparently there are those who would have them staffed with even less than 2 attorneys.

I submit that our duty is to protect the public interest, and it is impossible to protect the public interest against the powerful economic forces of the country with but a handful of attorneys, good as they may be, because there can be so many diversionary actions going on around the countryside that there is no possible way that the Federal Trade Commission can win its struggles.

I have heard about the number of years required for cases before the Commission to come to a head. With 98 attorneys in the Federal Trade Commission, it is a wonder to me that they ever get one case to a decision, particularly when every one of those attorneys is confronted with from 50 to 100 attorneys on the opposite side of the case, depending upon the size of the case or the size of the firm. Let me quote further:

To meet this force of legal talent the Commission had the services of one principal attorney and two part-time assistants.

The Federal Trade Commission had one principal attorney and two part-time assistants. I read further:

For every dollar spent by the public in defending itself against monopoly the respondents spend thousands.

This is what the House committee report says:

Under the circumstances it is to be expected that only the surface of the problem of unfair competition is being scratched.

Ah, Mr. President, there is a very key sentence. Is it any wonder that monopoly grows stronger? Is it any wonder that we have continuous pressure upon us by the steel companies, and by the Cement Institute, of which the Senator from Louisiana has spoken today? Why does that happen? Because the public stands helpless before the legal and economic power and subtlety of those who want special privilege.

Mr. President, this House report is a very interesting one. It has a great deal more in it than the Senator from Nebraska quoted. When the Representative from Texas was unhappy about certain things in the Federal Trade Commission, this report tells a revealing story, and it tells the story that we have not kept pace with the threat which exists against our economic system, that our regulatory bodies have not been given the staffs they need in order to protect the public interest.

Of course there must be economy. One way to achieve economy in the Congress is merely to abolish the agency. That would save about \$3,989,130 this year, but in the process of doing it, Mr. President, there would be abolished not only an agency, but there would be abolished, liquidated, and obliterated great sections of American free enterprise.

I have noticed an interesting overtone in the comment today. I have noticed that this attack on the Federal Trade Commission has little or nothing to do with this appropriation. I have noticed that this is the continuation of an attack against the very purpose of the Federal Trade Commission and against the basic law which it administers. When I heard the Senator from Nebraska attack the rulings of the Federal Trade Commission, what was he saying? He was saying that they were not administering the law as he thought they ought to administer it. He referred continuously to a bill, Senate bill 1008, known as the basing-point bill. This bill was opposed on this floor by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], and other Senators. I was privileged to be a partner in that effort. The bill passed the Senate over our opposition. It passed the House, but the President of the United States, exactly as he did with several other measures adversely affecting the consuming public, the American people, vetoed the bill.

The minority leader may not like what the President does. I have gathered during the 2½ years I have been here that there has been a mild element of disagreement between the minority leader and the President. But, Mr. President, before a bill becomes law, the President must sign it, and it is no law until the President signs it, and it has no binding jurisdiction upon a committee of the House or upon an administrative agency. If the Federal Trade Commission administered the law on the basis of what a Senate vote was, or a House vote, without a Presidential signature, then the Federal Trade Commission would be in violation of the law,

and would be in violation of the oath of its members to uphold the law of the land.

Mr. President, what is behind this struggle? What is behind the attack made here today? I will tell the Senate what is behind it. This is but part and parcel of an attack upon the Robinson-Patman Act, part and parcel of an attack upon the Clayton Antitrust Act. It is a part of a program which has been launched, a program which was brought to our attention last year in the basing-point bill, a program which has been known by those who believe in small business enterprise as directed to the disadvantage of the man who truly believes in free competition with rules of fair play.

The Senator from Nebraska says he is not going to ask for any further reduction in this bill, he simply is not going to support an amendment which is offered by the Senator from Tennessee. What is the purpose of the amendment? The purpose of the amendment is to provide an administrative legal staff so that a glaring loophole in the Clayton antitrust law may be plugged. That is what it amounts to. The purpose of the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee is to provide a staff so that the bill which the Congress passed to prevent mergers of corporate enterprises detrimental to the public interests, and which is now the law of the land, may be properly administered. To deny an adequate staff is to undermine the administration of the act. To deny to the Federal Trade Commission a legal staff needed to carry out the mandate of the law is to kill the intent and purpose of the law. The law is no better than its administration. It does little or no good to pass a law unless there is available the administrative personnel to enforce it.

Mr. President, let me pay the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] a tribute. He has been on the floor every time there has come up an issue pertaining to monopoly. He has been a defender of the people. Just as he fearlessly exposed the hoodlums and racketeers, so he is now willing to stand up and expose those who would kill the last vestige of free enterprise in this country. I know of no Member of the Congress who has performed a more valiant and vigilant service than has the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] knows the basing-point problem and what is behind it as do few Members of this body or of any other body.

Those of us who are in favor of the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee realize the difficulty of our task. But it is time to sound warnings, and I now join with the Senator from Louisiana in saying that if the attack on the Federal Trade Commission is sustained, if it is permitted to go unchallenged, we can write off the Federal Trade Commission as another casualty of special privilege and special interest. The small-business man can write off his future. I think the time has come when those who believe in these things should stand up and fight. We have too often

let some arguments pass unchallenged. That day is over, so far as I am concerned. Every time a Senator rises to emasculate one of these agencies, he will be in for a fight on the floor of the Senate, or off the floor, on the basis of the issue. I have watched certain laws being emasculated, point by point, because those who believe in them find themselves too preoccupied with many duties.

So, today, Mr. President, I have the record, and it is on the side of the Senator from Tennessee, it is on the side of the Senator from Louisiana, and it is not on the side of the argument made only a few moments ago by the minority leader.

I join with the minority leader in promoting efficiency in government. If he can show me an employee who is not doing his duty, I will say that employee should be fired. If he can show me that there is malingering going on, it should be corrected, and I shall support him in correcting it. But to find one junior clerk who is not doing his job is not enough to convince me that we should drastically reduce appropriations for an entire agency and thereby limit its effectiveness.

The distinguished senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], in a speech appearing at page 7477 of the RECORD of May 22, 1950, said:

How much money do these commissions handle in their budgets?

He was talking about regulatory commissions.

How much money does it take to operate them? The ICC, which is the largest, costs the Government \$12,000,000 a year. The Federal Communications Commission costs \$7,000,000. The Federal Trade Commission, the one we are now considering, costs \$4,000,000, and the Federal Power Commission costs \$4,000,000. The total for the four commissions is \$27,000,000.

How great a percentage is that of the total expenditures for this year? It is sixty-five one-thousandths of one percent. That is a pretty small amount.

Mr. President, to regulate the private utilities of the United States, to prevent certain persons from being able to exploit the market, to regulate the railroads, to regulate the monopolies, and to regulate the system of radio and television communications costs sixty-five one-thousandths of one percent of the budget. Is that exorbitant? Is this small sum threatening the economic solvency of the Government? To my mind, never has so little produced so much in the interests of the people.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I desire to remind the Senator that in the allocations and in the appropriations for NPA and OPS there will be more than sixty-five one-thousandths of one percent, because they are asking for a great deal of money. They want to take over all the regulatory bodies of the Government.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I am happy the Senator from South Carolina has brought that to my attention, because I believe we must maintain the so-called independent agencies of the

Government. All I wish to point out is that we have witnessed on the floor of the Senate not an attack upon an appropriation, but an attack against the philosophy of the regulation of monopolies and trusts. We have heard some complaints because the President vetoed Senate bill 1008. We have heard voices raised to the heavens about the poor competitive position of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. I am going to cry my eyes out about that. I want the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana to have a fair break, but that is all. I want any large concern to have a fair break in the economic arena, but that is all. I do not want them to have the privilege of breaking other persons or monopolizing the market. That is what will happen if we tear down the Federal Trade Commission.

Before there are any further economy moves, I suggest that there be brought before the Congress of the United States evidence to indicate that the commission is overstaffed, that its job is less than it used to be. If those facts are established, I shall vote for any cut that anyone wants. But until that is done, I am suspicious of those who would cut into the lifeline of these regulatory bodies.

Two practices go on here. Either we destroy an agency by cutting off its appropriation or the agency is obliterated by the kind of appointments and internal arrangements that affect the enforcement of the law. I have some criticism of certain agencies, but my criticism is not that they are doing too much in terms of regulation. My criticism is that they lose the will to regulate, primarily because they hear certain critical voices in the Congress.

I tell my friends of the Federal Trade Commission, "Do not be moved by the voices you have heard on only one side of the aisle. Do not become too disturbed about what the minority leader said, because he is the minority leader, not the majority leader." But I remind the Federal Trade Commission that the law of the land still requires the enforcement of the Robinson-Patman Act, the Clayton Act, and of laws pertaining to free economic enterprise, so as not to permit the giants of economic power to stalk up and down the land and browbeat the small business enterprises of America. Within the framework of the law the only way laws will be effective is through enforcement. The only way we can have enforcement is through the employment of competent trained personnel who cannot and will not be intimidated.

Talk about lobbies, Mr. President. We are lobbying these agencies all the time by our debate. No member of the Federal Trade Commission has ever lobbied me. Maybe I should feel badly because I have been omitted. But the minority leader seems to find all kinds of lobbying going on. The Senator from Louisiana said he had not been lobbied. The Senator from Tennessee said that in order to get any action he had to make a personal request. I have not been lobbied. The minority leader is the only one who has had the privilege of being lobbied.

I desire to make it quite clear that there is no agency of the Government

that should be intimidated by the talk, the insinuations, or the comments of any Member of the Congress. The separation of powers means just exactly what it says.

One of the things that is happening in America is that too many voices are being stilled, too many voices that should speak out for the American people are being hushed, and they are being hushed because some voices are saying to others, "Be quiet." As one United States Senator I will say my voice will not be hushed nor will I discontinue my efforts to support effective regulation of monopolistic enterprise. I shall speak out for human welfare.

I say to the Federal Trade Commission, "Your only weakness is that you are not doing enough. You ought to be prosecuting cases with more determination and perseverance." I say to the Federal Trade Commission, "If you knuckle down and bow down to the kind of talk that has been heard on the floor of the Senate and the House about the Standard Oil case or any other case, you are not fulfilling your obligations under the law."

The law on this subject still stands on the side of the independent entrepreneur. The law on this subject is still written so that competition must be in good faith without discrimination. That is the law that must be preserved.

So I ask, Mr. President, that as we vote on this measure we consider what the true issue is. The true issue is not whether we are going to save \$3,000 or \$30,000. The true issue is whether we are going to save small enterprise; to keep big business from becoming bigger and little business from becoming fewer and fewer.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am tremendously in favor of the Federal Trade Commission. The chairman of that Commission was long a Member of this body, and served with most of those who are now Members of the Senate. He is James M. Mead, formerly Senator from New York. He is a grand man, a straightforward man, in every way a worthy man. So far as I know all the other members of the Commission are fine men, and I should like to help them. I want to do everything possible to help the Commission do its real work; not to take over the work of other agencies, but to do its own work. As I said, I know of no commission in the Government to which I would rather be fair and just than this commission.

Mr. President, the committee went carefully over the items for the Federal Trade Commission all the way through and increased the appropriation over that for last year by some ninety-seven thousand dollars. Is that being unfair to a commission? Is that being unjust to a commission? It is not at all unfair or unjust. We increased the amount appropriated for the Commission instead of decreasing it. But the Commission wants to take over the work of other agencies, which the Commission has no legal right to do at all. Our committee did not permit that. Should our committee be condemned for doing the fair thing by the Commission? It certainly should not be. I doubt if there is a member of the committee on either side who does not feel the utmost interest in the

Federal Trade Commission. The Commission can be of wonderful advantage to all the people of the country, and ought to be sustained in every proper and just way.

Mr. President, I am sorry the junior Senator from Nebraska is not now present on the Senate floor. I was very truly surprised to hear him speak as he did about lobbyists. I believe there is only one lobbyist I ever knew by sight, and he came before our committee because he was summoned by me to appear before it. He is one whose name I do not need to give. Senators all know him. I do not believe I know any other single lobbyist among what I am told are several thousand in Washington.

Mr. President, I call the attention of Senators to a general provision of law enacted in an appropriation bill several years ago. I hope every Member of the Senate present on the floor will listen to the reading of this law, and that Senators who are not present will read it. I am reading from section 6, chapter 6, of the legislative appropriation act passed in the Sixty-sixth Congress, first session, in 1919. This is legislation on an appropriation bill, if you please, but no one objected to it, apparently. It is still the law, and it has never been repealed:

Sec. 6. That hereafter no part of the money appropriated by this or any other act—

Making it legislation—

shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers and employees of the United States from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

Any officer or employee of the United States—

Listen to this, Senators—

Any officer or employee of the United States who, after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, is found to have violated or attempted to violate this section, shall be removed by such superior officer from office or employment. Any officer or employee of the United States who violates or attempts to violate this section shall also be guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

I should like to say to my friend from Nebraska that he must be wholly mistaken as to any lobbyist having anything to do with the pending bill. I wish to say for myself and for the members of the committee that I am sure no lobbyists have been before us. I cannot imagine why the question of lobbying with Senators or Representatives should be brought into the debate in the face of the law I have just read. While that language is contained in an appropri-

tion bill, while it is legislation on an appropriation bill—the words “this or any other act” make it legislation—in view of that provision I am sure that no lobbyist from any department comes to the Capitol to lobby. If anyone did so he should be removed from office. I am sure the Senator from Nebraska simply made a mistake on that point. I wanted the Senate to know what the law was.

As I said before, the members of the Appropriations Committee—and with the exception of myself, it is composed of the finest men I ever saw, men of great acumen and ability—have gone over this question for several days; they have heard the proof; they have looked at the subject from the standpoint of the Government and the standpoint of the people, and have reported the bill which is now before the Senate. It may be that we increased the amount of the appropriation a little too much, though I hope not. But we have tried to be fair and just about the matter. I hope the Senate will sustain the committee. I will say for the chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], that, as all Senators know, he is one of the most high-minded and conscientious men in the Senate. No man has ever done a finer job of handling a bill than has my distinguished friend from South Carolina; and he ought to be upheld by every Democrat.

What are committees for, if they are not to look into various subjects and submit proper recommendations?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I greatly appreciate what the distinguished Senator from Tennessee has said with reference to me. Whatever good I may have accomplished has resulted because the chairman of the committee appointed me chairman of the subcommittee and told me to do what was right.

Mr. McKELLAR. I cannot claim the credit. I say that we ought to stand by the Senator from South Carolina and his subcommittee. We ought to stand by the Appropriations Committee. We ought not to be misled into voting for this amendment. I hope that it will be defeated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

The amendment was rejected.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, on Friday I asked unanimous consent to have a call of the calendar for uncontested bills. At that time I thought that we would complete consideration of the appropriation bill today. I do not like to interrupt the handling of the appropriation bill by a call of the calendar; so I ask unanimous consent that the order which was obtained last Friday, to call the calendar tomorrow, be vacated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, is it the Senator's plan to consider bills on the calendar at the conclusion of the pending appropriation bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes. I was just about to give notice—

Mr. MAYBANK. Reserving the right to object, I hope this bill will be concluded tomorrow; but if the bill is not concluded tomorrow, the Senate already has a unanimous-consent agreement to bring up the defense production bill. I merely call it to the attention of the majority leader.

Mr. McFARLAND. I am unable to state when, but at least shortly after the disposition of the pending bill, it is our intention to call the calendar. I am hopeful that we can do so at an early time, but I ask unanimous consent that the other unanimous-consent agreement be vacated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield for a question.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I had understood that a part of the previous unanimous-consent agreement related to putting into statutory form the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case. Does that agreement stand vacated, too?

Mr. McFARLAND. I will say to the distinguished Senator from Tennessee that it was not the subject of a unanimous-consent agreement. I merely gave notice that after the disposition of the appropriation bill, and after the call of the calendar, it was our intention to bring up the bill to which the Senator refers, with the understanding that it might be temporarily laid aside for the control bill, or any appropriation bill which may be ready.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Is it still the intention of the majority leader to bring up that bill following the call of the calendar?

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator is correct; unless the control bill is ready.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I wonder if the distinguished majority leader knows that that bill is one which many of us believe would make very important changes in the administration of the antitrust laws. Responsible small-business organizations have been asking for a hearing on the bill. So have members of the Judiciary Committee. The bill has been heretofore reported without any hearings whatsoever on behalf of small-business concerns.

There are many persons who would like to present their protest against the proposed legislation, and possibly attempt to reason with the committee and agree upon amendments to the bill.

I wonder if the Senator feels that so important a measure should be considered without giving those who wish to be heard an opportunity to present their side at appropriate hearings.

Mr. McFARLAND. I will say to my distinguished friend from Louisiana that

I had understood that he would probably oppose the bill; but I did not feel that I should be the judge as to whether or not it should be considered. The bill was reported by a committee. It has been on the calendar for some time. I felt that it was our duty to give it the right-of-way. I do not believe that we should bury legislation merely by not bringing it up.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I certainly wish the Senator from Arizona would do what in my opinion he has the power to do, namely, to see that we have an opportunity for a hearing. Independent retail and wholesale associations would like to be heard.

Mr. McFARLAND. The chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is present in the Chamber. If the distinguished Senator from Louisiana will address his remarks to the chairman, perhaps he can persuade him. Or does the Senator feel that I would have more persuasive ability? I do not think so.

Mr. LONG. Some time ago the junior Senator from Louisiana suggested to the chairman that he would like to see hearings held on the bill, so that many of us might have an opportunity to present our views and to hear the viewpoint of those supporting the proposed legislation before the committee. My request had very little effect upon the chairman of the committee. I thought the distinguished majority leader might be able to help me.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator for the compliment.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The presentation of this matter was made by the most eminent body in the world. Its answer has been handed down, and is now of record. The bill carries only the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, handed down after the matter had been fully presented to that tribunal.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Many of us believe that this bill, particularly with the committee report which accompanies it, would have the effect of requiring an interpretation of the law far beyond what the Supreme Court held in the case of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, and would have the effect of extending what we believe to be a bad doctrine, and one contrary to previous decisions of the Court.

The junior Senator from Louisiana believes that this matter should be the subject of hearings. He believes that the case of the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana probably makes necessary legislation to give some protection to small business, which it would not otherwise have; therefore, he hopes that the chairman of the committee and the majority leader will consider doing what could be done to see that we have appropriate hearings before final action is taken.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may I inquire of the majority leader whether

or not the calendar is to be called tomorrow?

Mr. McFARLAND. No. I had made an announcement, before the Senator entered the Chamber, that the calendar would be called following the disposition of the pending bill, rather than to interrupt consideration of the bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. Which bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. The appropriation bill. When I made the announcement on Friday, I thought we would finish consideration of the bill by this evening.

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator was filled with optimism at that time.

Mr. McFARLAND. I believe in being optimistic.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An agreement was entered into Friday that the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations should be considered as agreed to en bloc, with the privilege reserved to any Senator to offer an amendment in the second degree without reconsideration. The amendments of the committee agreed to en bloc will be printed in the RECORD for the information of Senators.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

Under the heading, "Title I—Executive Office of the President—Bureau of the Budget," on page 3, line 20, after the word "individuals", to strike out "\$3,412,000" and insert "\$3,134,750, of which not more than \$2,810,250 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading, "Independent offices—American Battle Monuments Commission," on page 4, line 13, after the word "countries", to insert "the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only"; and in line 16, after the word "countries", to strike out "\$710,400" and insert "\$719,000, of which not more than \$504,000 shall be available for personal services."

On page 5, line 9, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not more than \$305,850 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading, "Atomic Energy Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 5, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "three hundred" and insert "five hundred and seventy-six"; on page 6, line 2, after the word "authorizations", to strike out "\$1,139,932,750" and insert "\$1,168,932,750, of which not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for personal services"; and on page 8, line 20, after the words "per annum", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for any new construction project until after the Commission shall have notified all architects and engineers involved that the plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements."

Under the heading, "Civil Service Commission," on page 9, line 18, after the word "amended", to strike out "\$17,000,000" and insert "\$18,050,000"; and on page 10, line 20,

after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$520,000" and insert "\$600,000."

On page 12, line 15, after "(5 U. S. C., ch. 14)," to strike out "\$300,000,000" and insert "\$320,000,000."

Under the heading "Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion," on page 12, line 22, after the word "Congress", to strike out "\$20,000" and insert "\$25,000."

Under the heading "Displaced Persons Commission," on page 13, line 17, after the word "advance", to strike out "\$6,195,000" and insert "\$7,500,000, of which not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin."

Under the heading "Federal Communications Commission," on page 15, line 3, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$6,000,000" and insert "\$6,233,300, of which not more than \$5,550,300 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Federal Power Commission," on page 15, line 12, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$3,926,800" and insert "\$3,683,850, of which not more than \$3,250,350 shall be available for personal services and."

Under the heading "Federal Trade Commission," on page 16, line 2, after the word "newspapers", to strike out "\$3,891,695" and insert "\$3,989,130, of which not more than \$3,625,800 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "General Accounting Office," on page 16, line 23, after the word "services", to strike out "\$29,894,000" and insert "\$30,325,000."

On page 17, after line 6, to strike out: "The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505."

Under the heading "General Services Administration," on page 18, line 2, after the word "agencies", to strike out "within the District of Columbia"; in line 7, after the word "exceed", to strike out "five" and insert "fifteen"; and in line 13, after the word "War", to strike out "\$109,000,000" and insert "\$107,757,800, of which not more than \$59,779,870 shall be available for personal services."

On page 18, after line 15, to insert:

"The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia."

On page 20, line 3, after the word "quarter", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, 81st Cong.)."

On page 20, after line 7, to strike out:

"No part of any money appropriated by this or any other act for any agency of the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations) shall be used during the

current fiscal year for the purchase within the continental limits of the United States of any typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans' Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed at such times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines located in the continental limits of the United States which are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in the executive branch of the Government (which shall include all departments, independent establishments, and wholly owned Government corporations). Upon such determination, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may prescribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General Services Administration any and all typewriting machines surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping, and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund. Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General Services such information regarding typewriting machines, wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The General Services Administration is authorized and directed to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of the Government, including the District of Columbia, typewriting machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Administrator of General Services is authorized to charge each agency to which typewriting machines are supplied hereunder amounts equal to the fair value thereof as determined by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general supply fund."

On page 22, line 4, after the word "expended", to insert "of which not more than \$273,150 shall be available for personal services."

On page 22, line 15, after the figures "\$9,000,000", to insert "of which not more than \$1,661,400 shall be available for personal services."

On page 23, line 2, after the word "section", to strike out "403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of section 403 (1) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged or determined to have been erroneously collected by the United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of excessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed 4 percent per annum) as may be determined by the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of certification to the Treasury Department for payment"; and insert "201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951"; and in line 18, after the word "appropriation", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly authorized representatives."

On page 23, line 25, after the word "vehicles", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$16,426,000, of which not more than \$8,201,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Housing and Home Finance Agency—Office of the Administrator," on page 24, line 16, after the numerals "1949", to strike out "\$3,446,200" and insert "\$2,907,200"; and in line 17, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That necessary expenses of inspections of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in

the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expense shall not exceed \$140,000" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made."

Under the subhead "Public Housing Administration," on page 27, line 3, after the word "further," to strike out "That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 50,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed" and in lieu thereof to insert the following: "That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 50,000 dwelling units."

On page 28, line 7, after the word "Administration," to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$11,400,000."

Under the heading "Indian Claims Commission," on page 28, line 13, after the word "Commission," to strike out "\$90,000" and insert "\$89,600, of which not more than \$84,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Interstate Commerce Commission," on page 28, line 24, after the word "of," to strike out "19" and insert "twenty-four"; and in line 25, after the word "only," to strike out "\$8,569,870" and insert "\$9,000,000, of which not more than \$7,991,500 shall be available for personal services."

On page 29, line 18, after the word "engineers," to strike out "\$983,000" and insert "\$922,575, of which not more than \$696,800 shall be available for personal services."

On page 30, line 1, after "(45 U. S. C. 22-34)", to strike out "\$706,600" and insert "\$662,520, of which not more than \$508,300 will be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Motor Carrier Claims Commission—Salaries and expenses," on page 30, line 18, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$84,000" and insert "\$36,500, of which not more than \$31,500 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics," on page 31, line 5, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$43,112,980" and insert "\$51,362,500, of which not more than \$32,737,500 shall be available for personal services."

On page 31, line 10, after the word "expended," to strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert "\$25,000,000."

Under the heading "National Capital Park and Planning Commission," on page 32, line 16, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$22,500"; and in line 18, after the word "services," to strike out "or other necessary expenses."

Under the heading "Securities and Exchange Commission," on page 32, line 25, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$5,693,000" and insert "\$5,378,480, of which not more than \$4,500,700 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Smithsonian Institution," on page 34, line 5, after the word "publications," to strike out "\$2,391,200" and insert "\$2,363,620, of which not more than \$1,740,400 shall be available for personal services."

On page 35, line 4, after the word "proper," to strike out "\$1,154,000" and insert "\$1,089,160, of which not more than \$943,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Tariff Commission," on page 35, line 17, after "(5 U. S. C. 55a)", to strike out "\$1,259,300" and insert "\$1,144,600, of which not more than \$1,092,600 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority," on page 36, line 8, after the word "vehicles," to strike out "\$236,139,600" and insert "\$240,639,600, of which not more than \$70,998,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "The Tax Court of the United States," on page 36, line 16, after the word "expenses," to strike out "\$818,000" and insert "\$783,900, of which not more than \$433,000 shall be available for personal services other than salaries of the judges."

Under the heading "Veterans' Administration," on page 37, line 22, after the word "equipment," to strike out "\$875,163,335" and insert "\$873,105,770"; in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "of which \$656,518,760 shall be available only for medical, hospital and domiciliary services, and" and insert "of which not more than \$195,140,000 shall be available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and"; and on page 38, line 14, after the word "than," to strike out "\$6,888,000" and insert "\$7,388,000."

On page 39, line 16, after the word "facilities," to strike out "\$27,955,440" and insert "\$27,505,080, of which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for personal services."

Under the heading "War Claims Commission—Administrative expenses," on page 42, line 20, after the word "Commission," to strike out "\$800,000" and insert "\$900,000."

Under the heading "Title II—Department of Commerce—Maritime activities," on page 47, line 15, after the word "amended," to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, shall be construed to affect the

authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating differential subsidy contracts"; and on page 48, line 1, after the word "of," to strike out "fourteen hundred and fifty" and insert "eighteen hundred and thirty."

On page 48, line 7, after the word "Administration," to strike out "\$15,651,400" and insert "\$16,200,350, of which not more than \$12,687,000 shall be available for personal services."

On page 48, line 17, after the word "models," to strike out "\$8,029,400" and insert "\$3,578,350."

On page 49, line 18, after the word "exceed," to strike out "\$69,300" and insert "\$77,000"; in line 20, after the word "Administration," to strike out "\$3,724,500" and insert "\$4,108,500"; and in line 21, after the word "midshipmen," to insert "and other trainees."

On page 49, after line 21, to strike out: "State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, etc., approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$349,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet; \$683,000."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following: "State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, etc., approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for the pay of 710 cadet midshipmen at \$65 per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800."

On page 52, after line 3, to strike out:

"No money appropriated by this or any other act may be used for the payment to the owner on account of the purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That in the case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such purchaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United States is chartered or taken for use by the United States, the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were

purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue for income-tax purposes, or, in the absence of any such schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5 percent per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by the United States, except in accordance with the preceding provisions."

And in lieu thereof to insert the following:

"No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office."

Under the heading "Title III—Emergency fund for the President—National defense," on page 55, line 8, after the numerals "1951", to strike out "may be carried forward and expended in fiscal year 1952" and insert "shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952."

Under the heading "Title IV—Corporations—Housing and Home Finance Agency," on page 56, line 6, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$3,060,000" and insert "\$3,260,000"; and in line 25, after the word "practices", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000 shall not exceed \$150,000."

On page 57, line 11, after the word "Provided", to strike out "That the uncommitted authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes, transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 23 of 1950, and remaining uncommitted on the date of enactment of this act, are hereby rescinded" and insert "That no additional loan shall be made under the authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan No. 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes after the effective date of this act unless the Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan."

On page 60, line 15, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$4,824,000" and insert "\$5,074,000"; and in line 25, after "(not to exceed \$1,500)", to strike out the colon and "Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$22,320,000."

On page 61, line 8, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$8,240,000" and insert "\$15,000,000", and on page 62, line 3, after the word "Congress", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000."

Under the heading "Inland Waterways Corporation," on page 63, line 6, after "(5 U. S. C. 61d)", to insert a colon and the following additional proviso: "Provided further, That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equipment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of

the purchase price, and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing."

Under the heading "Title VI—General provisions," on page 65, line 20, after the numerals "1952," to insert the following proviso: "Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952."

On page 67, after line 12, to strike out: "Sec. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress."

On page 67, after line 17, to strike out: "Sec. 604. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

"(a) to not to exceed 25 percent of all vacancies;

"(b) to positions filled from within the agency;

"(c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;

"(d) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

"(e) Atomic Energy Commission;

"(f) to employees of the General Accounting Office;

"(g) to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2:

Provided further, That when any department or agency covered in this act shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 80 percent of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 80 percent figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative."

On page 68, after line 16, to insert:

"Sec. 603. Each appropriation or authorization made by this act for any purpose, of which a specified portion is herein made available for personal services, and each amount so specified as being available for personal services, is hereby reduced by an amount equal to 5 percent of the amount requested for personal services for such purpose in budget estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952. To carry out the additional requirements of this section and to provide for a total decrease of 10 percent in personal services where applicable, the following sums have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommitted:

"Bureau of the Budget, \$156,125.

"American Battle Monuments Commission, \$26,115.

"Federal Communications Commission, \$166,700.

"Federal Power Commission, \$180,575.

"Federal Trade Commission, \$152,565.

"General Services Administration, \$3,242,200.

"Indian Claims Commission, \$4,700.

"Interstate Commerce Commission: Railroad safety, \$37,725; Locomotive inspection, \$28,240.

"Motor Carrier Claims Commission, \$1,750.

"National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$1,750,480.

"Securities and Exchange Commission, \$272,760.

"Smithsonian Institution, \$96,680.

"National Gallery of Art, \$59,420.

"Tariff Commission, \$60,700.

"Tax Court of United States, \$24,050.

"Veterans' Administration: Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, \$7,086,223; Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$247,460.

"Maritime Administration: Salaries and expenses, \$201,050; Maritime training, \$124,250.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as effecting reductions beyond a reduction of 10 percent from the budget estimates for personal services."

On page 70, line 8, to change the section number from "605" to "604."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, it is not often that I ask for an increase in an appropriation, but I am asking for an increase of \$3,000 for the expenses of the Commission on the Renovation of the Executive Mansion. The provision which is found on page 12 of the bill, reads:

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, \$25,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is not the Commission composed chiefly of Members of the House and Members of the Senate? I understand that the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is the head of the Senate representation on the Commission. I should like to inquire who is the head of the House membership.

Mr. McKELLAR. The membership has changed recently. It is Representative RABAUT now. I do not think there will be any objection to the increase in the appropriation.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope there will not be. I shall be happy to take it to conference.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like respectfully to call the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to the fact that the Senator from Michigan felt quite strongly about it. The committee increased the amount contained in the House bill by \$5,000 and gave the Commission 1 month more to operate. Now the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], who is the chairman of the Commission, wishes to add \$8,000, and to take it to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Commission would have two more months to operate, in order to close-out its affairs.

Mr. MAYBANK. Provided the conferees agreed.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope they will agree.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope the amendment will go to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senators.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$33,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 4, lines 13 and 14, it is proposed to strike out "two passenger motor vehicles" and insert in lieu thereof "one passenger motor vehicle."

On page 5, lines 17 and 18, it is proposed to strike out "five hundred and seventy-six" and insert in lieu thereof "one hundred and forty-nine."

On page 5, lines 18 and 19, it is proposed to strike out "two hundred and twenty-nine" and insert in lieu thereof "one hundred and fourteen."

On page 15, line 1, it is proposed to strike out "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof "ten."

On page 15, line 10, it is proposed to strike out "two" and insert in lieu thereof "one."

On page 18, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "fifteen" and insert in lieu thereof "two."

On page 23, lines 24 and 25, it is proposed to strike out "including the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles."

On page 28, line 24, strike out "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof "nine."

On page 31, line 2, strike out "eight" and insert in lieu thereof "four."

On page 36, lines 6, 7, and 8, strike out "not to exceed one hundred and ninety, of which one hundred and sixty-four shall be for replacement only" and insert in lieu thereof "not to exceed eighty-two, for replacement only."

On page 37, line 3, strike out "seventy-four" and insert in lieu thereof "thirty-seven."

On page 40, lines 16 and 17, strike out "including the purchase of one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles."

On page 46, between lines 6 and 7, insert the following:

SEC. 110. No part of any appropriation made in this title or title II of this act, except appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission, shall be available for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle for replacement purposes unless each such passenger motor vehicle purchased replaces two passenger motor vehicles.

On page 48, line 11, strike out "five" and insert in lieu thereof "two."

On page 49, line 14, strike out "four" and insert in lieu thereof "two."

On page 61, line 10, strike out "seven" and insert in lieu thereof "three."

On page 64, between lines 5 and 6, insert the following:

SEC. 403. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle for replacement purposes unless each such passenger motor vehicle purchased replaces two passenger motor vehicles.

On page 70, between lines 7 and 8, insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 604. The appropriations or authorizations of the following agencies and corpo-

rations are hereby reduced by amounts equal to the cost of acquisition of the number of passenger motor vehicles indicated with respect to each such agency or corporation as follows: American Battle Monuments Commission, 1; Atomic Energy Commission, 427; Federal Communications Commission, 10; Federal Power Commission, 1; General Services Administration, 17; Interstate Commerce Commission, 15; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, 4; Tennessee Valley Authority, 108; Veterans' Administration, 235; Department of Commerce, 5; and Public Housing Administration, 4.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Have the amendments been printed?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Because of the fact that the Senate recessed at 2 o'clock on Friday, it was not possible for me to get the amendments ready before that time, and therefore they have not been printed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have no intention, as chairman of the subcommittee, of preventing the offering of any amendments. I could not do so even if I wished to do so. My thought is that something like 16 amendments will be offered. We have completed consideration of only one, I believe. The amendments which have been printed have been before Senators for their study. Over the week end I had an opportunity to study the printed amendments. I made a study of each one of the amendments. I would appreciate it if my good friend from Illinois would let his amendment go over until tomorrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would be glad to do so—

Mr. MAYBANK. Particularly if any amendment conflicts with amendments which have been printed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. We already agreed in principle on the question of automobiles when we dealt with the first appropriation bill. I had hoped that we could dispose of the question of automobiles this afternoon. That is what is covered by the amendment I have just submitted.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am in agreement with the Senator from Illinois on the question of automobiles, if it includes chauffeurs. I realize that the Senate recessed at 2 o'clock on Friday. Therefore, the Senator did not have time to have the amendments printed. We had to go to a committee meeting immediately after the Senate recessed. The Senator from Illinois was in attendance at the meeting in the writing of the control law. As chairman of the subcommittee it is impossible for me to study an amendment that is offered on the floor. We have 17 amendments before us, or will have 17 amendments before us. I believe we have 13 amendments remaining. If the Senator will bear with me, I will not make the point of order that the amendment has not been printed, but I would ask him to bring up only those amendments on which I have some information. I notice that one amendment to be offered by the Senator from Illinois would reduce the number of houses in the Housing Administration section of the bill to 37,000. Is that correct. Or is it 35,000 houses?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That amendment refers to a reduction in the appropriation for administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration. It does not reduce the number of housing units. I shall not bring up that amendment this afternoon, but shall wait until tomorrow.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is an economist, and knows it would take Mr. COOPER and I a long time to study each item. We would have to do it until late at night.

Mr. DOUGLAS. At the moment I am only bringing up the amendment to reduce the number of automobiles. I shall be glad to postpone the offering of the amendment on the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration section until tomorrow. Perhaps some other amendments could also be brought up at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator can understand what I am confronted with in the case of amendments which involve millions of dollars, such as the amendments to the section relating to the Housing Administration.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I would have preferred to have had the amendments printed on Friday. I was unable to do so because the Senate recessed very early. It was almost impossible to prepare the amendments in time. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] had the great advantage, being on the Committee on Appropriations, of knowing what the appropriations were going to be.

Mr. MAYBANK. The bill was reported and any Senator could have seen what it contained, whether or not the Senator was on the committee. I gave the bill to the press about 10 days ago.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, if I may have the attention of the distinguished minority leader, I should like to say that this is the second day we have spent in the consideration of the pending bill. We have not made much progress. I should like very much to enter into a unanimous-consent agreement for a limitation of debate on amendments. If it is agreeable, I should like to suggest that 20 minutes be allowed to an amendment, with 10 minutes to a side. I believe we have 15 amendments. Even with a limitation it would take a long time to dispose of them.

Mr. MAYBANK. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. WHERRY. Would the limitation start at noon tomorrow?

Mr. MCFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should like to have it start now. If I may have the attention of the majority leader and the minority leader, as I understand, one of the amendments will be withdrawn. It affects the Civil Aeronautics Board, particularly with respect to the work at Langley Field, and involves construction. I understand it will be withdrawn. I do not know whether other amendments will be offered to that item. If it is a matter on which the House Armed Services Committee has acted and on which the House has acted, there will not be any amendments offered in the Senate. We have not recommended anything for construction. We must pay on so-called

future agreements which have been made. The only construction item is the one in the Senate bill. If the amendment to which I have referred is withdrawn, less time will be required. An amendment which will call for considerable debate is the one relating to public housing. I believe that the Senator from Massachusetts will agree as to that.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to say that it will be perfectly agreeable to me to have the limitation on debate begin now. The sooner it begins the better, for I think the Senate must begin to make progress in handling the appropriation bills, and it seems that we do not make any progress on them unless we have a limitation of debate. So I should like to have the Senate begin now to limit debate, with 10 minutes allowed to each side, or 20 minutes altogether, on each amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I believe in progress, but I believe we had better provide for 30 minutes on each amendment, with 15 minutes to each side. Some amendments are somewhat more important than others. If that proposal is made, I think it will be satisfactory.

Let me say that when I was off the floor of the Senate, I was informed that request was made for unanimous consent to vacate the order for the calling of the calendar tomorrow. Let me inquire whether that is the case.

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes, it is.

Mr. WHERRY. As usual, Mr. President, several Senators told me that they were assured that the calendar would be called tomorrow, regardless of what other developments might occur, because the majority leader had stated specifically that if action on the pending bill was not completed today, it would be temporarily laid aside tomorrow, at which time the Senate would take up the calendar.

I shall agree to the proposal now made, but I shall do so with a great deal of reluctance, because at least two Senators, who now have left the city, may be very much interested in votes which will be taken during the further consideration of this bill. However, in the interest of progress, I shall not object to the proposed agreement, and I shall be glad to have the Senator from Arizona at once make his unanimous-consent request.

Mr. McFARLAND. How much time would the Senator like to have allowed for debate on the bill itself?

Mr. WHERRY. The amount of time is immaterial to me, but I think not more than 1 hour altogether or—30 minutes to each side—should be provided.

If there is to be any exception in regard to the time to be allowed for debate on the amendments, will it be in the case of the housing amendment?

Mr. McFARLAND. I intend to propose an allowance of 30 minutes for each side in that case.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I believe that half an hour in total will be sufficient in the case of the housing amendment, as well, for there are a number of amendments, including the amendment of the Senator from Ne-

braska [Mr. WHERRY], the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS]; and if we total the time to be allowed on all those amendments, on the basis of 30 minutes on each one, I believe there will be ample time.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. My suggestion is that there be allowed for debate on the bill itself the same amount of time allowed for debate on any amendment. Certainly when we have completed action on the amendments, we shall know what we wish to do in regard to the bill itself. The only exception I would make to the proposal for a total of 30 minutes on each amendment would be in the case of the housing amendment, if the majority leader wishes to have such an exception made.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I do not believe that will be necessary. The ranking minority Member of the subcommittee, the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], agrees, I am sure, that we have fought out this matter in the committee, and there are at least 5 amendments which affect it.

Mr. WHERRY. Very well.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that beginning immediately there be a limitation of debate, on all amendments, to 30 minutes, to be divided equally between the proponent of the amendment and the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], provided he is opposed to the amendment; or, if he favors the amendment, to be under the control of the distinguished minority leader; and that there be a limitation of 30 minutes on the bill, to be divided equally between the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the distinguished minority leader or any Senator whom he may designate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask a question either of the majority leader or of the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], because I think it will bear very greatly upon the amount of debate on the specific amendments. Are we correctly informed that the so-called Ferguson amendment, making a deduction of 10 percent from the figures originally contained in the bill as reported by the committee, as they relate to the employment of personnel, has been incorporated in the bill as it is now being considered by the Senate?

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to my good friend, the Senator from Florida, for the Record, that the bill as originally reported by the committee called for a 5-percent reduction, in accordance with the proposal of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON]. Later, a further 5-percent reduction was reported by the committee, in accordance with the

amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

So the bill now before the Senate includes reductions of 10 percent, 5 percent of that being in accordance with the original Cordon amendment, and the other 5 percent being in accordance with the Ferguson amendment which was adopted by the Senate to the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. I was authorized to report the bill with that amendment included in it. Therefore, the bill as reported includes amendments making total reductions of 10 percent.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the distinguished Senator whether he has placed in the Record the specific figures as to the savings which thus will be accomplished.

Mr. MAYBANK. I did so on Friday; and on Friday the Senate adopted all the committee amendments, subject to the right to consider them again, later on. The total savings will amount to approximately \$14,000,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. That amendment has been adopted, has it not?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct. We adopted it, at the request of the Senator, after the Senator from Michigan conferred with us.

For the information of the Senator from Florida, I may say that the total savings thus made are \$14,762,838. Those are the savings made by all of the committee amendments, and the figures in connection with the various reductions have been printed in the Record.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, further reserving the right to object, let me inquire if the committee amendment has been adopted.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; it was adopted on Friday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent agreement, as proposed? The Chair hears no objection, and the agreement is entered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to thank Senators for permitting us to reach this agreement at this time.

The unanimous-consent agreement, as subsequently reduced to writing, is as follows:

Ordered, That during the further consideration of H. R. 3880, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952, debate on any amendment or motion (including appeals) that may be proposed shall be limited to not exceeding 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the proposer of any such amendment or motion, and Mr. MAYBANK, respectively: *Provided*, That in the event Mr. MAYBANK is in favor of any such amendment or motion the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by Mr. WHERRY or some one designated by him.

Ordered further, That debate on the question of the passage of the bill shall be limited to not exceeding 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. WHERRY, respectively, or some one designated by the latter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that, under the unanimous-consent agreement which is in force, the Senator from Illinois has 15 more minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I like very briefly to explain the purport of the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does the Senator intend to ask for a vote on the amendment this afternoon?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I should like to have a vote.

Mr. MAYBANK. I know the Senator will agree with me that the one great concern I have is, in connection with specifying the number of automobiles, that the Atomic Energy Commission I understand would lose 427 automobiles, and, since atomic energy projects have moved, not merely to rural sites, but into vast rural spaces, in far-off New Mexico and Idaho, as well as in the Savannah Valley, the situation is much more complex, and special consideration should be given to the number of automobiles for the Atomic Energy Commission, because of the distances to be traversed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say we have been much gentler with the Atomic Energy Commission than with the other agencies.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Illinois will yield, I should like to call his attention to what his amendment would do to the Savannah River project and to the area represented by the Senators from Georgia. It would reduce by 279 the number of automobiles which otherwise would be available for 250,000 acres of land. I merely want to say that the Government chose those sites. No one requested it to August, Ga., or to Aiken, S. C., to appropriate the land there. I am sure the Senator from Georgia will agree with me that we do not have good railroad service in the swamps of the Savannah River and we do not have good bus service in the smaller towns, and, therefore, travel is none too easy.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The principal point of this amendment is that, for all agencies other than the Atomic Energy Commission, their requests for additional automobiles are eliminated, and the number of replacements which they request is cut in half. In the case of the Atomic Energy Commission, the replacements are cut in half, but they are allowed one-half the new automobiles provided in the House bill; so they will have available about 149 new automobiles with which to cover the beautiful areas in Nevada and South Carolina, where the projects are to be located.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield further, I am sure he appreciates the beauty of South Carolina, because he was trained there, not far from the atomic-energy project. But, in all seriousness, atomic energy is an expanding proposition, it is not one which is contracting, and we have called upon the Atomic Energy Commission to do twice the work this year that it did last year, so while some requests for additional automobiles might be reduced, I may say that a cut of 427 would be rather a severe cut in the good States of Nevada, New Mexico, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Georgia.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This can be adjusted in conference, but I think it is very important to establish the principle that there are too many government automobiles, and that one way to reduce their number is to fail to replace some of them when they wear out and to stop the acquisition of additional automobiles.

This amendment would reduce the total number of automobiles by 825, and it would save approximately \$1,000,000.

It has the two safeguards which the Senator from Massachusetts called to our attention last week. There is a provision that the total number of automobiles must be reduced by the number of replacements not allowed. This is done by requiring the agency in question to turn in two automobiles for each replacement provided. There is a further safeguard, to which the Senator from Massachusetts referred last week, namely, the provision that the appropriations must be reduced by the amounts provided for the automobiles we are denying. Those two safeguards, to which the Senator from Massachusetts very properly called our attention, have been added to this amendment.

It would seem to me that, if we proceed on the theory that there should be a reduction in the total number of automobiles, we should carry it through for all agencies, and then the conference committee can make adjustments to provide particular agencies which may be affected by the amendment with an adequate number of automobiles.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is exactly what I wanted to call to the attention of my distinguished friend from Illinois, namely, that, on page 5, line 17, we could not make an adjustment in accordance with his amendment, insofar as the Atomic Energy Commission is concerned, because the House had cut the number to 300. We raised it to 576, as an adjustment; so we could not agree as to that commission only. The others could be adjusted, but I should like to have some adjustment, as the Senator himself suggested, in the conference, so far as the number of automobiles to be provided for the Atomic Energy Commission is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thought the committee had been somewhat overgenerous to the Atomic Energy group regarding automobiles.

Mr. MAYBANK. Why does not the Senator propose to reduce the number in such a way that the conferees may be able to act regarding the 300 automobiles? The Senator now proposes to reduce it to a point where it would be impossible to consider the matter in conference.

Mr. DOUGLAS. What does the Senator suggest?

Mr. MAYBANK. I would say 450. I merely want to be fair about it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Very well; I accept that. I will accept the figure of 450.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. What is the modification suggested?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is in the committee amendment, on page 5, lines 17 and 19, to strike "five hundred and seventy-six" and insert "four hundred fifty."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that that is accepted by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. So far as I am concerned, and speaking for the subcommittee, I may say it is acceptable. That will make possible a conference between the House figure of 300 automobiles and the Senator's figure of 450. The other amendment would cut it below the 300, and then there could have been no conference on it. I should like to inquire of the acting minority leader whether he is satisfied with it, since we have been working together on this bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I understand the time on the amendment is divided between the proponents and the opponents, if any.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has the floor for the purpose of speaking on his amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest that the time I have taken be deducted from the time of the opposition, or from my time, since I have not otherwise used any of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina is in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is he?

Mr. MAYBANK. I am in opposition to the original amendment, yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has the floor. He yielded to the Senator from South Carolina. The Chair understands that the Senator from South Carolina is asking the Senator from Illinois to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct—in the time of the Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the time of the Senator from South Carolina. Is that satisfactory to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to agree to that.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would say that the provision of 450 automobiles is all right. The provision of 149 automobiles would be all wrong, because there is a great deal of new business.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I have accepted the amendment of 450 automobiles. Mr. President, that is about all I wanted to say. I think the Senate should accept the amendment and carry through with the reductions we provided in the Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill. Even with the modification for the Atomic Energy Commission, which is a defense agency, my amendment would still cut out 525 automobiles and save about \$700,000.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, does his amendment now provide for 450 automobiles? If so, how many are for replacement only?

Mr. MAYBANK. Two hundred and twenty-nine, as in the bill, if I may say so; because I changed the figures.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator cut it to 114. Does the Senator from Illinois put it back to 200?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is all right; yes.

Mr. President, I think I have said about all I need to say. This is a chance to allow the population of Government automobiles to shrink by providing that the birth rate shall be kept below the death rate, so that there will be a net reduction.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Will the Senator advise us what cut he has made in items for the replacement of automobiles, and what cut he proposes to make in the purchase of new automobiles?

Mr. DOUGLAS. The cut is about 200, in the case of replacements.

Mr. FERGUSON. Out of how many? Two hundred from what?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Out of approximately 563. We have eliminated new cars to the extent of approximately 327.

Mr. FERGUSON. From how many?

Mr. DOUGLAS. From a total of 841.

Mr. MAYBANK. They were replacements.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. The 327 reduction was from a total of 841 new cars. The total saving would amount to approximately 525 cars as a result of the modification for the Atomic Energy Commission instead of 825 cars as I had originally offered my amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Aside from the Atomic Energy Commission, the cut is just about the same as it was under the Labor-Federal Security bill, is it not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. I thank the Senator, and I hope that his amendment may be voted on and agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I see the accusing finger of the Senator from Nebraska across the way.

Mr. WHERRY. It is not always accusing.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is admonitory.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Michigan covered the point, but I wish the Senator from Illinois would state for the Record percentage-wise what this cut will accomplish and how it relates to the other appropriation bill which was recently passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is precisely the same, with the exception of the Atomic Energy Commission. That is, it cuts in half the number of automobiles for replacement and cuts out additional automobiles completely.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. THYE. The thought occurs to me that we cannot apply the cut to the

Atomic Energy Commission in the same manner in which it could be applied to older and long-existing agencies, because atomic energy is a new field, which is expanding, and we have appropriated funds for new construction. For that reason we cannot compare it with any existing agency. We are only guessing at what we are doing with respect to the Atomic Energy Commission, because it is a new field in which scientists are opening up new jobs every month. We cannot apply to the Atomic Energy Commission the same scale or rule we would apply to old agencies which have existed for many years.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It was just such consideration as that which led the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] to urge a more moderate policy with regard to the Atomic Energy Commission, and that led me to agree to the modification.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With reference to the Senator's amendment, there is a figure of 427 shown—

Mr. DOUGLAS. That figure should be changed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, we shall have to change the figures all through the bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With reference to the Veterans' Administration item, the amendment strikes out the appropriation for the purchase of new automobiles for hospital facilities. I am wondering if that is not going too far. It eliminates new automobiles.

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is the same principle which we followed in connection with agencies under the Labor-Federal Security bill. I think we must ask the hospitals and the Veterans' Administration to observe the same principles of economy that apply to other agencies.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As I understand, we have allowed some replacements of old automobiles. It is not economy to operate old automobiles. But I had in mind veterans' automobiles, which are in a different category.

Mr. DOUGLAS. This matter will be in conference, and if the conferees think it goes too far they can bring it up toward the House figure. I think it is a rule which can be modified in individual instances and we can bring about economy without too much hardship.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator understands, does he not, that if the conferees believe it to be proper, they may make a change in the figures?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Certainly. That is their privilege, although I hope the resulting figures will be kept low.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas], as modified.

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from New

Hampshire, if I may have their attention for a moment, a question in connection with one of the largest sections of the bill. It has been feared that the amendment of the Senator from Michigan calling for a 10 percent reduction would affect contractors. The Atomic Energy Commission has been called upon to do 100 percent more work. It was my understanding that it was not the intention to affect the personnel of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The amount involved is about \$49,000,000, as I remember.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Commission has been fearful that the limiting language might adversely affect it. I told the Commission that it was not the intention of the Senator from Michigan, of the Senator from New Hampshire, or of the Senator from South Carolina, who worked and agreed on the amendment, together with the Senator from Tennessee, that it should affect them.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is that the understanding of the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BRIDGES. It is.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it also the understanding of the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I just want the Record to show that.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 64, between lines 10 and 11, it is proposed to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. . No part of any appropriation contained in this act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), and any funds appropriated in this act for any such purpose shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As I understand, this amendment would not affect the Vice President or the Speaker of the House.

Mr. FERGUSON. It applies only to this particular bill. They are not mentioned in the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wanted to make certain of that, because I do not want to be legislating against our distinguished Vice President, the Speaker of the House, or the Chief Justice.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Chief Justice does not have a public chauffeur.

Mr. MAYBANK. I did not want to take any chances.

Mr. FERGUSON. With respect to future bills, the Senator from Michigan proposes to follow the same course, with the exception of the officials who have been mentioned by the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield for a question.

Mr. MAYBANK. This question may interest the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and I hope to have his attention. His report showed that there were 4,755 part-time drivers in the field for the Atomic Energy Commission alone. My information is that with the exception of 7, these chauffeurs are the chauffeurs of contractors who are doing contracting work for the Federal Government. In other words, let us say a contractor has a contract in Idaho, or in Savannah, or in Paducah, and the automobiles are needed to get around to the jobs. The amendment would not apply to any contractor who has a contract with the Government, would it?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. MAYBANK. Those 4,755 part-time chauffeurs might do other work for the contractors; they might be bookkeepers or something else.

Mr. FERGUSON. They are not included, and they are also not using their automobiles for the carrying of passengers.

Mr. MAYBANK. I simply wanted the RECORD to be made clear on that point.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. I send to the desk a list of those who would be affected, and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, would the Senator object to the list being read into the RECORD now?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to have it read. These are the chauffeurs who are employed, with the exception of those under the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Atomic Energy chauffeurs are not included?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, Mr. President, they are.

Mr. FERGUSON. When they are under contract.

Mr. MAYBANK. No. I may say that the Atomic Energy Commission has seven chauffeurs; three in New Mexico, one in Idaho, two in Schenectady, and one in Oak Ridge. Four are chauffeurs of contractors who have contracts in Idaho, New Mexico, Schenectady, or wherever they may be, in distant and rural areas of the States.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; they are driving their cars, not for passengers, but to get to their work.

Mr. MAYBANK. To the backwoods, or wherever necessary. The Atomic Energy Commission itself has only seven chauffeurs.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from New York still want the list to be read?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, I should like to have it read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read the list.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
Chauffeurs in the bill:

Bureau of the Budget, full time, District of Columbia, 3; field, none; total, 3. Part time, District of Columbia, 2; field, none; total, 2.

National Security Council, full time, District of Columbia, 1; field, none; total, 1. Part time, none.

National Security Resources Board, full time, District of Columbia, 6; field, none; total, 6. Part time, none.

Council of Economic Advisers, part time, 2; field, none; total, 2.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I believe the clerk is reading the names of some agencies that are not contained in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk is reading the matter which the Senator from Michigan asked to have placed in the RECORD.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand. I wish the clerk would read the list again slowly. I understand the clerk is reading from the paper presented by the Senator from Michigan for the RECORD, but I think some agencies have been included which are not in the bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan took these as extracts from the Byrd report. If they are not covered in the bill, naturally they would not be cut by the amendment, because the amendment applies only to agencies contained in the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, but I want the record to be made straight. The National Security Council, for instance, was one of those read. Also the National Security Resources Board, if I am not mistaken.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. Those two are not covered by the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. I simply wanted the record to be clear. I do not believe by this bill we can attempt to make cuts of agencies dealt with in other bills.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Michigan look over the list and see that it contains only agencies dealt with in the bill?

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan will check the list over with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am confused. I asked for a list of those who would be affected by the proposed amendment. We ought to have some accuracy in the statement.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. That is why we are now endeavoring to check up on this matter. There were two agencies, the second and the third on the list that are not included in the pending bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator want the clerk to read the list now?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Chauffeurs in bill

	Full time			Part time		
	District of Columbia	Field	Total	District of Columbia	Field	Total
Bureau of the Budget	3	---	3	2	---	2
Council of Economic Advisers	---	---	---	2	---	2
Atomic Energy Commission	8	191	199	23	4,755	4,778
Civil Service Commission	3	---	3	1	---	1
Displaced Persons Commission	---	---	---	3	---	3
Federal Power Commission	1	---	1	---	---	---
Federal Trade Commission	1	---	1	1	---	1
General Accounting Office	2	---	2	1	---	1
General Services Administration	20	1	21	3	5	8
Housing and Home Finance Agency	13	---	13	4	---	4
NACA	1	---	1	2	5	7
National Capital Park and Planning Commission	---	---	---	1	---	1
National Gallery of Art	---	---	---	3	---	3
Office of Housing Expediter	3	---	3	3	---	3
Securities and Exchange Commission	1	---	1	2	---	2
Smithsonian Institution	1	---	1	---	---	---
Veterans' Administration	18	928	946	22	395	417

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield for a question?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am not at all clear about the amendment of the Senator from Michigan. I do not think it has been printed yet. Has it?

Mr. FERGUSON. It was printed in connection with the original bill, the one we passed last week providing for the Federal Security Agency.

Mr. LEHMAN. But not for this bill?

Mr. FERGUSON. No.

Mr. LEHMAN. Will the Senator from Michigan explain briefly what classes of employees are cut from the bill by his proposed amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. The amendment covers only the chauffeurs whose duties consist of acting as chauffeurs or drivers of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle other than a bus or ambulance. In other words, it does not cover any bus transportation. It does not cover any ambulances.

Mr. LEHMAN. Would it include the automobiles and chauffeurs employed in field services as well as the District of Columbia service?

Mr. FERGUSON. It would cover it if the man was acting as a chauffeur of a passenger vehicle or the driver of a passenger vehicle. In other words, the amendment does not cut out any automobiles. That was done by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], in connection with a reduction in the number of cars. My proposal is to do away with chauffeurs or paid drivers, whether they be called chauffeurs or by any other name.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I understood the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Illinois it did not do away with all the automobiles.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. LEHMAN. It simply limited the replacements and to some extent limited the purchase of new automobiles?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. So that there will be a great many automobiles in service?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. Let us consider a hypothetical case.

Let us say that the Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission now has a government-owned automobile. He has a government-paid chauffeur. He would not lose the automobile under this amendment; and unless it were taken away under the amendment of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, he would have the automobile, but he would not have a Government-paid chauffeur. He could hire his own chauffeur with his own funds to drive the car, or he could drive it himself. But the Government would not furnish a paid chauffeur for the Chairman of the Commission.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have no idea whether there are enough such full-paid jobs in the District of Columbia, or too many, or too few. The number involved is very small. I am not going to argue that question. But when it comes to the field service, it seems to me that the situation is quite different. Take the Atomic Energy Commission. There are 191 in the field service. In the Veterans' Administration there are 928. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Michigan has had an opportunity really to survey the field and find out how many chauffeurs are now working in the field for the Atomic Energy Commission, or how many, if any, of the Veterans' Administration employees who serve as chauffeurs can be spared. It seems to me that it is not the proper procedure to make a general cut.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan feels that if those in the field are not actually driving a bus or ambulance for the veterans, they can be spared. For example, the superintendent of a hospital may have a Government-owned car. He may have a publicly-paid chauffeur serving full time in that position. He may do nothing but sit in the car, or keep it clean, and handle it in the way an ordinary chauffeur does. If he is not a full-time chauffeur, he may be an employee who is taken away from other work to act as a chauffeur.

The object is to try to eliminate those positions, whether they be in the field, in Detroit, or in Washington. The object is to eliminate unnecessary employees during an emergency such as we have now. The Senator from Michigan is not trying merely to take jobs away from men. Many of these men would be hired by those for whom they now drive, and who would be entitled to a chauffeur if they wanted to pay for him with their own money. I believe that the fact that the Government spends money to fur-

nish a Government official with a car is a great help to him. There has grown up, without any authorization from Congress, the practice of furnishing automobiles to thousands of Government employees. After they got the cars we went a step further and furnished them with chauffeurs. It is very difficult to identify who is a chauffeur and who is not.

The employees for whom cars and chauffeurs are furnished become a privileged class. They are not spending their own money for the privilege of having a chauffeur, but the taxpayers' dollars are being used to provide chauffeurs to drive public officials around.

I am sure that the Senator from New York, who has a car in Washington, has seen various Government cars being driven around by paid chauffeurs. Many of them are uniformed chauffeurs. All we want to do is to eliminate paid drivers for public officials. They can drive their own cars or hire their own chauffeurs.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an observation?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I have pointed out, I am not particularly interested in chauffeurs or cars in the District of Columbia. However, I know that in the State of New York, when I was responsible for its administration, we could not have got along in our public health activities and our public works activities if we had not had a substantial number of cars on the job to do the work which was charged to the various departments to which they were attached.

I fear that what we are engaging in here is a hit-and-miss procedure. We say that we must cut out all the part-time chauffeurs in the field in every one of these agencies. I wonder what study or survey the distinguished Senator from Michigan and his associates, the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and other Senators have made. I wonder what they have really done to ascertain whether there should be 900, 500, 100, or none. My objection goes to the hit-and-miss method which is being used in the consideration of this appropriation bill.

I wonder whether the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee, in recommending these items, did not do, through his committee or otherwise, a considerable amount of surveying of the needs. Apparently the subcommittee came to the conclusion that these positions were needed. What are the sources of information of the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. FERGUSON. We have tried in committee—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I did not suggest anything. I asked Mr. Larson to furnish a list of all the automobiles and chauffeurs. Mr. Larson has furnished such a list, which was printed in the Record, showing the thousands of automobiles owned by the Government, aside from military vehicles. I did not make any survey, I will say to the distinguished Senator from New York. I asked for certain information. We received it, and it is in the Record.

With respect to the cuts which are being made here, it is my attitude that if I accept any amendment it will be with the distinct understanding that it will have to be taken to conference.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I invite the attention of Senators to page 499 of the hearings, which shows that the General Services Administration and the State Department have pools of cars and are using a two-way radio system. As I understand, the Department of State has a number of cars which it is operating as a sort of transportation ferry. I believe that the General Services Administration operates in the same way. I would assume, from the conversation which I have just had with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, that if this amendment is accepted, it will be with the understanding that we will try to work it out in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, that is all we can do. The Senator will be a member of the conference committee. There is a pool of automobiles in the General Services Administration as well as in the State Department. Calls are made from one building to another, and the cars are kept moving. That subject will have to be studied.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that the time of the Senator from Michigan has expired, under the limitation.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] has 15 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield 3 minutes to me?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan a question with regard to his amendment. The last sentence in the amendment is as follows:

This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties consisted of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

Would that include the Vice President?

Mr. FERGUSON. Of course he would be excluded. I suppose the Speaker of the House would also be excluded.

Mr. McFARLAND. What about the wife of the President?

Something should be done about Government cars. The number of them should be reduced. However, I am fearful that what is suggested may be false economy, because employees who ought to be at their jobs may be taken from their work to drive cars. When a car is used by various officials in a department, sometimes it is more economical to have a chauffeur than to have the car standing idle for a great part of the time.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator would have to address his question to the Senator from Michigan, who is the author of the amendment. However, I presume that under the terms of his amendment the President and the President's wife would both be excluded.

Mr. FERGUSON. It would exclude the President and his family.

Mr. McFARLAND. The amendment is not written that way.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know the answer. The Senate instructed us to bring the bill back with a 10 percent reduction, and we did so. As these amendments have been brought up, all I have said is that we will take them to conference and try to work them out.

Mr. President, on page 498 there is a list showing passenger-carrying vehicles reported by executive agencies other than the Department of Defense, on hand as of March 1, 1951.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from New York. Then I shall yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. LEHMAN. I will not take 3 minutes. I shall not labor the point. I know I shall be overborne by the sentiment expressed today and on other days. I wish, however, to enter a protest against the manner in which the pending appropriation bill and other appropriation bills, in certain particulars at least, are being approached. I hope I can be shown to be wrong, although I doubt it, but my judgment is that the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] and the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] made no survey of the needs which would justify a cutting out of all the field automobiles in the Atomic Energy Commission and in the Veterans' Administration. I do not believe they know whether the number should be a 1,000, 700, 400, or none. To make an arbitrary cut is not good legislation.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not have the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to have it definitely understood that it is agreeable to me to have a yea-and-nay vote if Senators desire to have one. I now yield time to the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. BRIDGES. We are dealing with a problem which has had the attention of many Members of the Senate. It has had the attention of many Senators on the Appropriations Committee. No survey on this subject has ever been made by the legislative branch of the Government, so far as I know. The legislative branch, unfortunately, does not possess facilities for making such a survey.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to say to the Senator that when the subject first came up before the subcommittee, I asked the General Services Administration to make a survey. On page 498 of the hearings reference is made to the survey made by the General Services Administration. The General Services Administration found that there were 24,527 automobiles belonging to the Government, exclusive of any automobiles owned by the Military Establishment, the number of which I am told is greater than the 24,000 automobiles which the agencies own.

Mr. BRIDGES. The legislative branch of the Government not having facilities

for investigating, as the distinguished chairman of the subcommittee has indicated, the chairman asked a representative division of the Government to make such a survey. It was probably not a field survey. However, from time to time we have made spot checks in departments and divisions, and we have found a terrific abuse in the use of chauffeur-driven cars.

The Senator from New York has been around Washington long enough to know that he cannot go to a public or private function in Washington without being almost run over by the chauffeur-driven cars of persons who hold positions in the executive branch of the Government. To my mind it is certainly indicative of the abuse of the use of chauffeur-driven cars in Washington.

In the field the average person who is working as a field operative for the United States Government is competent to drive his own car. Unless he is a cripple or has suffered some misfortune which will not permit him to drive his own car, he is certainly able to do so. If he is not the victim of such a misfortune and cannot drive his own car he had better get out of the service of the United States Government, because if he is not competent to drive his own car he is not competent to be a field representative of the United States Government, unless he has suffered some peculiar disastrous illness or crippling injury, in which case certainly some consideration should be given.

The over-all studies, spot checks, and surveys which have been made resulted in the decision to offer the amendments. I do not think anyone would be hurt by the adoption of the amendment. I think it would be very helpful to eliminate some of the chauffeurs for some of the government bureaucrats, who ride around all over the country. It has got to the point where the abuse exists not only in the civilian agencies, but such abuses are becoming apparent also in the defense agencies. I do not believe a major, captain, or a colonel ever comes up to the Hill who is not being driven in a car with a private or a sergeant acting as chauffeur. It is a vicious circle. In some instances it may be wise to have the use of drivers. By and large the offering of the amendments is an effort to eliminate some of the abuses.

As the Senator from New York has pointed out, the amendment is not based upon an over-all individual survey. It is based upon sufficient facts, resulting from spot checks, information coming to us, and surveys such as the one ordered by the Senator from South Carolina, as chairman of the subcommittee, which would warrant support of the amendments. That is the general basis for the offering of the amendments.

Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. FERGUSON addressed the Chair.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. How much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. 5 minutes.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield time to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I do not wish to take any more time if the Senator from South Carolina wishes to yield to another Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; I did not mean it that way. I asked the question for my own information.

Mr. LEHMAN. I realize that when one attends a diplomatic or other reception, he sees many cars which belong to officials. I believe I have the right to point out to the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire that the chauffeurs of many of the cars are paid by the owners of the cars. It is true in my case. I have no doubt it is also true in the case of many of the other Senators who attend dinners or receptions of an official character. I am not making any defense of the use of cars in Washington. I do not wish to give the impression that I do not realize that there may be an oversupply of cars in the Government service. What I do not like is what I would call a hit-and-miss way of approaching appropriations. I think it is bad.

I wish to repeat that the only factual information we have is that which has been collected by the subcommittee or the General Services Administration. I do not believe we have any information before us on which to base an arbitrary cut or eliminate the automobiles for all the field activities of the Veterans' Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York does not have the floor. The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor.

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it not correct to say that when requests are made for automobiles at first they are made only for the cars. The original request does not include chauffeurs or drivers. However, the driver of an automobile becomes a part of the personnel which is included in the estimate of the number of employees needed by a department.

Mr. BRIDGES. The Senator from Michigan understands the technique. I have been a member of the Appropriations Committee for 15 years, and the technique is to ask first for an authorization. An authorization is made by a legislative committee. When the bill comes before the Senate it is said, "This is only an authorization. It does not carry any appropriation. The Senate is not obligated to make an appropriation." After the authorization becomes law, the representatives of the agencies come before the Appropriations Committee and say, "This is authorized by law. This is what you should do. You must appropriate. The Congress has spoken. The Congress has authorized it."

To some degree the same is also true about automobiles. First the department or agency says, "We have got to have automobiles." Incidentally, now they say, "We must have planes, too." It is not enough to have them ride; they must fly, too. We are going up, Mr. President. The next thing we know, not only are automobiles requested, but

chauffeurs must be provided to drive the automobiles. It is the building up of a sort of vicious circle.

I admit to the Senator from New York that the amendment is not based on an over-all comprehensive survey made by the legislative branch itself, but we are warranted in taking the action proposed because of spot checks, personal observations, a careful survey made by the General Services Administration, and at least 15 years of observation, to my knowledge, of abuse in connection with this matter.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. CASE. Is it not a fact that this amendment is the culmination of a long effort in regard to this matter?

I see the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] in the Chamber. I recall the fight in years gone by, when he and I, as Members of the House, struggled to require Government labels to be placed on all Government automobiles, so that it would be possible to know which automobiles were Government-owned.

So, I say this amendment is an effort to do something constructive in connection with that matter, and I certainly hope the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to read for the RECORD the figures in connection with this amendment, in case any Senator is not familiar with them. On July 1, 1950, there were on hand 19,888 automobiles in the various executive agencies other than the Department of Defense. At that time 3,938 automobiles were disposed of, and 4,073 automobiles were purchased, making a net increase of 105. There were 1,330 full-time chauffeurs and 5,672 part-time chauffeurs or drivers.

So by means of this amendment we are asking that the committee of conference determine how many of them can properly be eliminated without reducing efficiency.

Mr. BRIDGES. Yes.

Mr. President, as the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] has stated, several years ago the Senator from Illinois and others who at that time were House members of the committee of conference, fought very hard in favor of the bill requiring federally owned automobiles to be labeled as such. That was a step forward. I would almost go so far as to do all that I could to require that all Government-owned automobiles be painted yellow or some other peculiar hue or color, so that the public could immediately identify them. We would save many millions of dollars if we required that to be done.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield, let me say that if all Government-owned cars were required to be painted yellow, they would be found to be bunched together on the streets of Washington like bananas.

Mr. BRIDGES. That may be true.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time on the amendment has expired.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON].

The amendment was agreed to.

AFFIRMATION OF FRIENDSHIP OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I submit the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 11) entitled "Concurrent resolution reaffirming the friendship of the American people for all the peoples of the world, including the peoples of the Soviet Union," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the House and agree to the same.

TOM CONNALLY,
BRIEN McMAHON,
ALEXANDER WILEY,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

A. A. RHEICOFF,
BROOKS HAYS,
FRANCES P. BOLTON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the conference report?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I assume that this report is on the concurrent resolution which was originally submitted by the Senator from Connecticut, and was adopted unanimously by the Senate, and that the Senate is now receding from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the concurrent resolution.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, 22 Senators sponsored the concurrent resolution and it was adopted by the Senate and was sent to the House of Representatives. The House has, I say very frankly, improved the concurrent resolution, and the Senate conferees are unanimous in agreeing to accept the changes which have been made by the House of Representatives.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, is the resolution in its final form long?

Mr. McMAHON. No. It is not very long.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how long would be required to read the concurrent resolution, as it would be modified in accordance with the conference report?

Mr. McMAHON. It would take about 5 minutes to read it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I think it should be read. Will the Senator yield for that purpose?

Mr. McMAHON. Of course I would be happy to accede to the request. The Senator is interested in the changes which were made by the House of Representatives, I assume.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. If the concurrent resolution as thus amended is read now, we shall be able to see how it will stand after the conference report is agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the minority leader in regard to the appropriation bill. However, he has been called from the Chamber temporarily. I understand that he will return before long. I suggest that following action on this conference report, we proceed until approximately 5 minutes after 6 with a few of the other amendments.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have spoken with Senators on this side of the aisle, and I am sure they will be agreeable to having that course followed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I make that suggestion because in that way we shall be able to clean up several of the amendments after the conference report is acted on.

Mr. McMAHON. Then, Mr. President, I suggest that in accordance with the request of the Senator from Michigan, the concurrent resolution as reported by the committee of conference, which is the version adopted by the House of Representatives, be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress of the United States reaffirms the historic and abiding friendship of the American people for all other peoples, and declares—

That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of the desires of the American people to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

That the American people believe the Soviet Government could advance the cause of peace immeasurably by removing those artificial barriers, thus permitting the free exchange of information between our peoples; and

That the American people and their Government desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to resolve the differences standing between the United States Government and the Soviet Government and invite the peoples of the Soviet Union to cooperate in a spirit of friendship in this endeavor; and

That the Congress request the President of the United States to call upon the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to acquaint the peoples of the Soviet Union with the contents of this resolution.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate the Senator's courtesy in permitting the concurrent resolution as proposed to be amended in accordance

with the conference report to be read, and I think all Members of the Senate approve of the concurrent resolution and hope that the leaders of the Soviet Union will actually call it to the attention of the people of Russia. If we find that it is not called to the attention of the Russian people, I suggest that all means possible should be used by our own Government to see that the people of the Soviet Union and the people of the satellite countries learn of our friendship for them.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I hope and trust that the President of the United States, when this message is sent by him to the head of the Soviet Government, for dissemination to its people, will reiterate and make very clear his own desire that this message be promulgated to the people of the Soviet Union, because it is my belief and the belief of all other Members of this body that if the peoples of the Soviet Union really knew what was in our hearts and minds, it would indeed be impossible to continue to make them believe that what we wanted was to enslave the world, and they would understand that what we really want, above all else, is peace in the world, because on a very practical basis I do not know of any people in the world who have more to lose from a third world war than the American people themselves.

So I am delighted with the action which I am sure the Senate is about to take, and I wish to thank the Senator from Michigan for his courtesy.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request for the present consideration of the conference report?

There being no objection, the report was considered and agreed to.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the executive office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I call up the amendment previously submitted by me, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], on page 22, in line 18, relative to the Chicago post office, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, line 18, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including the period on line 25.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in the case of this particular amendment, let me say—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRIDGES. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator does not expect to have the Senate vote on the amendment tonight, does he?

Mr. BRIDGES. No. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] told the sponsors of the amendment that we had proceeded on the wrong assumption in

regard to the amendment, and he wished to explain it. If I correctly understand his explanation, I propose to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was going to say that, as the Senator from New Hampshire knows, there has been a report made on this proposal by the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECTON]. My information is that it would ultimately cost \$60,000,000 if the Government should rent this property.

Mr. BRIDGES. I should like to have an explanation from the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. MAYBANK. My information is that greater expense would be involved if this provision were not adopted.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire will yield, I may say that when the Government erected the new Federal building in Chicago, it was built so as to straddle a street which is now in process of widening, and which is one of the principal arteries used in getting from the Loop. That matter was reasonably understood at the time the Federal building was constructed, and so a high archway was left in the middle of the building, up to about what would be called the second floor, with the understanding that if Congress Street were ever widened, it would be possible to put that street through the middle of the new post office building in Chicago. The widening process is now under way, and when the street finally goes through the middle of the Federal building, it will mean that that section of the building which is devoted to deliveries of parcel post, to motor vehicles, and to many other things, will be completely separate from the other portion of the building.

It now becomes necessary in order to meet that problem; and, in order to have necessary facilities with which to work at the present time, as well as in the future, taking into account that there will be a tremendous increase in the postal load, to acquire the land across the street, and the money which is involved in this item is for that purpose. Without it, simply nothing can be done and if there is much delay the cost will be infinitely more than the price for which the land can be purchased at the present time. It is entirely possible that it would cost 3 or 4 times as much, before we get through. So this is in the interest of economy.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. THYE. I should like to say to the very able and distinguished Senator from Illinois that, as members of the Committee on Appropriations, we sat through the hearing, and the information we got from the testimony was in accord with his statement. That was one reason why we arrived at the conclusion that it would be a very sound appropriation of money, because, as the Senator says, without an appropriation, the rent would amount to a great deal more in course of time, and if we failed to make the purchase soon, the cost of the property

would increase and we would have a great many additional dollars to appropriate.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I may add one or two other observations. There is another property which can be acquired at the present time.

Mr. THYE. That is correct.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Consequently, if we had to move that Federal building to some other site, the cost would be enormous. The second observation is that I fully verified the facts of the situation with the Postmaster General, and he completely concurred in the observations I make on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. When the building was erected was it constructed in anticipation of this widening?

Mr. DIRKSEN. It was. The building has been so constructed that it is highly arched in the middle, and the street can go right through the middle of the building. But by virtue of putting that thoroughfare through the building linkage from one side of the building to the other would be almost completely cut off. So the property across the street is absolutely necessary in order to carry on and to expedite the business of the Post Office Department. This item is not for the construction of a building. This is for acquiring the land at a time when the land can be bought, not necessarily at a bargain price, but at a very decent price.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The testimony of Mr. Reynolds, found at page 502 of the hearings, showed that the present owners came down \$600,000, and accepted the appraisal of the Government of \$3,200,000 for the land. The total purchase price for the land and for the buildings was \$6,552,531.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It was a very reasonable price, by the way.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That, at least, represents my opinion of the matter.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, in view of the explanation given, it is not the intention of the Senator from New Hampshire and his colleagues to urge the amendment. I withdraw the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire withdraws his amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK obtained the floor.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wonder whether the Senator from South Carolina would care to have presented any further amendments. It is 15 minutes of 6 o'clock. We really ought to have a better attendance on the floor if further amendments are to be considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment. I ask that it may lie on the table and be printed.

I propose to call up the amendment tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. FERGUSON. May we make the amendment "6-15-51-B" the pending question for tomorrow morning, so there will be something before the Senate when it reconvenes?

Mr. McFARLAND. That would be perfectly all right with me, except that—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I believe I have the floor, have I not?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has the floor, and he yielded to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was going to make a suggestion with respect to the battle monuments amendment. I went to Europe last summer, and I tried to bring about the application of counterpart funds to the work of the Battle Monuments Commission while I was there;

and the Commission, under General North, also tried to have that done, but there was no counterpart money available for that purpose. So I am only saying that I should be glad to carry the amendment to conference, but I want to assure the Senator from Michigan that last summer there was none of that money available. I will take the amendment to conference.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, at this point in my remarks, for the benefit of the Senate and for the benefit of the conference, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD an explanatory statement and also a table prepared by the Department of State entitled "Outstanding Foreign Credits Payable in Local Currencies as of December 31, 1950." It is the latest report I could get.

There being no objection, the statement and table were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

This amendment is a simple proviso, requiring that wherever practicable expen-

ditures for the operations of the American Battle Monuments Commission in foreign countries shall be from local currencies which are held to the credit of the Treasury.

I think it is a fair statement that no one anywhere knows just how much credit the United States Government has with other nations. The Secretary of the Treasury's annual report shows something like \$1,750,000,000 in accounts receivable under active agreements with foreign governments involving lend-lease articles or services and surplus property. In addition there are the counterpart funds which are to our credit under ECA, which provided that 5 percent of the counterparts should be available to us for administrative expenses. I understand that an interdepartmental committee is at work or planning to reconcile all the various credits outstanding so that we may get some idea of their possible utilization.

I have here a table furnished me by the State Department of "Outstanding Foreign Credits Payable in Local Currencies as of December 31, 1950." The total is more than \$750,000,000.

It seems to me that we should make every effort to utilize such credits, and this proviso is a step in that direction.

EXHIBIT C.—Department of State—Outstanding foreign credits payable in local currencies as at Dec. 31, 1950

Countries	Surplus property agreements		Lend-Lease agreements	War Assets agreements	Reparations allocations	On deposit U. S. Treasury, Dec. 31, 1950	Held by United States DO in trust for Treasury	Total amount payable in local currencies
	Principal	Interest						
American Republics:								
Argentina.....								
Bolivia.....			\$15,644			\$221,600		\$237,244
Brazil.....	\$84,027						\$2,024,218	2,108,245
Chile.....						209,241		209,241
Colombia.....	105,059					22,650		127,709
Costa Rica.....							12,000	12,000
Cuba.....	260,350							260,350
Ecuador.....	351,381	\$9,083				2,998		363,457
Honduras.....							28,500	28,500
Mexico.....			5,250,000					5,250,000
Nicaragua.....								
Panama.....								
Peru.....	328,531	3,359						331,890
Venezuela.....	6,372							6,372
Europe:								
Austria.....	8,455,114	192,172		\$2,732,600		1,016,689		12,396,575
Belgium-Luxemburg.....	17,990,738					72,059		18,062,797
Bulgaria.....								
Czechoslovakia.....	5,223,855						80,000	5,303,855
Denmark.....	904,637					894,337		1,798,974
Finland.....	17,995,831			4,930,873				22,926,704
France.....	57,438,857			5,338,302		5,621,160		68,398,319
Germany.....	66,357,217					183,902		66,541,119
Hungary.....	14,061,808						24,925	14,086,733
Iceland.....	359,428					39,628		399,056
Italy.....	141,885,856				\$184,000			142,069,856
Netherlands.....	16,957,791			615,620		89,107		17,662,578
Norway.....	4,183,800	13,316	5,900,000	455,000		56,608		10,608,724
Poland.....	36,320,221							36,320,221
Portugal.....	14,400							14,400
Spain.....					500,000		809,389	1,309,389
Sweden.....	1,659,443							1,659,443
Switzerland.....	12,670							12,670
Trieste.....								
Yugoslavia.....			900,000					900,000
British Commonwealth and Empire:								
Australia.....	6,227,831		62,093			538,844		6,828,768
Canada.....						3	75,002	75,005
New Zealand.....	3,969,389							3,969,389
South Africa.....	1,232,948					64,438		1,297,386
United Kingdom.....	32,800,000					250,000		33,050,000
Africa—Near and Middle East:								
Burma.....	4,240,140					313,604		4,553,744
Egypt.....						5,901,218		5,901,218
Ethiopia.....	39,861		200,000					239,861
Greece.....	53,319,760					2,243,433		55,563,193
India-Pakistan.....	10,792,424					10,340,775		21,133,199
Iran.....	23,362,692					2,115,308		25,478,000
Iraq.....						1,913,783		1,913,783
Israel-Palestine-Jordan.....						568,409		568,409
Lebanon-Syria.....	560,345	7,046						567,391
Liberia.....	332,672							332,672
Saudi Arabia.....	52,416							52,416
Turkey.....	3,305,849					71,429		3,378,278
Eritrea.....	34,000							34,000
Far East:								
China.....	50,161,019							50,161,019
Indonesia.....	62,296,507					101,316		62,397,823
Japan.....	13,837,735							13,837,735
Korea.....	20,950,019					294,066		21,244,085
Philippines.....	2,333,169			1,016,485				3,349,654
Thailand.....	5,431,516							5,431,516
Total.....	686,238,678	224,976	12,327,737	15,088,880	684,000	33,146,660	3,054,034	750,764,965

Mr. MAYBANK. I may add, in connection with the remarks of the Senator from Michigan, that General North advised me in writing—and I shall be glad to confine my remarks to that—to the effect that a great deal of the counterpart money had already been committed, and therefore there was none which could be committed to the Battle Monuments Commission. I know the Senator from Michigan does not desire to cripple the Battle Monuments Commission.

Mr. FERGUSON. Not at all.

Mr. MAYBANK. The sole duty of the Battle Monuments Commission is to look after the graves of American servicemen who are buried in foreign soil. I will take the amendment to conference, and if the State Department has any funds which are still available, I shall insist upon it; but I was told, and General North was told, that it does not have money available for the purpose.

Mr. FERGUSON. As I understand, the Senator from South Carolina is willing to take the amendment to conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes. It was my hope that some of these expenses could be paid by the Battle Monuments Commission, through the use of counterpart money. General North and I worked hard and long on it. We could obtain none of those funds. I know the Senator would not expect me to take the amendment to conference unless the funds could be obtained from the State Department.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. If we can get the funds from the State Department, I think we should then increase the funds for the monuments as may be found necessary.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I think that is far more important, and that the program of the Battle Monuments Commission is far more important than certain of the things for which the State Department is now spending money. Nevertheless, it will depend upon what we can get from the State Department. I shall use my every effort to get the funds, and I shall immediately communicate with General North what the Senator from Michigan has suggested. General North feels the same way about it as I do. He and I tried to work the matter out last October, as I recall the time.

Mr. FERGUSON. I appreciate that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is agreed to, as the Chair understands.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is to be carried to conference. If we can get the funds from the State Department, by way of money for foreign aid, well and good. If we cannot, the Senator from Michigan agrees that the money will not be appropriated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk which I offer at this time and ask that it be stated by the clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 2, line 17, it is proposed to strike out the

figures "\$1,883,615" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,585,553."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his motion?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I ask that certain amendments which I have prepared be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DECLARATION OF CONSCIENCE

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield to me before he renews his motion?

Mr. McFARLAND. I am glad to yield.

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, a year ago I made a speech in this chamber which has been called the Declaration of Conscience. What I said then is even more applicable today particularly in view of statements made in the past few days.

I ask unanimous consent that the so-called "Declaration of Conscience" be inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the speech was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE GROWING CONFUSION—NEED FOR PATRIOTIC THINKING

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I would like to speak briefly and simply about a serious national condition. It is a national feeling of fear and frustration that could result in national suicide and the end of everything that we Americans hold dear. It is a condition that comes from the lack of effective leadership either in the legislative branch or the executive branch of our Government. That leadership is so lacking that serious and responsible proposals are being made that national advisory commissions be appointed to provide such critically needed leadership.

I speak as briefly as possible because too much harm has already been done with irresponsible words of bitterness and selfish political opportunism. I speak as simply as possible because the issue is too great to be obscured by eloquence. I speak simply and briefly in the hope that my words will be taken to heart.

Mr. President, I speak as a Republican. I speak as a woman. I speak as a United States Senator. I speak as an American.

The United States Senate has long enjoyed world-wide respect as the greatest deliberative body in the world. But recently that deliberative character has too often been debased to the level of a forum of hate and character assassination sheltered by the shield of congressional immunity.

It is ironic that we Senators can in debate in the Senate, directly or indirectly, by any form of words, impute to any American who is not a Senator any conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming an American—and without that non-Senator American having any legal redress against us—yet if we say the same thing in the Senate about our colleagues we can be stopped on the grounds of being out of order.

It is strange that we can verbally attack anyone else without restraint and with full protection, and yet we hold ourselves above the same type of criticism here on the Senate floor. Surely the United States Senate is big enough to take self-criticism and self-appraisal. Surely we should be able to take the same kind of character attacks that we "dish out" to outsiders.

I think that it is high time for the United States Senate and its Members to do some

real soul searching and to weigh our consciences as to the manner in which we are performing our duty to the people of America and the manner in which we are using or abusing our individual powers and privileges.

I think it is high time that we remembered that we have sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution. I think it is high time that we remembered that the Constitution, as amended, speaks not only of the freedom of speech but also of trial by jury instead of trial by accusation.

Whether it be a criminal prosecution in court or a character prosecution in the Senate, there is little practical distinction when the life of a person has been ruined.

Those of us who shout the loudest about Americanism in making character assassinations are all too frequently those who, by our own words and acts, ignore some of the basic principles of Americanism—

The right to criticize.

The right to hold unpopular beliefs.

The right to protest.

The right of independent thought.

The exercise of these rights should not cost one single American citizen his reputation or his right to a livelihood nor should he be in danger of losing his reputation or livelihood merely because he happens to know some one who holds unpopular beliefs. Who of us does not? Otherwise none of us could call our souls our own. Otherwise thought control would have set in.

The American people are sick and tired of being afraid to speak their minds lest they be politically smeared as Communists or Fascists by their opponents. Freedom of speech is not what it used to be in America. It has been so abused by some that it is not exercised by others.

The American people are sick and tired of seeing innocent people smeared and guilty people whitewashed. But there have been enough proved cases, such as the Amerasia case, the Hiss case, the Coplon case, the Gold case, to cause Nation-wide distrust and strong suspicion that there may be something to the unproved, sensational accusations.

As a Republican, I say to my colleagues on this side of the aisle that the Republican Party faces a challenge today that is not unlike the challenge which it faced back in Lincoln's day. The Republican Party so successfully met that challenge that it emerged from the Civil War as the champion of a united Nation—in addition to being a party which unrelentingly fought loose spending and loose programs.

Today our country is being psychologically divided by the confusion and the suspicions that are bred in the United States Senate to spread like cancerous tentacles of "know nothing, suspect everything" attitudes. Today we have a Democratic administration which has developed a mania for loose spending and loose programs. History is repeating itself—and the Republican Party again has the opportunity to emerge as the champion of unity and prudence.

The record of the present Democratic administration has provided us with sufficient campaign issues without the necessity of resorting to political smears. America is rapidly losing its position as leader of the world simply because the Democratic administration has pitifully failed to provide effective leadership.

The Democratic administration has completely confused the American people by its daily contradictory grave warnings and optimistic assurances, which show the people that our Democratic administration has no idea of where it is going.

The Democratic administration has greatly lost the confidence of the American people by its complacency to the threat of communism here at home and the leak of vital secrets to Russia through key officials of the

H. R. 3880

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 19 (legislative day, MAY 17), 1951

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENTS

Proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, viz:

1 On page 27, line 3, restore the language stricken by the
2 committee and delete the language beginning on line 25, page
3 27, down to and including line 5 on page 28.

4 On page 28, line 7, strike out "\$11,400,000" and insert
5 "\$5,000,000".

82d CONGRESS
1st Session**H. R. 3880**

AMENDMENTS

Proposed by Mr. DIRKSEN to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

JUNE 19 (legislative day, May 17), 1951

Ordered to be printed

Feed lots are rapidly becoming empty. For the past several weeks, during the roll-back scare period, cattle feeders have greatly reduced the buying of replacement cattle to fill their feed lots and have sold large numbers of unfinished cattle with a resulting large loss in beef tonnage. The sale of feeder cattle in the big ranch areas of the western half of the United States has practically stopped. At Wisner, Nebr., one of the largest cattle feeders in the United States has stopped buying cattle for his feed lots because he says cattle fed under OPS regulations would only result in serious financial loss. Before OPS this feeder produced 500 top quality corn-fed cattle per week, or 300 tons live weight; 15,600 tons per year. Thus, one of our Nation's important food producing defense plants is being closed due to OPS. Many livestock trucking companies report a drastic reduction in the business of hauling feeder cattle, feed, and supplies to feed lots and finished corn-fed cattle to market; and

Whereas there is much more at stake in the roll back order than the price of cattle and meat. If the roll back is allowed to stand it will mean permanent government domination of the industry and the end of a free agriculture in the United States; and

Whereas OPS officials administering the meat program are strictly inexperienced in this industry and are totally unqualified for their positions. Neither will they heed the sincere counsel of leading men of long experience in the industry; and

Whereas an 87 percent of last year slaughter quota on beef cattle will force cattle into the black market require that packers slaughter at least 13 percent less cattle than a year ago. Under this plan the owner of a shipment of cattle on a given market might be forced to take his cattle back home if all the buyers had filled their quotas toward the end of an accounting period; and

Whereas grain farmers look to the livestock farmer and feeder for a market for their corn, other feed grains, and hay. With an OPS forced shortage of livestock feeding, great surpluses of these commodities are certain to accumulate; and

Whereas OPS has so ruthlessly destroyed confidence in the livestock feeding industry that many feeders have lost all desire to continue their operations until such controls are eliminated; and

Whereas Mr. DiSalle has threatened to roll all farm prices back as far as the law will allow. This would mean another 20 percent roll back in the price of cattle since cattle will still be 125 percent of parity at the completion of the present 18 percent roll back. Parity is a horse and buggy formula based on the period 1909 to 1914 and has very little to do with present day conditions. Much higher quality corn fed beef is produced today under considerably higher relative production costs. For instance, in the 1909 to 1914 period poorer quality cattle were carried for much longer periods on cheap pasture; much of which was free public domain. Today highly bred corn-fed cattle are marketed as baby beefs, yearlings, and 2-year olds. In the previous period cattle were marketed mainly as 2-, 3-, and 4-year olds; many as grass finished beef; and

Whereas every division of the meat industry, including livestock feeders, farmers, processors, and retailers stand ready and willing to supply the American consumer and the armed services with an ample and ever increasing supply of meat at reasonable prices as determined by consumer demand, if left unhampered by OPS controls; be it

Resolved, That we, the undersigned farmers, livestock feeders, and other interested parties of Stanton County, Nebr., most urgently request you, Senator HUGH BUTLER, to do everything possible to prevent the re-

newal of any legislation affecting the livestock industry when the National Production Act expires June 30.

REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

The following reports of a committee were submitted:

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, from the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

H. R. 3605. A bill to amend section 6 of Public Law 134, approved July 6, 1945, as amended, to grant annual and sick leave privileges to certain indefinite substitute employees in the postal service; without amendment (Rept. No. 443); and

H. R. 4393. A bill to extend for 2 years the period during which free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect; without amendment (Rept. No. 444).

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 1696. A bill to amend Public Law 587 of the Eighty-first Congress (approved June 30, 1950) to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders; and

S. 1697. A bill for the relief of Sister Maria Gasparez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MUNDT:

S. 1698. A bill to provide for the education, medical attention, relief of distress, and social welfare of Indians in the State of South Dakota; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 1699. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference three bills, the first of which deals with the transportation of fireworks in interstate and foreign commerce for use in violation of State laws; the second deals with the suspension of certain rates of duty on steel, and the third deals with the imposition of penalties under the Federal Narcotics Act, with special emphasis on the imposition of the death penalty on persons who purvey narcotics to minors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills will be received and appropriately referred.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 1700. A bill to prohibit the transportation of fireworks in interstate and foreign commerce for use in violation of State law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1701. A bill to suspend certain rates of duty on steel; and

S. 1702. A bill to amend the penalty provisions applicable to persons convicted of violating certain narcotic laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CONNALLY:

S. 1703. A bill to exempt certain wholesale marketers of petroleum from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

(See the remarks of Mr. CONNALLY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. O'CONNOR):

S. 1704. A bill to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. MAGNUSON when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CASE:

S. J. Res. 79. Joint resolution to provide for a codification of regulations of agencies and departments of the government of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN WHOLESALE MARKETERS OF PETROLEUM FROM PROVISIONS OF FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to exempt certain wholesale marketers of petroleum from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with an explanatory statement by me, be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the bill and statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1703) to exempt certain wholesale marketers of petroleum from the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, introduced by Mr. CONNALLY, was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "or (16) any employee of an employer engaged in the business of dealing in petroleum products as a commission merchant, factor, consignee, wholesaler, or distributor; if at least 50 percent of such employer's annual dollar volume of sales in the course of such business is made to retail service stations or local agricultural consumers, or to both, and at least 85 percent of such employer's annual dollar volume of sales in the course of such business is made within the State in which his principal place of business is located."

The statement by Mr. CONNALLY is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR CONNALLY

Last week I called the attention of the Senate to the activities of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor in attempting to apply the Fair Labor Standards Act, commonly known as the Wage-Hour Act, to wholesale petroleum marketers.

I pointed out that, by any reasonable test, these marketers are not engaged in interstate commerce and therefore do not come under the Wage-Hour law. Most of their operations are in a single county and within a radius of 30 miles and therefore cannot be in interstate commerce. But the Wage-Hour Administrator is nevertheless attempting to bring them under the law, notwithstanding the plain intent of Congress to the contrary.

In order to make the meaning of the law perfectly clear, I am today introducing a bill to amend section 13 (a) of the Fair Labor Standards Act. This is the section dealing with employees specifically exempt from the

minimum wages and maximum hours provisions of the law. My bill would add employees of certain wholesale petroleum marketers to this list.

PRINTING OF REPORT ENTITLED "MANPOWER UTILIZATION AT MILITARY INDOCTRINATION CENTERS" (S. DOC. NO. 46)

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the Preparedness Subcommittee, Committee on Armed Services, entitled Twenty-sixth Report, "Manpower Utilization at Military Indoctrination Centers," be printed as a Senate document.

This report was based upon a thorough investigation by the subcommittee of manpower practices at 16 military indoctrination centers. We believe it has already resulted in some constructive steps and that additional steps will be taken to remedy an unfortunate situation. I am sure the Senators will be interested in reading this report.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1948—ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the names of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], the junior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from Montana [Mr. ECRON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] be added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 1694) to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948, and for other purposes, introduced on behalf of myself and several other Senators on June 18, 1951.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. KILGORE:

Address on the achievements of the supply services, delivered by him before the European Theater Operation, Quartermaster Association, New York City, June 9, 1951.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Addresses delivered by him at the Baltic freedom rally in Carnegie Hall, New York, June 16, 1951, and address by Edward M. O'Connor on the subject The Tragedy of the Baltic States, on the same occasion.

Editorial entitled "Mucking," published in the Washington Post of June 19, 1951, relating to charges made my Senator McCARTHY.

By Mr. WILEY:

Address entitled "This Year of Decision," delivered by Samuel F. Pryor, vice president and assistant to the president of Pan-American World Airways, on June 13, 1951, in Milwaukee, Wis.

By Mr. NIXON:

Memorial Day address entitled "Over Silent Graves," delivered by Bishop Timothy Manning at Sawtelle Veterans Hospital.

By Mr. BRIDGES:

Statement regarding the effect of controls, by Charles J. MacGowan, international president of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, A. F. of L.

Article entitled "Bulletin No. 84. How the 48 States Would Share the Cost of the President's \$8,500,000,000 Foreign-Aid Program," appearing in Federal Spending Facts, published by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

By Mr. KEM:

Article entitled "Query on Kansas City Vote Theft Stirs Applause at Optimist Lunch," published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of June 16, 1951.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

Article entitled "Roll-Backs Won't Produce More Beef," published in the Nebraska Farmer of June 2, 1951.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

Essay entitled "Freedom's Open Door," written by Richard Samuel Sterns, of Skowhegan, Maine, second award winner in State competition sponsored by Women's Auxiliary, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

Address delivered by Senator WHERRY in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 19, 1951, as a member of the President's Commission for the Celebration of the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Address entitled "Danger Signs in Our Domestic Economy," delivered by him at the annual banquet of the national convention of the American Plant Food Council, at the Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 16, 1951.

Address entitled "The Duties of a Citizen," delivered by George E. Stringfellow, vice president, Thomas A. Edison Co., Inc., before the Kiwanis Club at Elizabeth, N. J., on June 7, 1951.

By Mr. DOUGLAS:

Statement on the Fulbright resolution to establish a Commission on Ethics in the Federal Government, made by Senator BENTON before a subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, on June 19, 1951.

By Mr. BENTON:

Letter from Rev. Charles Brainard Hart regarding Peace Sunday, and a statement of Christian interpretation of international relations by the International Relations Committee of the Connecticut Council of Churches.

Letter regarding oppression in Communist-controlled Hungary, from Laszlo Boros, of Connecticut, publisher and editor of the newspaper the American Hungarian.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

An address delivered by Mr. George L. P. Weaver, Special Assistant to the Chairman of the National Security Resources Board at the commencement exercises of Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.

WASTEFUL PROCUREMENT PRACTICES OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, as we debate the cost of government, and as we labor in this Chamber to eliminate unnecessary expenditures, it is discouraging to realize that our Department of Defense has not yet been able to solve its simplest procurement problem, the problem of buying an insignificant item without using all the cumbersome and expensive machinery it employs in purchasing materials the cost of which runs into the millions of dollars. I have in my hand a letter from a paint manufacturer in Chicago telling me that he received a request to bid on four pints of paint, a request in triplicate mailed from Wash-

ington, as it must have been mailed to hundreds of other paint manufacturers. The irony of the situation is emphasized by the fact that this order, which if he had chosen to bid, would have represented a purchase of approximately \$2, contained this statement: "No partial payments will be made on resulting order."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JEWELL PAINT & VARNISH Co.,
Chicago, May 31, 1951.

Senator WALLACE F. BENNETT,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: I have before me a bid form—Request for Proposal and Contractor's Proposal—that is in no respect unique, but illustrates so well a type of wasteful and unreasonable purchasing practice extant among some agencies of the Government that I feel impelled to call it to your attention.

The form is a request for a bid from the Chief, AFSA Procurement Office, Armed Forces Security Agency, Washington, dated May 4, 1951. How many firms received this request I have no way of knowing, but the fact that it was sent to us in Chicago would imply that the list must have been fairly long. Proposals are to be submitted in triplicate by May 18, 1951—4:30 p. m., delivery f. o. b. Arlington, Va.

Now all the above is perfectly normal, and the procedure is similar to that regularly employed by procurement officers in obtaining bids for a tremendous variety and quantity of commodities, including paints. But in this case the quantity on which bids are requested is four pints of "Wrinkle Varnish, black, air-drying for machines." No special specifications or requirements, just a regular black wrinkle finish that is a product of a long list of manufacturers. Only the fact that it is to be the air-drying variety, rather than baking, makes it anything but a regular stock item. Its value, if we had entered a bid—which we did not—would be about \$2.25 total, plus parcel post or express charges.

What the cost of making such a purchase is I can't estimate, but the preparation of bid forms in quadruplicate for each prospective bidder and their distribution by mail must in itself run to a sizeable figure. Add to that the opening and tabulation, final preparation of vouchers and forms, and the value of the merchandise itself must be a very small fraction indeed of the cost of purchasing it.

If this were an isolated case it would be rather comic, and a statement on the reverse side of the form that "No partial payments will be made on resulting order" adds to its ludicrous aspect. But as an example of painfully wasteful practice that is unnecessary it isn't so funny. One of the nearby Navy installations takes care of such small items by making cash purchases from the nearest source, just as you or I would buy a package of razor blades from the handiest drugstore, which makes a lot more sense.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT O. CLARK,
President.

INDEPENDENT OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations,

agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], lettered "R."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	McKellar
Anderson	Green	McMahon
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Benton	Hendrickson	Monroney
Brewster	Hennings	Moody
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Neely
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Nixon
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	O'Connor
Byrd	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Cain	Ives	Pastore
Capehart	Jenner	Robertson
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Schoeppel
Clements	Kem	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Dirksen	Langer	Sparkman
Douglas	Lehman	Taft
Duff	Lodge	Thye
Eastland	Long	Watkins
Ecton	Magnuson	Welker
Ellender	Maybank	Wiley
Ferguson	McCarran	Williams
Flanders	McCarthy	Young
Frear	McClellan	
Fulbright	McFarland	

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate. The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference now being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] is absent because of illness.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business as a member of the President's Commission on the One Hundred Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into, 15 minutes are allowed to each side, to be controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

The Senator from Delaware is recognized.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, my amendment would amend the bill at page 2, line 17, by striking out the figure "\$1,883,615", and inserting in lieu thereof the figure "\$1,585,553." It would represent a reduction of approximately \$300,000.

The reason for taking the latter figure is that it represents the exact amount which was allowed to the President during the past fiscal year. Frankly, I seriously question the advisability of allowing even this much for salaries and expenses of the White House Office, but surely there can be no argument whatever made for the increase which is recommended.

The argument has been advanced that the President might need more money this year than he did last year, but that is still no reason why the amount proposed by my amendment should not be adopted and the reduction made, since it is a matter of record that last year the President had more money than he could use properly. Since he has the usual New Deal bureaucratic aversion to returning any unused funds to the Federal Treasury we found that out of these funds he assigned a Government car, chauffeur, and other personnel to conveying his sister on an unofficial tour of the country.

Last Thursday night President Truman, when speaking to the country, made an eloquent appeal to the American people for their cooperation in reducing their own individual expenditures to the barest minimum as their contribution to the fight against inflation.

Surely the President of the United States would not want Congress to make an exception of his own personal expense allowance and thereby place him in the category of those selfish people whom he so bitterly denounced as individuals who were always willing to call on the other fellow for sacrifices but always end their appeals with the statement, "Cut the other fellow's but don't cut mine."

It is in an effort to place the President's expense account in line with all other appropriation cuts and also in line with his own statements that I am offering this amendment and urging that it be adopted.

This amendment has no reference to the special \$50,000 tax exemption allowance which is enjoyed by the President, which question will be taken up when the tax bill arrives from the House.

This amendment refers only to his miscellaneous expense allowance.

In reviewing the past years, we find that the following amounts were allowed to Mr. Truman's predecessor in the White House:

1944	302,190
1945	339,131
1946	312,583

We find the following figures after Mr. Truman took office:

1947	883,660
1948	952,500
1949	969,612
1950	1,375,140
1951	1,585,553

Now we are being asked to appropriate \$1,883,615. Remember, there is no accounting required for these vast expenditures.

Mr. President, I believe the time has come when we must call a halt to such lavish expenses. There is no reason why the President should require such a large sum of money for entertainment expenses. It is nearly five times as much money as was spent on the same item by President Truman's predecessor. Frankly, I feel that we should go much further than my amendment proposes to go. Certainly, making this mild reduction I propose is the very least we should consider and would be taking a step in the right direction. We should at least put the figure back where it was last year, when, as I said before, apparently the President had more money than he could properly spend, otherwise he would not have assigned a Government car and chauffeur to take his sister on an unofficial tour of the country.

I hope the chairman of the subcommittee will accept the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Delaware yield the floor?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall yield 4 minutes to the Senator from Arizona. First, I should like to make a brief statement. I believe the committee was in full accord on the item. The House had made no reduction. Speaking as chairman of the subcommittee, let me say that I could not agree to take the amendment to conference; I would have to oppose it.

In the meantime, if the Senator from Arizona will bear with me, I should like to say that when the Senator from Arizona complete his 4-minute statement, I wish to have the clerk read a letter which came to me from the Atomic Energy Commission. I believe the letter is of great consequence. Yesterday I showed it to the Senator from Michigan, but I should like to have the letter read into the RECORD. I think there will be time to have that done, unless some other Senator wishes to have me yield time to him.

Mr. President, let me inquire how much time I have remaining.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. Then I now yield 10 minutes to the Senator from Arizona, if he desires to have that much time; and at the completion of his remarks I shall ask that the clerk read the letter to which I have referred.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Delaware will not insist on this amendment. During the time I have been in the Senate, no attempt has ever been made in any way to change the amount requested by the President as the appropriation for an item such as this one. For the Congress to interfere with the appropriations for the President's office would be just the same as for the President to interfere with appropriations for the Congress or to veto them. It is simply one of the things which are not done.

I have made inquiry; and during the short time I have had since the Senator

offered his amendment, I have not been able to find any precedent for the action the Senator suggests. I have not been able to find any case in which the Congress has cut down the appropriation items for use by the President in connection with conducting his office.

So, Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Delaware will not insist on his amendment. It is not in keeping with the precedents of the Congress, and I am sure that no good would come by our taking such action as is proposed by the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has requested unanimous consent that a letter to which he has referred be read at the desk. Without objection, the letter will be read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., June 15, 1951.

Hon. BURNET R. MAYBANK,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Independent Offices, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MAYBANK: The Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1952, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee, on June 13, 1951, contains the following provision under the appropriation language for the Atomic Energy Commission:

"Provided further, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for any new construction project until after the Commission shall have notified the architects and engineers involved that the plans for such projects should be purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements."

We believe this provision may adversely affect the scheduled completion of the present large construction program of the Commission. The purpose of this letter is to request that such language be eliminated from the bill.

The Commission, as part of its method of doing business has had as one of its goals the objective apparently sought by this language. In addition to the continuing surveillance of the construction program to assure that facilities are entirely utilitarian in design and do not contain unnecessary refinements, the General Manager recently reemphasized existing instructions to the field offices to assure that these objectives are being accomplished. A copy of his memorandum to all managers of operations is attached. Moreover, we are considering the employment of a well-known architect engineer, with considerable experience in this field, to survey the work being performed by our architect engineers to determine what, if any, further measures could be taken, including possible standardization of design for certain types of buildings, to accomplish this objective.

Our concern with the proposed language is not with its basic purpose but with the effect it may well have on our contractors and, consequently, on our ability to get our construction jobs done. The language, literally applied, places a restriction on the availability of our appropriations. It is our understanding that this restriction would be removed in any case where the Commission gave the proposed notification to the architects and engineers involved. However, the language will, we anticipate, raise immediately in the minds of our contractors numerous questions as to whether they will be reimbursed under the terms of their contracts with the Commission. Because of the indefiniteness of the standards "purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements,"

and other interpretive difficulties, construction and architect-engineer contractors may well be reluctant to assume the risks of doing business with the Commission. The following are illustrations of the difficulties we anticipate if the quoted language is included in our appropriation act:

1. The required notification of an architect-engineer firm could reasonably be interpreted both by the firm and by the construction contractor as making compliance with the notice a condition of reimbursement. The question of what constitutes "purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements" is one on which men of experience and sound judgment could well differ. Contractors may be concerned that the architect-engineer's best judgment could later be questioned not only by the Commission but by other agencies of the Government and that, therefore, funds would not be available to reimburse either the construction contractor or the architect-engineer for the costs of the construction project. The risk thereby imposed would probably make more difficult obtaining the services of qualified firms.

2. Many of our contracts with firms of architect-engineers are subcontracts made by our principal operating contractors, such as du Pont and General Electric. We are concerned that they would also interpret the quoted language as making reimbursement to them conditioned on their architect-engineer complying with the rider. We anticipate that they would be reluctant to proceed expeditiously with the work with the assumption of this risk.

3. The specifications for many of our facilities are provided in the first instance by the responsible operating contractor to meet operating requirements. It is often necessary to include what might be considered elaborate safeguards to protect against unusual hazards associated with the project. An architect-engineer firm may well differ with the judgment of the operating contractor and the Commission as to whether certain of these features are purely utilitarian. We could not be in the position of substituting the judgment of the architect-engineer for the judgment of the operating contractor and of the Commission. The design might well be unduly delayed while agreement with the architect-engineer is being sought.

4. To complete our construction program on schedule it is necessary to start construction and procurement on some of the most important projects in the early stages of design. Contractors may believe that it is necessary to delay construction and procurement until the design is completed and a final determination made as to whether it is purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements.

5. Contractors may also be concerned as to the possible retroactive application of this language. Design of a number of our urgently required facilities is nearing completion. Since the architect-engineers will not have received notification in the proposed formal statutory words, a possible interpretation of language might lead to insistence upon a complete review of all construction plans before proceeding further with construction work. This could result in an extensive delay in completion of the project and considerably increased cost, since in many cases construction will already have been started.

We are in agreement with the objectives proposed to be attained through this language. We believe that this can best continue to be done administratively by the Commission without adversely affecting the construction schedules presently established. If such an objective becomes a matter of law, we believe that it may interpose many obstructions to the speedy accomplishment of the Commission's construction program.

We would appreciate an opportunity to discuss this matter with you and members of your committee. Copies of this letter are being sent to the chairman, Independent Offices Subcommittee, House Appropriations Committee, and to the Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, for their information.

Sincerely yours,

GORDON DEAN,
Chairman.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina also wish to have the clerk read the paper which is attached to the letter?

Mr. MAYBANK. No, Mr. President; I do not think that is necessary. However, I should like to have it printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the attachment to the letter will be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The attachment to the foregoing letter is as follows:

APRIL 10, 1951.

ALL MANAGERS OF OPERATIONS,
M. W. BOYER,
General Manager, Washington:

ECONOMY OF DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

It is appropriate at this time to reiterate the policy of the Commission concerning the design and construction of facilities required for the program. A determined effort must be made to assure that facilities are designed and constructed with that forthright simplicity that will effect the maximum of economics in money and critical materials, while fully satisfying the functional adequacy for which intended, and with due regard for vulnerability criteria developed for individual installations.

Bulletin GM-127—"Building Codes and Other Building Criteria" established the basic building codes to be considered as minimum requirements for the appropriate classes of structures and at the same time stated that the policies of the Commission require that economy, safety, and uniform good practice be followed in the design and construction of work built for the Commission's use.

Under date of December 19, 1950, I sent to all managers of operations a memorandum concerning the conservation of critical materials, which called attention to the fact that the President was directing the executive agencies "to conduct a detailed review of Government programs, for the purpose of modifying them wherever practicable to lessen the demand upon services, commodities, raw materials, manpower, and facilities. The Government, as well as the public, must exercise great restraint in the use of those goods and services which are needed for our increased defense efforts." This memorandum further stated that it is the responsibility of managers of operations to screen all design to assure that no critical materials are used where it is practicable to use noncritical substitutes.

Steps have been taken to initiate a conservation coordinating committee, comprising representatives of major Government agencies, under the auspices of the Defense Production Administration to ensure that savings of manpower, materials, and industrial services, as well as dollars are attained to the greatest extent possible through simplification, standardization, substitution, and conservation. In a period such as exists today, with the unprecedented industrial expansion which the Nation is undergoing, even economies of dollars are far outweighed by economies of critical materials.

Bulletin GM-128 "Supervision of Construction and Related Activities" set forth the responsibility of the operations offices and the Washington office in ensuring that such

economies are met. It is the responsibility of the operations offices to screen all preliminary proposals, designs, and specifications to insure that both economy and functional adequacy are obtained. There is also set forth, under paragraph 4c of the bulletin, the requirement for submitting preliminary proposals in duplicate on proposed projects to the Washington office for review as to general functional adequacy, practicability, and feasibility of basic design for construction of proposed facilities. In most cases, such submissions have not been timely and the purpose of the submission therefore has been largely nullified. I would like to call your attention at this time to the necessity for timely and informative submissions and your responsibility for doing same.

I want you to forward copies of this memorandum to the principal operating contractors and architect-engineers engaged at your installations to reaffirm our policy concerning economy of design in effecting functional and utilitarian facilities.

In the near future I plan to visit all offices of operations and will discuss this subject with you and key personnel of your principal contractors.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield to me about 1 minute?

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be glad to yield. Mr. President, how many minutes do I have remaining?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Tennessee as much of the 5 minutes as he may desire.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall need but a moment. Mr. President, the Senator from Arizona has stated the case very frankly and fully. In support of what he has said, let me say to the Senator from Delaware, whom I admire very much, that so far as I recall, this is the first time in my long service in the Senate the Congress has ever been asked to interfere with the Executive's appropriations. The appropriations for the Executive Office have been agreed to in all cases without any objection, just as the President does not interfere with the legislative appropriations which we make. I do not think he should, and I do not think we should interfere with the Executive appropriations. I hope the Senator will not insist upon the amendment, because, while I am very much in favor of economies, as the Senator knows, and as I have demonstrated time and again, I do not believe we ought to change this appropriation for the President of the United States.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The junior Senator from South Dakota would like to ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee whether he does not recall the instance, a few years ago, when the Chief Executive sought to change the White House structure and to convert it more or less into a modern office building, at which time there was considerable discussion about it. At that time I think the distinguished Senator from Tennessee was opposed to the change. He may recall that the House of Representatives

adopted an amendment to an appropriation bill which reappropriated the funds from which it had been proposed to pay for the remodeling of the White House, and directed that those funds should be used for other purposes connected with the White House; which, in principle, expressed the opinion of Congress with regard to the expenditure of funds in connection with the White House.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say to the Senator that I recall it very distinctly; but it was a different item entirely. I was utterly opposed to changing the White House or to building a new one. I so stated on many occasions.

Mr. CASE. I may say to the distinguished Senator, it was an opposition which I shared.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. I think we are going to have a wonderful White House, when the improvements now under way are completed, which will probably be by November 1. I wish to say in regard to the particular appropriation referred to by the Senator from South Dakota that it was, of course, an entirely different thing. It was for the building of a new White House or the reconstruction of the present one. It was not an appropriation of money to be used for the personal expenses of the President in connection with his office. As I have said, so far as I know—and I have been here for quite a while, and there are those in my State who think I have been here too long—this is the first time that a question has ever been raised as to appropriations for the President's personal expenses. The Senator from South Dakota has served a long time in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. We have had two wars lately, and even during those wars nothing was said about appropriations in this category, and they were always passed. I hope the Senate will allow this one to be passed also.

Mr. CASE. The reason the Senator from South Dakota raised the question—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how much time do I have left?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield that 1 minute to the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 minute.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in voting on this amendment I shall follow the committee action. I shall do so, cause I believe that the personal expenditures of the President should not be questioned, any more than we question the expenditures of the House of Representatives, or any more than the House of Representatives questions the expenditure of the Senate.

I should like to point out, however, that the President apparently intends to add 35 persons to his staff. In a period such as this, every effort should be made to effect economies. I think we should bear this in mind, and I hope the President will not find it necessary to

expend the entire appropriation. From his 1950 appropriation the President had remaining, after all expenditures, \$115,426. In 1951 he had \$150,000 remaining, though he spent \$45,020 of the 1950 amount which was carried over. In 1952 he estimates that he will have remaining \$170,615, but that he will carry over from prior years \$100,000. I hope the President will not find it necessary to add so many new employees to his staff and that he will not require all the money the bill provides. I, personally, shall not vote to cut it down, because the personal expenditures of the President have never been questioned by the Congress, I believe, in our history.

Mr. McKELLAR. I may say that I hope the President will not appoint the additional employees to whom reference has been made.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Delaware has some time left.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I wish to say first that I, too, have examined the record and I agree with what the Senator from Arizona has said regarding precedents. To my knowledge, this is without precedent. Perhaps that accounts for today's excessive expenditures. I might add that there is no precedent within the past 18 years of the Administration having made any sincere effort to cut the appropriations of any of the departments. But that is all the more reason my amendment should be adopted. It is high time that the Congress established a precedent by calling not only upon the heads of the executive departments but also upon the President to cut out their extravagance and to begin rendering some account to the American people of the moneys spent.

Perhaps the expense accounts of the Presidents who preceded the present incumbent of the White House were not questioned, but I point out that, for the years 1944, 1945, and 1946, which were the war years, at no time, even at the peak of the war, did President Roosevelt spend more than \$350,000 in this same classification. Last year the cost was almost five times that much, and we are being asked now for another \$300,000 increase.

If we are to continue this trend through the years and not call a halt sometime, where is it going to stop? I certainly shall insist on this amendment. I think it is time we established a precedent. So far as the argument is concerned that there has been no check placed upon the Senate and the House of Representatives, I may say that we should put a check on ourselves. The time has come when we must check them all. The President of the United States has himself said that those who would exempt their own budgets and be excused from cuts are selfish. Surely no Senator on this floor wants to put the President of the United States into the classification of the selfish individuals whom he so bitterly denounced.

I ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll and the following Senators answered to their names:

Bricker	Ives	Monroney
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Neely
Case	Johnson, Tex.	O'Mahoney
Eastland	Johnston, S. C.	Pastore
Ferguson	Lehman	Saltonstall
Fear	Maybank	Welker
George	McFarland	Williams
Hill	McKellar	
Holland	McMahon	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is not present. The Secretary will call the names of the absent Senators.

The names of the absent Senators were called, and Mr. BENTON, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. BYRD, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. HENDRICKSON, Mr. LODGE, Mr. THYE and Mr. YOUNG answered to their names when called.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is not present.

Mr. MCFARLAND. I move that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Sergeant-at-Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. BUTLER of Maryland, Mr. HOEY, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. WILEY, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. SMITH of North Carolina, Mr. DUFF, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. KILGORE, Mr. KEM, and Mr. AIKEN entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

After a little further delay, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska, Mr. CAIN, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. CORDON, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. ECTON, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HICKENLOOPER, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JENNER, Mr. KNOWLAND, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LONG, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. MCCARRAN, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. MOODY, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. SCHOEPPPEL, Mrs. SMITH of Maine, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. WATKINS entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No business has been transacted since the roll call for a quorum just completed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood that, but I wanted to make it clear.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays were ordered. The Chair assumes that that may be regarded as business. Does the Senator insist on his point?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Missouri is unavoidably detained on official business, and if present would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay," and the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "yea."

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN]. If present and voting, the Senator from Montana would vote "nay," and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] who is absent because of illness is paired with the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea" and the Senator from Montana would vote "nay."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business as a Member of the President's Commission on the One Hundred and Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are detained on official business. If present and voting the Senator from California [Mr. NIXON] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New

Hampshire would vote "yea" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "nay."

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] is detained on official business and is paired with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 37, nays 36, as follows:

YEAS—37

Aiken	Ecton	Millikin
Bennett	Ferguson	Mundt
Brewster	Flanders	Robertson
Bricker	Fear	Schoeppel
Bridges	Hendrickson	Smith, Maine
Butler, Md.	Hickenlooper	Smith, N. J.
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Thye
Byrd	Jenner	Watkins
Cain	Kem	Welker
Carlson	Knowland	Williams
Case	Lodge	Young
Cordon	McCarran	
Duff	McClellan	

NAYS—36

Anderson	Hoey	McFarland
Benton	Holland	McKellar
Chavez	Humphrey	McMahon
Clements	Johnson, Colo.	Monroney
Connally	Johnson, Tex.	Moody
Douglas	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Eastland	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Ellender	Langer	Pastore
Lehman	Lehman	Russell
Green	Long	Saltonstall
Hayden	Magnuson	Smith, N. C.
Hill	Maybank	Sparkman

NOT VOTING—23

Capehart	Kerr	Smathers
Dirksen	Malone	Stennis
Dworshak	Martin	Taft
Fulbright	McCarthy	Tobery
Gillette	Morse	Underwood
Hennings	Murray	Wherry
Hunt	Nixon	Wiley
Kefauver	O'Connor	

So, Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which is substantially the same as the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], except that it would reduce the amount from \$1,883,615 to \$1,685,553. It would increase the amount appropriated last year by \$100,000, but would diminish the amount provided in the bill by approximately \$200,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 17, it is proposed to strike out "\$1,883,615" and in lieu thereof insert "\$1,685,553."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is not in order. It is an amendment to the amendment which has just been agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment designated "6-15-51—C." It is offered to the committee amendment on page 9, in line 18.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for an announcement?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the majority leader for that purpose.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to make an announcement. Hereafter during the consideration of an appropriation bill I shall object to any committee meeting during the session of the Senate, except the Appropriations Committee. I will state further that I believe the Committee on Appropriations

priations should not meet during the consideration of appropriation bills. That committee, above all other committees, should not meet, because its members should be present on the floor of the Senate to help conduct the business of the Senate.

In spite of a limitation on debate of 30 minutes, we have spent an hour and a half considering one amendment. Hereafter I shall object to any unanimous-consent requests to permit committees to meet during the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. President, several Senators have asked me when we shall be able to get away from Washington. I will tell them that we will not get away for a long time, unless we can make more progress than we are now making on appropriation bills. Senators must be in attendance on the floor and they must be more attentive to their duties on the floor if we are to make any progress.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, did the majority leader except the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. McFARLAND. I believe that the members of the Appropriations Committee should want to be on the floor. That committee, above all other committees, should not meet during the consideration of appropriation bills.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree completely and for that reason I believe the majority leader should not except the Appropriations Committee. No committees should be permitted to meet during the sessions of the Senate when appropriation bills are being considered, and least of all the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations considering appropriations for the Department of the Interior is meeting this afternoon. Did I understand the majority leader to insist that the members of that subcommittee remain on the floor?

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will answer the Senator by saying that all Senators ought to be on the floor. However, the members of the subcommittee to which the Senator from New Mexico refers have already secured unanimous consent to meet this afternoon. I still say that if the members of any committee should be on the floor it is the members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Of course I should like to comply with the request of the Senator from Arizona. It so happens that the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] conducting the meeting of the subcommittee this afternoon. I wish to comply with the will of the Senate. If our committee is not going to be exempted, well and good; but we would like to know whether we can meet.

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator's committee already has received unanimous consent to meet during the session of the Senate today. It is up to the Senator's committee to determine whether it will meet.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Very well.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Michigan yield, to permit me to propound a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes, I am glad to yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, before there was any knowledge of the action to be taken by the Senate with reference to the meeting of committees while the Senate is in session, a meeting had been called for 2:30 this afternoon by the Foreign Relations Committee and the Armed Services Committee, meeting jointly. Hereafter, when appropriation bills are under consideration in the Senate Chamber, I shall not seek to obtain consent for meetings of the two committees during the afternoon, but at least I should like to have an opportunity for the committees to meet jointly this afternoon in order that we may apprise the witnesses of the action taken, so that at least we shall be able to proceed in an orderly way.

Therefore, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that for this afternoon the two committees, meeting jointly, may sit at 2:30 p. m.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? Hearing none, consent is given.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I appreciate that for this afternoon the committees to which the Senator from Georgia refers have made arrangements to meet and witnesses have been called. That was the reason for making this exception, and I think it was proper, instead of having the witnesses appear but not be able to testify.

However, I join the majority leader, as I know the Senator from Georgia, a distinguished member of the committee, does, in saying that appropriation bills are very important and worthy of full attendance on the floor.

Mr. RUSSELL. I stated that hereafter we would not undertake to have the two committees meet during the afternoon when appropriation bills are under consideration in the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that, and I will ask that all Senators on this side of the aisle be in attendance in the Senate Chamber, because each of these appropriation items is very important. Although I realize that all Senators feel that they have outside duties or missions of importance, yet I doubt that any of their outside missions are more important than their duties on the floor of the Senate, particularly when debate is limited and votes are being taken every few minutes on various items in appropriation bills.

I see in the chamber the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR]. I would say he has spent every minute of his time on the floor of the Senate during the time when the appropriation bills have been under consideration.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. In view of the fact that certain of the committees are going to meet this afternoon, I would suggest that after we vote on the pending amendment, which has been proposed by the Senator from Michigan, we take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow. I shall not make that motion at this time; but certainly nothing will be accomplished this afternoon with only a few Senators in attendance. Under such circumstances, the situation in the Senate chamber will be similar to the situation here yesterday afternoon or last Friday afternoon. Until we can have many Senators present at the sessions on the floor, we are merely wasting our time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I know how the chairman of the subcommittee feels, and I join him in reiterating that these are very important matters and should have full attendance on the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate having the Senator from Michigan join me in regard to this matter. Both of us serve on the committee, and we appreciate the seriousness of the situation. There are a large number of amendments which must be considered by the Senate in connection with this bill, and certainly Senators should be present. However, not many Senators will be present this afternoon.

Therefore, when we conclude action on the pending amendment I shall make a motion that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow. If the motion is not carried, of course we shall proceed this afternoon.

Mr. FERGUSON. At the moment we have an increased attendance, and I should like to proceed with the amendment I have offered to the committee amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. As I count the Senators who are now in attendance, it seems to me that not as many as one-fifth of the Members of the Senate are in the Chamber at this time. Am I mistaken?

Mr. FERGUSON. Certainly considerably less than half the Members of the Senate are present, but a 50-percent attendance would be large.

Mr. MAYBANK. I count only 15 Senators present at this time.

Mr. FERGUSON. Even that is a ladre number, compared to other recent sessions.

Mr. MAYBANK. However, when we are considering such important matters, it seems to me that at least a quorum should be present. I shall not ask for a quorum, of course; but I make these remarks because earlier today, during the consideration of the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], only five Senators were present.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the amendment I am asking to have considered at this time is offered by me, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Sen-

ator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], to the committee amendment on page 9, in line 18, and would strike out the figure appearing at that point and would insert "\$17,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the committee amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 9, in line 18, it is proposed to strike out "\$18,050,000" and insert "\$17,500,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the appropriations for 1951 for the same function was \$16,511,913. In other words, if my amendment is adopted, we shall be increasing the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Civil Service Commission by \$1,000,000, less only \$11,913.

The House of Representatives voted to appropriate \$17,000,000 for this item. The amount recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee is \$18,050,000, and the amendment now proposed to the committee amendment would reduce that amount to \$17,500,000.

The Civil Service Commission requests an increase of 1,628 employees over the number it had last year, and that accounts primarily for the great increase in budget estimates.

The entire increase in funds requested is, in the words of Chairman Ramspeck at page 459 of the Senate hearings, "to process greater workloads resulting from rising Federal employment and from an anticipated increase in turn-over."

The House discounted the extent of the burden carried by the Commission in its placements, and allowed the Commission \$17,000,000, which was an increase of approximately \$500,000 over last year.

Two cuts were involved. The House committee recommended a reduction of about \$5,000,000, on the ground that turn-over estimates were inflated. The Commission had estimated turn-over rates for 1951 at about 1.4 percent per month, or 17 percent a year; but it anticipated a turn-over rate of 3 percent a month, or 36 percent a year in 1952. The House committee determined that turn-over rates were running at about 2.3 percent a month, which figure was confirmed in the Senate hearings by Chairman Ramspeck. Accordingly, the House committee projected that rate for the future and justified the reduction of \$5,000,000 which was made.

Mr. President, the Civil Service Commission admits there is a great turn-over in personnel, principally because transfers seem to be allowed from one agency to another in the Government service, by means of which the employees thus making transfers are able to secure increases in their ratings and increases in their pay, whereas they would not be able to obtain such increases in ratings and in pay if they did not make the transfers.

On the floor of the House of Representatives, Representative TABER pointed out that placement activities of the Commission called for an increase of \$1,500,000, although the actual increase in number of placements was estimated at only 5,000. Accordingly, he was successful in reducing the appropriation on

the floor by \$1,050,000, leaving an increase of about \$500,000 for placement activities.

It is the amount of the floor cut in the House, \$1,050,000 which the committee amendment proposes to restore, and my amendment to that amendment proposes to allow only \$500,000 of that increase. Adoption of the amendment to the amendment would still leave the Commission with approximately \$1,000,000 more than it received in 1951.

I want to say a few words about the effect of carrying out the Senate's avowed intent to reduce budget estimates for personal services by 10 percent, which it expressed in its action on the Labor-Federal Security bill and in recommitting this independent offices bill after it was first reported with only a 5 percent cut. That action affects the activities of the Civil Service Commission in two ways.

First, it is going to cut down considerably the turnover in Government employment. Vacancies created by death or resignation are not going to be filled so readily. In fact, it is my contention that the 10-percent reduction in funds can be realized by failing to replace personnel in vacancies. This was the theory of the Jensen amendment, adopted in the House. The Senate has departed from that theory to impose a ceiling on expenditures for personal services. Any administrator can adopt the principle of the Jensen amendment as a means of staying within the ceiling the Senate has set.

Also, there will be fewer transfers from one agency to another. They run to at least 22,500 a year on the basis of the limited data furnished by the Commission, excluding those not reported and those who resign from Government service and later re-enter, perhaps after using up their terminal leave in one agency.

Mr. President, there appeared in the press this morning—and I mentioned this case on the floor a few weeks ago—an account of a man who was employed in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and who, while on terminal leave, sought employment with a company which was borrowing money from the RFC. From that company he received, I think, almost double the salary he had been receiving with RFC. He was still on the payroll of the Federal Government, by reason of having accumulated terminal leave.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the distinguished chairman.

Mr. McKELLAR. Was the man referred to dismissed from the RFC, where he had been employed?

Mr. FERGUSON. No. I take it he had resigned voluntarily in order to take this private employment.

Mr. McKELLAR. He should have resigned, and, if he did so, I commend him for it. But in the event he failed to resign, he ought to have been discharged.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree.

Mr. McKELLAR. He should have resigned, because he did a dishonest thing.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. The man who has been referred to in the press within the past few days, apparently resigned, because he had an opportunity to get from the private company a salary twice that he had been receiving from the Government. I say it is no wonder that he resigned.

Mr. FERGUSON. But what the Senator from Michigan calls attention to is the fact that, while he was on terminal leave from the Federal Government, he was using his position and the office and telephone where he had been employed by the RFC, to carry on work for the private company.

Mr. CASE. I do not question that point at all.

Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield further to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Is it not also true that the Civil Service Commission, in addition to not having as much of a load, by reason of reductions made in appropriations, in the House under the Jensen amendment and in the Senate under the Ferguson amendment, may get some allocations from National Defense appropriations for the purpose of processing National Defense employees?

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct, and many of those are not covered by the Civil Service Commission regulations.

Mr. CASE. Then certainly we ought to be able to save half the amount which the House thought it could save.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield me sufficient time that I may place the remainder of my statement in the Record, and may also read from the committee's report by way of answer to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope the Senator will not ask me to yield too much time. How long will the Senator take,

Mr. FERGUSON. About half a minute.

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I ask unanimous consent that the remainder of my prepared statement be printed in the Record as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the remainder of Mr. FERGUSON's statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Transfers will be fewer because Government personnel money will be a little tighter. All this adds up to a confirmation of the House committee's lower estimate of turn-over, upon which the original cut in this appropriation was predicated.

Second, if the Senate's intent were to work out as a straight across-the-board cut of 10 percent budget estimates for personnel, we would have at least halted the trend of increased Government payrolls. I might add, however, that we would be doing no more than halt it. We would simply be holding payrolls to the 1951 level and disallowing

the increases planned for next year. Some may have thought the 10 percent reduction formula was going to do a great deal more, but unfortunately it does not. It just about allows us to stand still.

In any event the result would be to relieve the Civil Service Commission of the "greater workloads resulting from rising Federal employment" which Mr. Ramspeck used, along with increased turn-overs, as justification for the increase in funds he requested.

Information which he furnished the Senate committee shows how this works out. He reported Federal civilian employment within the continental United States on June 30 would be 2,350,000. He estimated that by June 30, 1952 it would be 2,600,000. If we apply a 10 percent cut to this 1952 figure, which roughly the Senate's actions would accomplish although our 10 percent cut has been in dollars and not in jobs, there would be taken 260,000 off the 1952 figure. That takes us back almost exactly to the current employment figure of 2,350,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should also like to read to the Senator from South Dakota from the committee report on the pending bill, this statement:

The committee also wishes to point out that 72 percent of the placements during the next fiscal year will be made by boards and committees of examiners paid for by the several agencies, whereas only 54 percent of such placements will be made by agency boards during the current fiscal year. This transfer of work to the agencies will permit additional savings in the commission's expenditures.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the subject of the RFC was brought into the argument by the Senator from Michigan, and he mentioned the case of an employee who had made an improper use of his terminal leave. No one knows better than the Senator from Michigan that I am, and always have been, opposed to employees accumulative terminal leave. The Senator knows that he and I, last year, when the subject of rent control was under consideration, voiced complaint about terminal leave. I understood that the purpose of the law was to require Federal employees to take their annual leave, not to accumulate it and make an improper use of it in getting a better job.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield to me, I should like to answer that by saying I think that is exactly true. I think that particular agency pointed out to the subcommittee, of which we were both members, the fallacy of permitting a large amount of terminal leave to be accumulated by Federal employees.

Mr. MAYBANK. As the Senator from Michigan knows, in the latter part of the pending bill we propose an amendment to require Federal employees to take their leave at appropriate times.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Further replying to the Senator's statement, I merely wish to say that this particular item for the Civil Service Commission, as the Senator is aware, is \$4,950,000 below the Budget estimate. It is true that it is more than the House figure, but that is because the chairman and other members of the Commission appeared before us in connection with the loyalty

program, and wrote various letters and submitted various statements in connection with the enforcement of that program. In the Senate subcommittee, we increased the House figure by more than \$1,000,000. I refer to the House committee's figure. Therefore, what we have reported to the Senate is merely the figure of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations for this agency, plus the full committee's report to the House. I hope, in the interest of good government, that this additional amount will not be taken from this agency of Government. As I have stated, it is already about \$3,900,000 below the President's budget.

There is no point in my reading the hearings and the records and the letter which was written by Mr. Ramspeck, or in reading the laws which were passed by the Congress.

I know the Senator from Michigan will agree with me on one thing, namely, that oftentimes Congress passes a law but makes no appropriations with which to pay those employed to enforce the law. They come before the committee and say that there is an authorization, or that because of the law with respect to loyalty proceedings, or something else, more money is required. It is incumbent on Congress, as I see it, to appropriate money with which to carry out the provisions of laws duly passed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. I merely want to say in reply that we have attempted to get estimates as to what prospective laws are going to cost the taxpayers before the bills are passed in the Senate and in the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from South Carolina has been assisted in that effort by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have joined hands with the Senator, and we have introduced a bill to meet that objective.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Michigan knows that, so far as terminal leave is concerned—and I am not boasting; I merely happened to be one of those who introduced the bill—we have been trying to do something about it for 2 years. We have in the pending bill an amendment, I think, which prohibits the accumulation of terminal leave, and which provides that leave must be used from year to year. Certain amendments are legislation on an appropriation bill, but there will be amendments proposed by other Senators for the purpose of furthering the legislation which the House committee has sent to the Senate regarding terminal and other leave.

Mr. President, I have nothing more to say.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I wonder whether the Senator from Michigan will not be willing to accept my amendment "C."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield time to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. MAYBANK. Is the Senator from Illinois on my side, or on the other side?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am on the other side.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, whatever side the Senator is on, I yield 2 minutes to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wonder whether the Senator from Michigan would not be willing to accept my amendment "C," which appropriates \$17,000,000 instead of \$17,500,000, and hence would effect an additional saving of \$500,000, and would conform to the House figure. I know it is sometimes difficult for us to agree on precise amounts in the matter of the cuts which are to be made. On the last amendment upon which there was a ye-a-and-may vote, I think the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] went a little further than I was willing to go. But I wondered whether we could not get together on the suggestion I have made, and save another \$500,000 in the Civil Service Commission. This may be going further than the Senator from Michigan wants to go, but I think that agency can take the cut. It would still allow nearly \$500,000 more than was allowed last year.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, when the Senator from Illinois refers to the House figure, he, of course, refers to the cut which was made on the House floor.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. He does not refer to the action of the Appropriations Committee of the House or of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee of the House, which made a lengthy study of the matter, but he refers simply to some amendment which was thrown into the House hopper during the closing hours.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The House is a deliberative body.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; but not quite so deliberative as is the Senate.

I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will not agree to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. The number of employees is being increased by reason of the situation in which we find ourselves. I should like to invite attention to one group of figures. I read from page 464 of the hearings before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations:

Senator SALTONSTALL. This increase, Mr. Ramspeck, in this particular function comes from increasing your number of employees from 704 to 1,805, and your record check and inquiry cases from 483,000 to 1,250,000.

In other words, the work of the Commission has increased threefold. That is why we should give at least enough money properly to do its work. The amount suggested is an estimate. I believe the estimate of the Senator from Illinois is too low and that the estimate of the Senator from Michigan is more in line with the facts. The committee took the figure which the House felt was right. If we are going to have loyalty checks, Mr. President, I believe we should make them worthwhile.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, insofar as the law is concerned, the amend-

ment of the Senator from Illinois to the amendment of the Senator from Michigan is based on too low an estimate. I am not here defending the Civil Service Commission, but I am defending the laws passed by the Congress of the United States. Mr. Ramspeck was for many years a responsible Member of the House of Representatives. He stated that, because of developments, it is expected that June 30, 1951, will find the Commission with a balance of more than 650,000 cases on which it has been unable to make the loyalty check required by the laws of Congress.

I do not know whether the cost was discussed, but we are asked to appropriate money, and then when the item comes up for debate we are asked to undo the laws passed by Congress. So I am opposed to both amendments.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the information which Mr. Ramspeck furnished the Senate committee shows how the amendment would work out. He reported that on June 30 Federal civilian employment within the continental United States would be 2,350,000. He estimated that by June 30, 1952, it would be 2,600,000. If we apply a 10-percent cut to this 1952 figure, which roughly the Senate's actions would accomplish, although our 10 percent cut has been in dollars and not in jobs, we would take 260,000 off the 1952 figure. That takes us back almost exactly to the current employment figure of 2,350,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the reason why the 10-percent cut is not effective is that we had already cut the agencies so much.

Mr. FERGUSON. If we apply the 10-percent cut to budget estimates for personnel we shall go back to the current employment figure of 2,350,000. That would mean maintaining the status quo rather than cutting from the number they had last year. The budget figures propose a pyramid.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan knows that we have given the Civil Service Commission additional laws to administer. We have passed laws which have placed extra burdens upon the Commission. We pass laws and then do not want to appropriate money to carry out the laws passed by the Congress. That is my sole point. The Senator cannot differ with that statement.

Mr. FERGUSON. We are giving the Commission a million dollars more than last year, and the loyalty program has been in effect.

Mr. MAYBANK. But the loyalty program requires \$3,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and other Senators.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senators from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR and Mr. MON-

RONEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. PASTORE], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness, and if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent by leave of the Senate, and if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business as a member of the President's Commission on the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent by leave of the Senate, and if present, he would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—52

Alken	Frear	Mundt
Bennett	Hendrickson	Nixon
Brewster	Hennings	Robertson
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Russell
Bridges	Hoey	Saltonstall
Butler, Md.	Holland	Schoeppel
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Smith, Maine
Byrd	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Cain	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. C.
Carlson	Johnson, Tex.	Sparkman
Case	Kem	Thye
Connally	Knowland	Watkins
Douglas	Langer	Welker
Duff	Long	Wiley
Eastland	McClellan	Williams
Ecton	McMahon	Young
Ferguson	Millikin	
Flanders	Moody	

NAYS—19

Anderson	Hayden	Maybank
Benton	Hill	McFarland
Chavez	Humphrey	McKellar
Clements	Johnston, S. C.	Neely
Cordon	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
George	Lehman	
Green	Magnuson	

NOT VOTING—25

Capehart	Gillette	Malone
Dirksen	Hunt	Martin
Dworshak	Kefauver	MCCarran
Ellender	Kerr	McCarthy
Fulbright	Lodge	Monroney

Morse	Smathers	Underwood
Murray	Stennis	Wherry
O'Connor	Taft	
Pastore	Tobey	

So the amendment to the committee amendment proposed by Mr. FERGUSON on behalf of himself and other Senators was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask to have my amendment lettered "O" considered at this time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Illinois a question? I have an amendment which is a limitation on travel expense of the Civil Service Commission, which logically follows the one we have just acted upon. I believe the chairman may accept it.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very glad to withhold offering my amendment temporarily.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois temporarily withholds his amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer an amendment lettered "D" for myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, line 21, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$600,000" and insert "\$575,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, last year's appropriation act contained a limitation on travel expense of \$438,013. With an increased appropriation of \$1,000,000 in the first supplemental appropriation bill, the limitation raised to \$466,000.

The budget estimates for 1952 carry an estimate for travel of \$499,058. Despite this estimate it was asked that the limitation for this item be raised to \$623,000. The House allowed \$520,000 and the Senate Committee has allowed \$600,000. We propose that the limitation be reduced to \$575,000, which is about \$75,000 more than was allotted by the Budget Bureau, and some \$25,000 under the Senate committee figure. It would be in line with the amendment previously adopted.

This limitation does not actually assure any saving. It is, however, a brake upon waste through excessive or unnecessary travel. If anything, we have been entirely too generous in the ceiling upon travel expense which we propose in this amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, what the Senator from New Hampshire has said is eminently correct, and I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. BRIDGES. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] for himself

and other Senators to the committee amendment on page 10, line 21.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is my amendment designated "6-18-51-O."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 65, line 17, after the word "leave", it is proposed to insert "of any civilian officer or employee in excess of 20 days per year or for annual leave."

On page 65, line 20, in the committee amendment, after the comma, it is proposed to insert "That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee shall be permitted to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of 20 days per year: *Provided further*."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I have been advised informally that this amendment is in order from the parliamentary standpoint, because section 601 of the bill before us is already legislation upon a general appropriation bill. Section 601 not only applies to the leave provision for Government agencies covered by this appropriation, but also to all Government corporations and agencies included in this or any other act. So section 601 is already general legislation. My amendment is therefore merely an amendment to language already in the House provision, and it is my understanding that therefore, from a parliamentary standpoint, it is in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to ask the Senator whether the effect of this amendment is the same as the effect of his amendment be offered a few days ago to the Labor-Federal security bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. It is the same, with the exception that, because of the fact that section 601 does not itself refer to sick leave, I have omitted from my amendment any reference to sick leave, and have confined it purely to annual leave. Otherwise, this amendment would not be germane. It has the same purpose as the amendment I offered last week, but it is even more technically ironclad than was that amendment. It contains a prohibition that no one shall be permitted to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of 20 days a year, and provides that no money shall be paid out for leave in excess of that amount. So it affords a double protection.

Thus there are two important differences between this amendment and the one I offered to the Labor-Federal Security bill. First, this one affects all Government agencies rather than only those included in any particular appropriations bill. Second, the law is actually changed, so that fund limitations for the payment of annual leave are backed up by changes in the law itself.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. When the House bill came to the Senate, it contained the language in section 601, on page 65, lines 14 to 20. Mr. Campbell, president of the Association of Government Workers, wrote me quite a long letter, suggesting that the subcommittee amend this provision under one of two alternative plans, either plan 1 or plan 2.

We amended the House language under plan 2.

Mr. President, I ask that my remarks be charged to my time. I do not want to make a speech on the time of the Senator from Illinois. However, I wish to state the situation perfectly clearly for the RECORD.

I talked with the Senator from Illinois about the amendment at the time the Federal Security bill was before the Senate. That bill contained no legislation. This bill contains the provision "that the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under the section prior to June 30, 1952."

It is my judgment, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, that this section, as it came from the House, is legislation. I would not undertake to instruct the Chair how to rule, or to suggest a ruling. I merely wish the RECORD to be clear, that in view of the fact that the provision is legislation as it came over from the House, and in view of the fact that the language was amended by the committee itself, the amendment is not subject to a point of order. I express only my own opinion. I would not presume to suggest to the Chair how he should rule.

When a similar amendment came up in connection with the Labor-Federal Security bill, as I remember, I spoke to the present occupant of the chair, and we looked at the language. When the amendment was before the appropriations subcommittee I took the liberty of saying at that time, as well as before the full committee, as the Senator from Michigan knows, that it was my opinion, after consulting with several Senators, that since the House provision itself was legislation, the amendment would not be subject to a point of order.

The Senator from Illinois has been talking with me about this subject over a considerable period of time. We have been discussing leave and other matters for about 2 years. So far as I was concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, and speaking solely for myself, I stated that I would have no objection to accepting his amendment.

I appreciate the fact that it seeks to legislate in this bill contrary to the wishes of my good friend, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. The last time, when the amendment was carried by one vote, I voted with the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, because at that time I stated that I construed the amendment to be legislation on an appropriation bill. In view of the fact that I am charged with the responsibility for the bill as reported by the subcommittee, and in view of the fact that I am

in charge of the bill as reported from the full committee, I felt that I should call attention to the situation.

The House of Representatives wrote this language into the bill in no uncertain terms. While I will not stand here to defend it, I consider it to be my duty not to oppose the language which the House placed in the bill, as amended by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, and as agreed to by the full committee.

That is the point which I wished to make clear. I do not want to be charged with interfering with some other committee. For that reason I opposed the Senator from Illinois when he sought to amend the Labor-Federal Security bill. The distinguished Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE] made an excellent speech on the subject.

This provision I consider to be legislation on an appropriation bill, but it was written into the bill by the House of Representatives. The subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations amended the language, and the full committee added a proviso, as I remember, under plan numbered 2.

I am not here to make a speech in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, but I will say to him that as a member of the subcommittee and of the full committee I cannot consistently and honorably object to his amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand the Senator from South Carolina to say that he accepts the amendment?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from South Carolina stated that he would be willing to accept it on behalf of himself, as chairman of the subcommittee. However, other Senators may wish to discuss the amendment. I merely wish to have the RECORD show what happened in the committee. I want the RECORD to show why I opposed the Senator's motion on the previous bill. I told him a week ago how I construed the language. I am merely stating my own position as chairman of the subcommittee. I will accept the amendment provided it is agreeable to the committee. I do not know what the committee desires to do. I do not know what my good friend from South Carolina, chairman of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee, intends to do. I supported him to the end on a previous occasion because I believed that at that time the Senator from Illinois was attempting to legislate on an appropriation bill, although the Chair did not so rule.

Mr. President, I ask that the time consumed by my remarks be charged to my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That arrangement will be made. The Chair advises the Senator from South Carolina that 7 minutes are now charged to his time on this amendment.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a very simple amendment. It would reduce from 26 working days a year to 20 days the amount of annual leave provided for virtually all employees in the Government. As I have pointed out over and over again, the present provision of 26 working days, on the basis of a 5-day

week, comes to 5½ weeks for every Government employee, except for postal workers; and if this amendment carries, I will offer an amendment to the post-office bill to give them the same amount of leave. With the provision of 15 days for sick leave—which, because of a parliamentary situation, we could not touch by this amendment—3 weeks more are added. I am merely substituting for this 5½ weeks a 4 weeks' vacation, which, with a week end, will amount to a full month.

I believe that every Member of the Senate, and virtually everyone else in the country as a whole, is convinced that 5½ weeks' annual leave a year for every classified Government employee is excessive. They should not have had it in the past, and certainly, in view of the financial stringency in which the Government is placed at present, we should not allow it to continue any longer.

Fortunately, the section inserted by the House is of such a general nature that we can now proceed to legislate, not merely for the independent offices, but for all other Government agencies.

Mr. MAYBANK. It means the amendment, as the Senator says, is general in nature.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to state again that it is legislation.

Mr. DOUGLAS. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. LEHMAN, and Mr. CASE addressed the Chair.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I should like to finish my statement on one more point. Then I shall be glad to yield. I see the bees closing in around me. I did not say hornets; I said bees.

I believe every Senator is convinced that this step must be taken at some time. The question is when the step should be taken. I submit that now is the time, when the need for economy is very great. My amendment would save \$200,000,000. That is not something to be ignored.

I know that my good friend the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], for whom I have great admiration, is very likely to say that the subject should be left to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, of which he is chairman. However, I should like to point out, in all sincerity and friendliness, that his committee has had the subject before it for more than a year, and no action has been taken. In a sense, Mr. President, we are helping the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, because by fixing 20 days, or four full weeks, we are taking from the committee a great deal of pressure which would undoubtedly be brought to bear on it by every group of Government employees. If the committee does not like the provision, it is always within its power to provide for a more graduated scale based on length of service. The amendment is merely an attempt on the part of Congress to express its conviction that something should be done now. We can leave the working out of the details to the committee. If the committee believes that the leave period should be left at 26 days, it can restore the 26-day

provision, although I do not believe it is likely that the committee would take such action.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am glad to yield to the junior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MOODY. Does the Senator from Illinois know of any private business in the United States which gives its employees a vacation of 5 weeks?

Mr. DOUGLAS. A negligible number. Less than one-half of 1 percent of all employees are granted such liberal vacations.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to commend the Senator from Illinois for the action he is taking. I believe this is the way it should be done. I am not in favor of a meat-axe cut. I believe economy should be effected in the manner now being suggested by the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. The adoption of the amendment would save \$200,000,000.

Mr. MOODY. Which is not a negligible sum of money.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield to the senior Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan understands that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], who is in charge of the bill, is willing to take the amendment to conference. I wonder whether the Senator from Illinois would allow it to be taken to conference. The Senator from Michigan shares the views of the Senator from Illinois on the proposed cut in the number of days of leave, indeed, the Senator from Michigan had endeavored in committee to get an agreement as to what would be a reasonable amount of leave, both in connection with this bill and on the previous appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. CASE, and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield; if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the committee is willing to accept the amendment and take it to conference, it will be perfectly satisfactory to me. I shall not insist on a yea-and-nay vote at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from Illinois that the Senate would have to vote on his amendment regardless of whether it is accepted by the chairman. The Chair will state that the time for debate on the amendment is controlled by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] and by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK], respectively.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the Senator from New York is in favor of my amendment, I shall be glad to yield some time to him.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Senator from New York wishes to ask a question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the

Senator from New York for a question?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. In debate on the floor of the Senate recently I have seen it very definitely demonstrated that if the pending amendment were agreed to, there would still exist liability on the part of the Government to pay for the extra 6 days provided by law, unless the appropriate statute were simultaneously repealed or amended.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I may say to my good friend from New York that if he will look at lines 4 to 7 of my amendment and compare the language with line 20 of the bill he will see that the amendment is now in such form that no legal liability against the Government would accrue in the future. We have closed the door.

Mr. LEHMAN and Mr. CASE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield; if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield further to the Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. I would certainly question whether the amendment of the Senator from Illinois would not constitute legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I may say to my good friend from New York that the House has already legislated in this bill. If I understand the parliamentary rules, amendments to such legislation if germane are therefore in order.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a further observation?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Although it is quite probable that the length of annual leave should be curtailed, I certainly do not believe this is the way to do it. The Senate has a committee which has charge of the consideration of matters affecting the employees of the Government. It would seem to me that instead of again resorting to a hit-and-miss method—and that is what we are doing virtually with every amendment that is being presented—we should proceed in an orderly way through the functions of a committee which is duly constituted by the Senate with definite powers in that regard. We have seen several instances on the floor of the Senate of amendments being adopted in a completely hit-and-miss manner.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, my affection for the Senator from New York is so great that I am very glad to have yielded him time for him to making a speech against my amendment.

Several Senators addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator yield; if so, to whom?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Before yielding I should like to say in reply to the Senator from New York that the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service could work out the details. The adoption of my amendment would be merely a declaration by the Senate that we do not believe that on the average annual leave should exceed 20 days.

I now yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I again wish to say to the Senator from New York that I think it is rather unfor-

tunate when we attempt to legislate on the floor of the Senate, but this is not an attempt to legislate on the floor of the Senate. It is merely an attempt to amend legislation which was passed by the House of Representatives in the pending bill, which was sent to the subcommittee of which I am the chairman. I had previously voted against changing the present law, but not because I thought the amount of leave should not be reduced, or that the employees of certain agencies should not have more leave, such, for example, as the employees of the Post Office Department. The amendment is not legislation, except in the sense that it proposes to change what the House has legislated.

Mr. CASE and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is controlled by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] as proponent of the amendment, and by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The senior Senator from South Carolina has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall yield whatever time the junior Senator from South Carolina wishes to take, except that I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the senior Senator from South Carolina is yielding 6 minutes to his colleague, the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], and 2 minutes thereafter to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is that satisfactory to the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. CASE. That is satisfactory.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, we have a rule in the Senate which provides that the Senate cannot legislate on an appropriation bill. I believe every Senator agrees that it is a good rule. Let us see what we are doing here. I shall raise a point of order to the amendment of the Senate committee, on the ground that it represents legislation upon an appropriation bill. If such be the fact, then the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois to that amendment is out of order at this time. Let me read the provision of the bill:

No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other act, including the Government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952.

Now let us consider the amendment voted by the Senate committee. Here is where we begin with legislation on an appropriation bill and here is where I raise the point of order. I read now the committee amendment:

Provided, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952: *Provided further*,

Now comes the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment. It reads as follows:

That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee shall be permitted to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of 20 days per year: *Provided further*.

Mr. President, if that is not legislation on an appropriation bill, there cannot be legislation on an appropriation bill. When we take into consideration both the committee amendment and the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment, it is clear that they constitute legislation on an appropriation bill. Therefore, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. I make the point of order against both the committee amendment and the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment. Certainly they are legislation on an appropriation bill. I should like to have the Chair rule on the point of order before we proceed further.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is it in order to make a point of order against a committee amendment which has been adopted, namely, the committee amendment on page 65 in lines 20 to 23?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised by the Parliamentarian that at the time when the committee amendments were adopted, it was agreed, and was so stated in the Record, that the committee amendments would be open to future amendment, just as if they had not been agreed to on that day.

Mr. FERGUSON. Let me inquire whether the right to offer amendments to the committee amendments which then were adopted would include the right to make points of order in the future.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair believes that would be possible. The Chair would welcome expressions of opinion on that point by Members of the Senate.

However, it seems to the Chair, who has conferred with the Parliamentarian in regard to this matter, that the fact that the bill as passed by the House of Representatives contained the words, on page 65, in lines 15 and 16, "in this or any other act," makes this provision of the bill, as passed by the House, general legislation applicable not only to the agencies covered by this appropriation bill but to other agencies of the Government, likewise. That being the case, it is in order for the committee, in turn, to offer the amendment now appearing on page 65 in lines 20 to 23.

If that be true, the latter part of the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois would itself be in order as an amendment to a committee amendment which is offered to wording already contained in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives; and, as the Chair has already stated, the committee amendment also would be in order.

Before making a final ruling to that effect, the Chair will be glad to be ad-

vised by Members of the Senate, if they care to argue the matter.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, would it be possible for me to obtain time in that connection?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair rules that under the unanimous-consent agreement there may be as much as 30 minutes of debate on the point of order, with the time to be divided equally.

The Senator from Michigan may proceed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to confirm the interpretation given by the present occupant of the chair. As I indicated on the floor of the Senate a few days ago, when I first read section 601 of the bill, it was not apparent that it was legislation, but a second reading indicated clearly that the words "in this or any other act," as those words appear in lines 15 and 16 on page 65 of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, are not only a limitation but are general legislation. Being general legislation which was included in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, those words, in my opinion, then became a general provision of the bill, and therefore are subject to amendment in the Senate. The only question that remains is whether any Senate amendment to that general legislation is germane. Certainly the committee amendment appearing in lines 20 to 23 on page 65 is germane as an amendment to the general provisions of section 601.

Therefore, Mr. President, it seems clear that the Chair is correct in ruling that the amendment is not subject to a point of order.

I inquired whether the adoption of that committee amendment, although subject to further amendment, would exclude the possibility of making a point of order. After the Chair's ruling that the adoption of the committee amendment at that time did not prevent in the future the making of a point of order, I still feel that the Chair is correct in his ruling that the words "in this or any other act," as those words were inserted in the bill by the House of Representatives, make this provision of the bill general legislation, and that therefore the committee amendment is in order, and that therefore the amendment of the Senator from Illinois to the committee amendment is also in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the Senator from Michigan to raise the question of germaneness. The Chair has not ruled on that question at all. The Chair understands that if that question is raised, it will have to be submitted to the Senate itself for determination.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Presiding Officer about the allocation of the time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That depends on whether the Senator from South Carolina favors the point of order. If he favors the point of order, the time in opposition to the point of order will be controlled by the minority leader or by some Senator designated by him.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make it perfectly plain, so that there will be no

misunderstanding, that I do not think the amendment is subject to a point of order, although I may be mistaken.

Therefore, I desire to yield whatever time I have to the junior Senator from South Carolina. Inasmuch as the provision referred to is in the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, I believe the committee amendment is in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent that he may yield control of his time on this matter to his colleague, the junior Senator from South Carolina. Is there objection?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me ask how much more time is available to the Senator from South Carolina, and how much time is available to the other side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The entire 15 minutes in opposition to the point of order are available to the Senator from South Carolina.

The time remaining to the Senator from Michigan is 11 minutes, so the Chair is advised.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is not the Senator from South Carolina speaking in favor of the point of order, and the Senator from Michigan speaking in opposition to the point of order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct. The Chair's ruling is simply that the Senator from South Carolina has not begun to use his time, and that 4 minutes of the time available to those opposing the validity of the point of order have been consumed.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask unanimous consent that I may yield the time allowed to me under the unanimous-consent agreement to the junior Senator from South Carolina.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CASE. Reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand that the unanimous-consent request pertains to the question regarding the point of order, and does not affect the time previously allowed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair advises the Senator from South Dakota that it is the understanding of the Chair, that the Senator from South Dakota will have the right to be recognized for 2 minutes upon the principal question, when the point of order shall have been disposed of.

Mr. MAYBANK. In justice to the Senator from South Dakota, I may say, before I yield the entire 15 minutes, that I shall be glad, as I feel certain my colleagues will, to yield additional time to the Senator from South Dakota.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The junior Senator from South Carolina may proceed.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, in regard to the saving of money for the Federal Government under this appropriation bill, when we adopt the House provision, we save money to the extent of stopping the pay of employees for certain accumulated

leave. We would not be saving it if we were to cut the annual leave to 20 days this year, next year, and the following year. Next year the Congress, if it sees fit to do so, may appropriate whatever amount it cares to in regard to leave, as it could do in this appropriation bill; but in this bill the door has been closed as to accumulation of annual leave next year, or until June 30, 1952. The Congress will have until then to adjust the matter of leave. The question will then arise, how can the greatest saving be effected?

I have in my hand a table which is the basis of the work of the subcommittee of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service at the present time, and adoption of the figures there given would result in greater saving than the saving which would be effected by the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois.

I desire to read from the table certain figures. I notice that the saving under the Senator's amendment would be \$140,618,430, as against \$199,765,215, as shown by the table. It will be noticed that the figures appearing on the table represent a far greater saving—and it would be brought about in a systematic way and in an equitable way—than by merely making a cut across the board.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Do I correctly understand, then, that the Senator from South Carolina is in favor of a graduated system of leave which will reduce the total amounts of leave from 26 days?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I may say to the Senator from Illinois that, as a result of discussions, the committee seems to think that that would be the logical course, instead of applying the provision equally to an employee who has been working for, say, 30 years and one who has been working only a short time. The former may need more leave than would be needed by a man serving his first year.

Mr. DOUGLAS. But the Senator is in favor of reducing the total amount of leave, I take it.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The total amount of leave should be reduced for those in the early years of their service.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Why does not the Senator from South Carolina accept this amendment, and then later in committee propose his refinements?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I assert to the Senator from Illinois that his amendment would not save a single dime in this appropriation bill. It is nothing but a flash, so far as saving money is concerned.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I understood the Senator from South Carolina to say my amendment would save at least \$140,000,000.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The amendment which now lies on the desks of Senators would not save anything this year, not a cent. The truth of the matter is that employees who do not take leave are the ones who cost the Government money. In the case of those

who take their leave, in most instances their jobs are filled by people within the department, through a doubling-up process.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will my good friend bear with me, to permit me to ask another question?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield gladly to the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DOUGLAS. If the total amount of leave were reduced from 26 days to 20, so that each man would work 6 days more than would otherwise be the case, does the Senator from South Carolina not feel that as a result fewer people would be employed to do the same amount of work, and would that not effect economies in the total size of the payroll?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. My understanding is that a reduction is already being made. Let me call to the attention of the Senate one other matter which should be considered for a moment. First we make a 10-percent cut, and then we cut the employees leave. When both those things are done, the result is a two-way cut. That is exactly what we would be doing to the Government workers.

So far as Government workers are concerned, I am not here to say that each of them is working at his job every minute; neither is every employee in the office of the Senator from Illinois or in my office working every minute. But I think that, as a whole, Government workers give as good service, hour in and hour out, as do employees working for corporations in carrying on their activities. So I think we should adopt a provision which would result in the older employees being shown some consideration for their service. The truth of the matter is that as a usual thing the older a person becomes, the more he needs to take leave.

I do not care to consume the time of the Senate in connection with this appropriation bill, but I call the attention of the Senate to the fact that I believe the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, which has been devoting many hours to the consideration of this particular question of leave, should be given consideration, rather than what is said by some Senators on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LANGER rose.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. If there were a bill before a committee, whether it be the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Foreign Relations, or the Committee on Finance, each member of the committee would want the committee to decide what was best to be done under all the circumstances.

Let us remember that there are various kinds of leave, which the committee is studying at the present time, in an effort to determine what should be done. An amendment is now proposed to cut annual leave to 20 days, merely by an amendment to be acted upon on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. LANGER. I ask the distinguished Senator whether it is not true that, if the question were before a committee, we would be confronted with a proposition which I shall cite purely as an example. We have before our committee a matter which concerns Alaska, where the weather is very cold, and where the situation is entirely different from that in Panama. Our committee found, for example, 3 years ago, that in one department 800 employees were doing absolutely nothing. They had been on the payroll a long time, and the criticism was made, "Here you have 800 employees who are doing absolutely nothing." We brought in the head of the Bureau of Mines, and we said, "How can you justify having on the payroll 800 employees who are doing nothing?" The answer was, "It is very simple. John L. Lewis may call a strike tomorrow. He is threatening from day to day, from week to week, and from month to month to call a strike. It is necessary that we have these stand-bys, so that, in case a strike is called, we shall have the people available to go in and do the job, overnight." He said, "For example, who is going to take charge of these mines if a strike occurs?" The members of the committee, including one of the Senators who today is arguing for the pending amendment, decided unanimously to extend the period of time of those 800 employees, by reason of the fact that it was winter, and it was desired to protect the American people from suffering in case a strike occurred at any time within the near future.

I ask my distinguished colleague from South Carolina, the chairman of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, if the subcommittee and the committee itself have not spent weeks and weeks of time in working out this matter on an equitable basis, so that, as the Senator said a moment ago, those who have worked for a great many years would get more leave than those who have worked a shorter period.

I agree fully with what the distinguished chairman of the committee has said. The subject is pending before his committee, and hearings are being conducted. Therefore, I believe that the committee should not be discharged, as it were, and legislation passed on the floor without our going into the question very carefully. I compliment the distinguished Senator from South Carolina for battling not only for the rights of the committee, but for the rights of Federal employees so that they may receive a square deal.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I thank the Senator from North Dakota for his remarks. If we examine the appropriation bill, it will be found that some persons employed by the Federal Government receive bonuses or increased salaries because they reside in certain territories or areas, which brings out the fact that possibly those persons who live in a particular section will receive more leave than will others.

Mr. WELKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the distinguished Senator from Idaho.

Mr. WELKER. Will the Senator from South Carolina inform me whether it is his opinion that the same problem which is before the Senate at this moment was discussed, argued, and acted upon in connection with a similar amendment last week?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. It was.

Mr. WELKER. Does the Senator remember the very learned and able address of the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], when he told his colleagues that it was an attempt at general legislation on an appropriation bill and was, therefore, not in order?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I recall the address, and the Senator from Georgia was correct.

Mr. WELKER. Is it not a further fact that in the event this amendment is adopted claim after claim will be presented to the Treasury of the United States to pay for the administration of the amendment, and that no good lawyer upon the floor of the Senate can tell the real legality of the amendment?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I think the Senator is entirely correct. There is no Senator who will not agree that this amendment is legislation attached to an appropriation bill. The fact that it started in the House and the amendment is offered in the Senate makes no difference. It is still wrong legislation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. I yield to the able Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I was attending a meeting of the Committee on Appropriations this morning and could not be present at the meeting of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. Did the committee report a bill on this subject?

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The bill is before a subcommittee at the present time, which is now considering it. The Senate is asked to take it out of the hands of the subcommittee.

Mr. McKELLAR. It seemed to me that the plan which the subcommittee had worked out was a very excellent plan.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. The Senator from Tennessee was present when we discussed the same question in the full Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. I think that practically every member of the committee agreed that an excellent piece of work had been done and that the present head of the Civil Service Commission had made an excellent record on this subject. Yet, Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois brings up the question of limiting the annual leave to 20 days and doing nothing with reference to sick leave. Why did he not make the number of days 19, or 21? How did he arrive at the provision for 20 days? That is the length of leave received by the Post Office Department employees.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired. The Chair is ready to rule, unless there be further discussion.

After conferring with the Parliamentarian, the Chair rules that the inclusion of the words "in this or any other act," in section 601 of the pending bill as it came from the House of Representatives, constitutes general legislation, and in view of that fact, amendments, whether they be committee amendments or amendments offered from the floor, which are germane or relevant to the subject matter, are in order.

The Chair rules, therefore, that the point of order is not well taken, and that the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois is in order.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment, I think, is one as to which there is general agreement. I myself have a bill pending before the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service which proposes during the national emergency to reduce the leave of employees from 26 to 15 days, the amount which postal employees have. So I am in favor of the objective. But there are two questions with respect to the language, concerning which I should like to have the attention of the Senator from Illinois. First, the effect of inserting the first amendment, starting in line 14, would be to make it read, "shall be available to pay for annual leave of any civilian officer or employee in excess of 20 days per year or for annual leave."

The question I raise is whether that would seek to confiscate leave in excess of 20 days. I fear that it would open the Government to claims of civil-service employees who have accrued leave in excess of 20 days, and that no appropriation would be available for the 6 days. It seems to me it should be made applicable to the existing fiscal year. I would suggest that instead of the words "per year" we use the words "for the fiscal year 1952."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, that is perfectly acceptable.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is modified accordingly.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, the second question related to the use of the words "permitted to earn" in line 6 of the suggested amendment. If "permitted to earn" means permitted to accrue, that is one meaning, but I think the intent of the Senator from Illinois is to go to the matter of entitlement. I think the present law entitles a civil-service employee to have annual leave of 26 days, except as to postal employees. I would suggest that instead of using the words "permitted to earn" the words be "entitled to earn."

Mr. DOUGLAS. I shall be very happy to accept that modification also.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Illinois is modified accordingly.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator from Illinois. The problem is a very difficult one.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator for his suggestions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time for debate has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	McKellar
Anderson	Green	McMahon
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Benton	Hendrickson	Monroney
Brewster	Hennings	Moody
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Neely
Butler, Md.	Hoe	Nixon
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Humphrey	Pastore
Cain	Ives	Robertson
Capehart	Jenner	Russell
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Johnston, S. C.	Smith, Maine
Clements	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. C.
Cordon	Knowland	Sparkman
Dirksen	Langer	Taft
Douglas	Lehman	Thye
Dworschak	Long	Watkins
Eastland	Magnuson	Welker
Eaton	Maybank	Wiley
Ellender	McCarran	Williams
Ferguson	McCarthy	Young
Flanders	McClellan	
Frear	McFarland	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], as modified. All time on the amendment has expired.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been asked for. Is the demand sufficiently seconded?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DOUGLAS' amendment, as modified, is as follows:

On page 65, line 17, after "leave" insert the following "of any civilian officer or employee in excess of 20 days for the fiscal year 1952 or for annual leave."

On page 65, line 20, after the comma, insert the following: "That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee shall be entitled to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of 20 days per year: *Provided further.*"

The VICE PRESIDENT. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the Secretary will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor

Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea", and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent by leave of the Senate, and, if present, he would vote "nay."

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business as a Member of the President's Commission on the One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. DUFF] is detained on official business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired with the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay" and the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent because of illness, and if present, he would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 51, nays 26, as follows:

YEAS—51

Bennett	Ferguson	McMahon
Benton	Flanders	Millikin
Brewster	Frear	Monroney
Bricker	George	Moody
Bridges	Green	Mundt
Butler, Nebr.	Hendrickson	Nixon
Byrd	Hennings	Robertson
Capehart	Hickenlooper	Russell
Case	Hill	Saltonstall
Clements	Hoe	Smith, Maine
Connally	Holland	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Jenner	Smith, N. C.
Dirksen	Johnson, Colo.	Sparkman
Douglas	Kem	Taft
Eastland	Long	Wiley
Eaton	Maybank	Williams
Ellender	McClellan	Young

NAYS—26

Aiken	Johnson, Tex.	McFarland
Anderson	Johnston, S. C.	McKellar
Butler, Md.	Kilgore	Neely
Cain	Knowland	O'Mahoney
Carlson	Langer	Schoeppel
Chavez	Lehman	Thye
Hayden	Magnuson	Watkins
Humphrey	McCarran	Welker
Ives	McCarthy	

NOT VOTING—19

Duff	Lodge	Smathers
Dworschak	Malone	Stennis
Fulbright	Martin	Tobey
Gillette	Morse	Underwood
Hunt	Murray	Wherry
Kefauver	O'Connor	
Kerr	Pastore	

So the amendment offered by Mr. DOUGLAS, as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). All time on the committee amendment has expired. Without objection, the committee amendment, as amended, is agreed to.

RENOVATION AND REPAIR OF WHITE HOUSE

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, preceding an amendment which I desire to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, which will be read.

The communication was read by the Chief Clerk, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 19, 1951.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith for the consideration of the Congress a proposed supplemental appropriation for the fiscal year 1952 in the amount of \$225,000 for the General Services Administration.

The details of this proposed appropriation, the necessity therefor, and the reasons for its submission at this time are set forth in the attached letter from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, with whose comments and observations thereon I concur.

Respectfully yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The message will be referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I offer an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, after line 25, it is proposed to insert a new paragraph, as follows:

Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive mansion," \$225,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Director of the Budget writes:

These funds are necessary to meet unforeseen expenses arising out of the advance in construction costs between April 1, 1949, when the original estimate of costs was prepared, and the time the various elements of the renovation and modernization project were actually committed for contract. The work to be performed with funds contained in this estimate has been reviewed and concurred in by the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion.

If Senators will bear with me for a moment I should like to explain the amendment. The entire appropriation for the purpose of renovating the White House was in the amount of nearly \$6,000,000. Prices have gone up tremendously since the work was first undertaken. It seems to me that in the light of all circumstances the President and the Director of the Budget are making a very reasonable request. I have talked with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] who is in charge of the bill, and I have talked also with the majority leader and the minority leader. They have substantially endorsed the amendment. However, the Senator from Michigan has made a proposal, which I am perfectly willing to accept. He would like to reduce the amount by \$50,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. So as to reduce the amount requested to \$175,000. I believe it is a very reasonable request on his part. I, therefore, ask that the amend-

ment be adopted, as modified. I believe we all realize that the work must be completed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield? I should like to make an explanation of the item.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I do not mind agreeing with the Senator from Michigan. However, it would seem to me to be rather inconsistent to have the Bureau of the Budget and the President write to Congress; to have us agree with them; to have the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] tell us that the amount requested is necessary in order to finish the renovation of the Executive Mansion—and we all agree that the work should be completed—and then to be asked to agree with the Senator from Michigan that we must cut the amount requested by \$50,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan would like to state the reason for the proposed cut.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I would like to see the work completed. I would like to agree with my good friend from Tennessee. I believe he is correct. I believe the work should be finished. If \$225,000 is required that is the amount that should be appropriated. If \$200,000 is required, \$175,000 will not be sufficient.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to make an explanation on that point. I should like to explain why I propose to cut \$50,000 from the \$225,000. It is based on an examination of the details involved in the completion of the White House. In the items submitted there is included one which is in effect a contingency amount of eighty-nine-thousand-and-some-odd dollars. As a matter of fact there is another \$10,000 in reserve, or a total of about \$100,000. Something like \$89,000 of that contingency reserve would be replaced if the whole amount of \$225,000 which is requested were granted. Therefore if we were to reduce the amount by \$50,000 there would still be in the contingency fund approximately \$50,000, which would enable the Commission to take care of any small items that might arise. And if we deduct \$50,000 from the \$225,000 requested there remains \$175,000. The \$175,000 would cover every item of dollar expenditures required to complete the construction of the building. I feel as the Senator from Tennessee feels, that if we are going to spend \$5,600,000 to build the White House—

Mr. McKELLAR. It is practically \$5,000,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes. It is almost completed. There are such matters as the installation and adjustment of chandeliers and some ventian blinds still to be provided for, I believe. At any rate, I certainly believe that we should finish the work on the mansion for the President. However, that can be done even if the item of \$50,000 is taken out because it is only a contingent item. Does that explain the situation to the Senator from New Mexico?

Mr. CHAVEZ. It explains it, but I am not satisfied with the explanation. I think we should appropriate the entire amount.

Mr. FERGUSON. I hope the Senator will not insist on replacing \$50,000 in the reserve for contingencies because even after we take \$50,000 away there will still be \$50,000 remaining for such unanticipated expenses.

Mr. McKELLAR. Under the agreement there would be sufficient funds provided to pay for materials and work to finish the White House. The sum of \$89,000 is purely a contingent fund. It could be brought up in a deficiency bill at any time if the expense were actually incurred.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Is the Senator from Tennessee satisfied that \$175,000 will be sufficient to complete the White House?

Mr. McKELLAR. I think so, but I am not absolutely certain.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is what I have in mind.

Mr. McKELLAR. Estimates are the best we can get at this time.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Inasmuch as estimates are being made and the present estimate is for \$225,000, why can we not appropriate \$225,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. I should like to do so, but there is opposition.

Mr. FERGUSON. Under my proposed modification of the amendment sufficient funds would be provided to complete the building, except for the contingency fund, for which we would provide \$50,000.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope we can have a vote on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee modify his amendment by deducting \$50,000, so as to make the amount read \$175,000?

Mr. McKELLAR. The amount is to be reduced to \$175,000.

Mr. FERGUSON. The amount of \$225,000 is to be reduced by \$50,000, making it \$175,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall be happy—because it must be done—to accept the amendment.

I rise to ask how much time remains, because I have assured another Senator that he will be able to have 3 minutes of the time available to me.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 15 minutes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I wish to read to the Senate the language of the modified amendment of the Senator from Tennessee:

Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion," \$175,000, to remain available until expended.

Mr. President, the Bureau of the Budget and the President both said that for this purpose \$225,000 would be needed. The amendment as originally submitted was prepared in accordance with their letters or requests.

However, as a result of the compromise reached with the Senator from Michigan, the amendment now has been modified so as to provide \$50,000 less, or \$175,000, for renovation of the Executive Man-

sion. I wish to point out that both the Bureau of the Budget and the President requested the larger amount, namely, \$225,000. I simply wish to have the Senate know what it is doing when it acts on the modified amendment. When we act on the modified amendment, we are not acting on the request of the Bureau of the Budget or the request of the President, but we are acting on an amendment which was submitted on the floor of the Senate, by which the amount requested by the President and the Bureau of the Budget—namely, \$225,000—would be cut \$50,000, to \$175,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have not suggested the reduction. However, I wish to say that I understand that the request for this item is an additional request on which no hearing was held. When the chairman of the committee asked me whether I would agree to take the amendment to conference, I simply said I would agree to do so. I did not agree to do anything else.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] as modified.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from South Carolina has agreed to yield 3 minutes to me.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, Mr. President; I yield 3 minutes to the Senator from Washington.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably 1,736 nominations in the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and, in order to avoid the printing of the nominations in the Executive Calendar, I wish to ask unanimous consent that, as in executive session, the nominations be confirmed and the President be notified.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I object. We should not go into executive session at this time.

Mr. CAIN. My request is that the nominations be confirmed as in executive session. These are routine nominations in the Army, Navy, and Air Force; and they are unanimously reported by the Committee on Armed Services.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have no objection to having the nominations confirmed, but I do not think we should go into executive session at this time, in view of the unanimous-consent agreement. Certainly it will be proper to have the nominations brought up later in the day.

So, with all respect to the Senator from Washington, I think it would be a mistake for the Senate to act on the nominations at this time, but of course I would have no objection to having the nominations confirmed toward the end of today's session.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I thoroughly understand the position of the Senator from South Carolina, and I shall report the nominations toward the end of the session today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment of the Senator from Tennessee, as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to, as follows:

On page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: For an additional amount for 'Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion,' \$175,000, to remain available until expended."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I submit, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], an amendment to the committee amendment on page 24, in line 1; and I ask that the amendment to the amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 24, in line 1, it is proposed to strike out "\$16,426,000" and insert "\$15,000,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, this item relates to the General Services Administration expenses, general supply fund. It is the overhead item for operation of the general supply fund through which the General Services Administration makes purchases for use of the various Government agencies. Some time ago the Senate and the House decided—and it is now the law—that purchases for the various Government agencies should be made by the General Services Administration, rather than by the various agencies themselves. Therefore we now have before us this item.

There is no real basis for comparing present costs with past costs, for two reasons: First, in the past indirect costs were appropriated for under operating expenses of the General Services Administration, and direct costs were financed from surcharges paid to the General Services Administration by the purchasing agencies. Second, there has been a great increase in the volume of business to be done in 1952—an increase from approximately \$92,000,000 to approximately \$150,000,000.

The Budget request was for \$18,426,000. The House allowed \$15,000,000. That is the amount proposed to be allowed by this amendment to the committee amendment, although the Senate committee recommended, by its amendment, the amount of \$16,426,000. In other words, Mr. President, our amendment to the committee amendment proposes a reduction of \$1,426,000 in the appropriation.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The amendment the Senator from Michigan now proposes is the same as an amendment which was offered on the floor of the House of Representatives, is it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And the amount voted for this item by the Senate committee is the same as the amount which the House Appropriations Committee recommended, is it not?

Mr. FERGUSON. It is.

Mr. President, aside from storage facilities this item relates to the handling of stores sales which may amount to \$88,000,000 in volume. For handling expenses or overhead the bill in its present form would allow \$8,700,000, or a handling charge of 9.9 percent of those sales.

There are also direct deliveries of supplies amounting to \$61,600,000. The bill would allow 1.25 percent of the dollar volume of direct deliveries as a handling expense.

The total sales amount to \$149,600,000, and the bill as it is before us would allow \$9,500,000 to the General Services Administration as expenses in connection with the total sales—in other words, the business of making the purchases and distributions. That allowance for expenses amounts to 6.35 percent of the total sales.

Also included in the requests are funds for rent and space maintenance amounting to \$2,805,200, and for new warehousing facilities amounting to \$4,061,200. Both of those items could bear reduction and any reductions would make more money available for handling expenses. But even including them, we arrive at the real point of the reduction desired.

The proposed overhead cost for handling this program is 8.3 percent on store sales and 1.25 percent on direct deliveries, for an average of 5.41 percent, as compared with 6.35 percent which is in the bill.

Now let me emphasize again that those are pure handling costs, because rents, utilities, and the usual costs of doing business are taken care of otherwise. Here is a place where Government must prove its ability to do a businesslike job economically, and we propose by appropriating no more than the \$15,000,000 for this operation, that the agency should be required to cut down its handling costs.

Mr. President, this is a business which can be compared to ordinary business outside Government. It is not at all one of the intangibles, where we are enforcing regulations, or any such thing. This item simply involves the centralized purchase and handling of material and supplies for the various agencies of Government.

For the operation of this business we propose an allowance of 5.41 percent on the dollar volume handled. That is exclusive of the usual overhead costs chargeable to private business, and I am entirely confident that private business could and would operate on such an operating allowance. For that reason I think the Government agency doing this business should. I hope that the Senate will see fit to vote favorably upon this proposed cut, which is \$1,426,000 below the committee recommendation but in accordance with what the House allowed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senate committee adopted the House committee figure, after going into lengthy hearings with the General Services Administration, General Larson, and others.

I should like to call the following quotation to the attention of the Senate:

Although this is a new appropriation item for 1952, the functions, activities, workload,

unit costs, staffing and other elements which are utilized to formulate the estimate are not new. The fundamental difference between the operations to be financed in 1952 is the volume of business to be done and in nonrecurring preparatory work for taking care of the increased volume of business.

I might comment in that connection that there has been an increase of Government activities, under the Reorganization Act, with respect to buildings turned over to the General Services Administration during the past year.

I read from page 696 of the hearings on the pending bill:

The increase in volume of business is best expressed in terms of stores sales which show an increase from \$35,000,000 in 1951 to \$88,000,000 in 1952, or 151 percent. As compared to this 151-percent increase in sales, the cost of doing business on a comparable basis is increased only 77 percent.

In other words, the increase in cost was half of the business.

The budget for 1952 presented a balanced program for expanding the business under the general supply fund from \$35,000,000 in 1951 to \$88,000,000 in 1952. The reduction indicated by the House committee distributed between activities shown in the report would result in such an unbalanced program as to defeat, or at least defer until 1953, the purpose of the Congress in providing \$34,000,000 increase in the capital of the general supply fund to increase the inventory and to increase sales of common-use items to Government agencies.

Reference was made to a law similar to the laws of which I spoke previously, which the Congress passed under the Reorganization Act, setting this sales activity up. For the first time it is included this year in an appropriation bill. We finally reached the conclusion that we would go along with the original recommendation of the House committee, and not with what the Senator from Michigan has recommended, which is the same as the amount adopted by the House after the recommendation of the committee was cut on the House floor. With due deference to them, most of the Members of the House had not sat in committee when the hearings were conducted, and therefore were not familiar with what the House committee had done and the reasons for their action.

I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I hope that this amendment of the Senator from Michigan will not be adopted. I do not think it would result in economy. I believe it approaches the subject in the wrong way. The increased expenses of the General Services Administration are based on the Hoover Commission report. Under that report the sales to the various departments of the Government would be centralized in one department. The General Services Administration estimated the need for the fiscal year 1952 would amount to \$18,426,000 of which \$15,781,000 would be due to new legislation passed by Congress.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator has referred to the so-called reorganization acts. The provision under consideration gives effect to bills reported by the Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, which became Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress. We are endeavoring to provide the appropriations required under laws passed by the Congress. I wanted the RECORD to show that. As the Senator has so ably said, it was one of the recommendations of the Hoover Commission.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator. The General Services Administration requested \$18,426,000, of which \$15,700,000 was necessary because of the new legislation. The House committee cut the amount to \$16,426,000, and, on the floor of the House, it was cut to \$15,000,000. The amendment of the Senator from Michigan would reduce the appropriation to the figure to which it was cut in the House, whereas the Senate committee put it back to the House committee figure of \$16,426,000.

Why is this money needed? The store sales, plus the goods which are stored, amounted in 1950 to \$26,000,000; in 1951, to \$35,000,000; and in 1952 they are estimated at \$38,000,000. The direct delivery sales were \$51,000,000 in 1950, \$56,000,000 in 1951, and estimated to be \$61,000,000 in 1952.

The purpose of providing for store sales is to enable the agencies to buy in bulk and then to store in warehouses. The money proposed to be appropriated is needed to enable the agency to place in warehouses the goods bought in the so-called store sales. If the money is not allowed for the warehouses, then it is impossible to have the store sales; and if we make this further cut, which will be a total cut of more than \$3,000,000 in the amount estimated, the consequence will be that we shall simply be unable to carry out the purposes of the Hoover Commission, because of the impossibility of buying goods in advance, as a result of having no place in which to store them. That is my understanding of the reason for the appropriation.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator has most ably elucidated the point about which I was going to ask him a question. I might add, however, that they are all put into one group, rather than being scattered helter-skelter. That is what the Hoover Commission and the Senate committee recommended. We have appropriated sufficient funds after we have cut \$3,000,000 from the original estimate.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I might make one more statement. The floor amendment in the House of Representatives reduced the amount to \$15,000,000. Representative WILLIAMS, who argued the question, compared store sales with the percentage of costs, but he failed to take into account the fact that the expense of the store sales would gradually decline from 19 percent to 12 percent, providing there were a place in which to store the goods. Gradually the expense of carrying on the store sales will decline and we can get the original warehouse cost out of the way. That is what I understand to be the purpose of the appropriation.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is the purpose. Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope, therefore, Mr. President, that the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan will not be adopted.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire how much time I have remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON of Texas in the chair). The Senator has 10 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the sponsors of this amendment realize what the Hoover Commission recommended. All the sponsors of the amendment are endeavoring to do is to ensure efficient and economical operation, which was what the Hoover Commission most certainly intended. We realize that it is claimed that the agencies will purchase \$150,000,000 worth of supplies instead of \$92,000,000 worth. That is, incidentally, one of the things wrong with the budget. We are supplying to various agencies \$150,000,000 instead of \$92,000,000. This amendment does not cut down those amounts, but as I understand, the Senate and the Appropriations Committee have been seeking to cut down the amount of the budget. To the extent they are successful that volume of purchasing supplies will be reduced and the need for overhead funds or handling charges reduced also.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not want to predict what the Senator from Michigan will say in his argument, but the Senator knows that the products which the Government buys have materially increased in price during the past year. That applies to typewriters and everything else the Government has to buy. It has to buy from private concerns.

Mr. FERGUSON. But I am contending that it does not cost any more to handle the purchase of a \$100 typewriter than a \$50 typewriter. That makes my argument that pyramiding costs of supplies should not make pyramiding costs of overhead. It should not take a correspondingly greater number of employees to do the work.

Mr. President, if there is any cut in the bill that is justified, it is the one in connection with purchasing. I hope we shall not go back to the conditions such as the Truman committee found during the Second World War, with warehouses full of saddles designed for use in the First World War, and full of parts of wagons intended for use in the War Between the States.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was up to the Senate of the United States to turn down the Hoover reorganization recommendations if it did not agree with them. The general supply office and other agencies of Government have been scattered all over the country. Furthermore, some of the Government agencies never went to any central depot to buy goods. They bought wherever they chose.

Mr. FERGUSON. I know that and I supported the Hoover Commission recommendation. I am only saying that I

want a business-like administration of Government agencies. It is that for which the Senator from Michigan voted when the GSA was set up, and he is now one of the sponsors of legislation to put into effect all the other Hoover Commission recommendations.

There should be a businesslike administration. The House, after due consideration, voted for \$15,000,000, and I think the Senate will be wise in cutting the amount to that figure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HILL in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, if the Senator from South Carolina will yield me time—

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be glad to yield to the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts. But first let me say that the House never had a record vote with reference to this appropriation.

Mr. FERGUSON. On the side-slip on page 47, it is stated that the amendment by Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, but there was no yea-and-nay vote. The amendment was just accepted by the chairman of the committee.

Mr. FERGUSON. In effect, then, it was accepted by the House unanimously.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would not question the Senator from Michigan, but I had understood that there was no yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. FERGUSON. But the action taken was indicative of what the House wanted to do. The chairman of the subcommittee consented to the cut.

Mr. MAYBANK. I think it was thought it would be taken to conference, if I may say so.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I shall not continue the discussion except to point out that the appropriations for 1950 and 1951 did not include rent for additional space in warehouses in order to make the contemplated sales possible. I understand the whole theory of authorizing store sales is to make it possible to be able to buy in sufficient bulk to supply the needs of more than one department at a time. If there is no place in which to store goods, that cannot be done.

I argue most sincerely that the idea of the Hoover Commission is to cut down the overhead expenses of Government, but we shall not bring about that result unless the Government agencies can buy goods as cheaply as possible, from such stores as Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, and other department stores which have storage space.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, there is included in the amount of \$15,000,000 the sum of \$4,061,800 for warehousing. We are not asking to have the warehousing appropriation cut down, although I have suggested that possibility if it is not absolutely essential storage space that is to be provided.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, we have already cut \$2,000,000 from that amount. It was requested by the Bureau of the Budget. Instead of \$4,000,000, it is \$2,000,000, and my argument applies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON]. [Putting the question.] The "ayes" seem to have it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	George	McKellar
Anderson	Green	McMahon
Bennett	Hayden	Millikin
Benton	Hendrickson	Monroney
Brewster	Hennings	Moody
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bridges	Hill	Neely
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Nixon
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	O'Connor
Byrd	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Capehart	Ives	Pastore
Carlson	Jenner	Robertson
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Johnson, Tex.	Schoeppel
Clements	Kem	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kilgore	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Dirksen	Langer	Taft
Douglas	Lehman	Thye
Duff	Long	Watkins
Dworshak	Magnuson	Welker
Eastland	Maybank	Wiley
Eaton	McCarran	Williams
Ellender	McCarthy	Young
Ferguson	McClellan	
Frear	McFarland	

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] for himself and other Senators, in the committee amendment, on page 24, line 1, to strike out "\$16,426,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$15,000,000."

Mr. FERGUSON. On that amendment I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] is absent on official business as a Member of the President's Commission on the One Hundred Seventy-fifth Anniversary of the Signing of the Declaration of Independence, and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] who is absent by leave of the Senate is paired with the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN], who is absent because of illness. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay" and the Senator from Pennsylvania would vote "yea."

The Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is absent because of illness, and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 49, nays 27, as follows:

YEAS—49

Bennett	Frear	Moody
Brewster	George	Mundt
Bricker	Hendrickson	Nixon
Bridges	Hickenlooper	O'Connor
Butler, Md.	Hoey	Robertson
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Schoeppel
Byrd	Ives	Smith, Maine
Capehart	Jenner	Smith, N. J.
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Smith, N. C.
Case	Kem	Taft
Dirksen	Knowland	Watkins
Douglas	Langer	Welker
Duff	Lehman	Wiley
Dworshak	McCarthy	Williams
Eastland	McClellan	Young
Eaton	McMahon	
Ferguson	Millikin	

NAYS—27

Aiken	Hayden	McCarran
Anderson	Hennings	McFarland
Benton	Hill	McKellar
Chavez	Humphrey	Monroney
Clements	Johnson, Tex.	Neely
Connally	Kilgore	O'Mahoney
Cordon	Long	Pastore
Ellender	Magnuson	Saltonstall
Green	Maybank	Thye

NOT VOTING—20

Cain	Kerr	Smathers
Flanders	Lodge	Sparkman
Fulbright	Malone	Stennis
Gillette	Martin	Tobey
Hunt	Morse	Underwood
Johnston, S. C.	Murray	Wherry
Kefauver	Russell	

So the amendment offered by Mr. FERGUSON for himself and other Senators, to the committee amendment, was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the Senate has been making some reductions. Now I shall offer two small amendments in an effort to increase certain appropriations in the bill. I have been voting with economy-minded Senators almost straight down the line; but we have now reached an appropriation which I think, in the interest of the country and in the interest of the national defense, should be increased. I refer to the safety sections of the Interstate Commerce Commission appropriations.

The other day I voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from Michigan, making an across-the-board percentage cut. It is difficult to justify an across-the-board cut when we reach certain items. I know it is said that we want to cut everything except the things in which we are directly interested. That does not happen to be the case

with respect to the amendments which I am offering today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests that the Senator offer his amendment. He has only 15 minutes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Very well. The time can be charged to me.

The first amendment which I shall offer is to strike out the Senate committee amendment on page 30, line 1, thus restoring the item of \$706,600 as passed by the House. The item covers the inspection of locomotives.

Mr. President, I believe that railroad transportation is as much a part of national defense as is the purchase of a cannon, a tank, or any other kind of weapon used in warfare. Railroad transportation is an absolute necessity in carrying on any kind of national defense.

We know that trains have been speeded up. We know that the railroads have been called upon to exert every possible effort to improve the transportation of freight and passengers. We are dealing with a proposed increase of \$44,080. That is pretty small potatoes, measured by the amounts of appropriations which have been granted for national defense.

We are transporting soldiers across the country. We are transporting supplies for them. It does not seem to me that it is sensible to attempt to effect an economy in such an item as this.

I wonder how many Members of the Senate have ever seen a bad railroad wreck. I have had the misfortune to see three very serious railroad wrecks, in one of which a dozen or more passengers were burned to death. I have seen 20 or 30 derailments, in which freight was strewn across the right-of-way. There is nothing much worse than a railroad wreck.

I do not know whether restoring \$44,080 in this appropriation would save us from a wreck, or whether, if the amount were not restored, such action would cause a wreck. However, I am very sure that we are going to have wrecks. We are going to have very bad wrecks. Such wrecks will kill many GI's. They will destroy a great deal of property and many weapons of war. I have the feeling that if the Senate votes not to restore this appropriation, someone will be unkind enough to say that had the appropriation been restored the wreck would not have occurred. Perhaps it would not.

The number of inspectors has been cut to the very limit. Congress, in its wisdom, determined the number of engine inspectors for the country. It seems to me that we would be going against the judgment of Congress if we were to cut the appropriations and thus reduce the number of locomotive inspectors. I sincerely hope the committee will accept my amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I merely wish to say that I regret that my good friend from Colorado voted for the 10-percent cut in personnel, which affected also the Interstate Commerce Commission. I believe his amendment should be agreed to, and I shall vote for it. I regret that he does not make the

amount more than \$44,000. There is nothing to be gained by cutting the appropriation for the Interstate Commerce Commission, as can be seen from the letter written to the committee by Commissioner J. Monroe Johnson, which I have had printed in the Record. My suggestion would be that the Senator raise his figure of \$44,000 to \$100,000, in the interest of economy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If the Senator will permit me to say so, I am offering two amendments. One of them is for \$44,000, which would cover locomotive inspections. The other amendment is for the sum of \$67,000, which would cover the maintenance and inspection of automatic signals.

Mr. MAYBANK. The amount of money to be appropriated for the Interstate Commerce Commission should be what was originally reported to the Senate by the Appropriations Committee, including the restoration of the 10-percent cut which was voted. That would be the fair thing to do. It should be done to protect the railroads. It would be the fair thing to do to protect the transportation of our country. I hope the Senator will modify his amendment and that we will have a yea-and-nay vote on it. I am not in favor of taking half-way measures.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be happy to yield if I have some time remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not intend to take his time. People have come from all over the United States to testify before the subcommittee. I believe the distinguished Senator from Minnesota was present.

Mr. President, I ask that the time I have used be charged to my time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the agreement the Senator from South Carolina would not have any time in his control, because he is supporting the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; I am supporting the original appropriation as made by the Senate committee. I am supporting the entire amount.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The pending amendment is the Johnson amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I beg the Chair's pardon.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I shall be happy to yield, but first I yield to the Senator from Minnesota. I yield to him very briefly.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I know it is very unpopular to support an increase in an appropriation. However, those of us who heard the testimony and became familiar with all the facts involved know that with present demands upon our railroads, they must be kept in a condition to transport every ton of freight that is necessary to be transported.

Mr. President, I suggest that one wreck on our railroads would cost more in money than the amount of the appropriation involved. There would not only be an interference with transportation,

but the lives of people would be endangered. A failure to provide adequate appropriations would endanger not only the lives of the passengers on trains, but of the crews who operate the trains.

In these days, when we have such an increase in freight movements, I cannot see any economy in reducing an appropriation item and thereby curtail the required number of locomotive inspectors and of others engaged in safety work on our railroads.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the time for debate on the pending amendment is equally divided. The proponent of the amendment is entitled to 15 minutes, and a Senator opposing the amendment is entitled to 15 minutes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am opposing it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as I have already stated, I have two amendments. One of them is on page 29, line 18, to restore the figure \$983,000. The other amendment is on page 30, to restore the original amount of \$706,600. They are the amounts which the House voted. If I may, I should like to consolidate my amendments into one amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. By unanimous consent the Senator may offer them together.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I shall be happy to yield if I have some time remaining.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to call the Senator's attention to the fact that although I am in favor of his amendments, both of them are limited by the amendment with respect to personal services, and I would suggest to the Senator from Colorado that the amounts in his amendments be increased proportionately.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Colorado will yield, I should like to say that what the Senator from Massachusetts has said suggests the only reason why I opposed the amendment. The proposal of the Senator from Colorado is to add money without providing a sufficient number of men to carry on the work. It was my thought that the 10 per cent cut, from which the Senate exempted some agencies, such as the Atomic Energy Commission and the Civil Aeronautics Board, should also not apply to the Interstate Commerce Commission. I am in further agreement with the Senator's suggestion that the amount be raised to over \$100,000. I believe he should restore the cut that was made in the item for personal services.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator.

Mr. FERGUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I should like to perfect my amendment. The first part of the amendment is on page 29, line 18, to restore the figure "\$983,000"; to strike out the figure "\$922,575"; and on line 19 to strike out "\$696,800" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$743,000."

The second part is on page 30, line 1, to restore the figure "\$706,600" and strike out the figure "\$662,520"; and on line 2, to strike out the figure "\$508,300" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$540,000."

The amendments would restore the appropriations as originally provided for the employment of personnel in almost exact proportion to the amounts which were provided by the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment, as modified.

The CHIEF CLERK. The first part of the amendment is in the amendment of the committee on page 29, line 18, to strike out "\$922,577" and insert "\$983,000," and on line 19 to strike out "\$696,800" and insert "\$743,700."

The second part of the amendment is in the committee amendment on page 30, line 1, to strike out "\$662,520" and insert "\$706,600," and on line 2 to strike out "\$508,300" and insert "\$540,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, as modified.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. I inquire whether the amendment is in order. Is it not an amendment in the third degree?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment is in the second degree. It is an amendment to a committee amendment, which has not been agreed to.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time for debate is divided between the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield my time to any Senator who desires to oppose the amendment. I have no intention to oppose the amendment as modified. The only reason why I opposed it originally, as I stated previously, was that the personal services provision should have been restored. That has been done. I am in favor of the amendment. I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Michigan is recognized for 12 minutes, or as much of the 12 minutes as he desires to take.

Mr. FERGUSON. With respect to the Bureau of Railroad Safety, I have been trying to ascertain the number who would actually be employed in the inspection department of this particular agency. I believe there are 95 inspectors out of a personnel force of 131. However, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to what I understand to be the fact that there are seven vacancies in the Bureau at the present time, although funds were appropriated for those positions last year. Funds for them have naturally been requested again for 1952. We must also bear in mind that these percentage cuts are made against budget requests, rather

than against the number on the payroll this year.

The Bureau gets credit automatically for those vacancies if they are not filled. The average salary in the Bureau is \$5,894. That means that a credit of possibly \$40,000 will automatically be applied against the cut made in the budget estimates. At that point the Bureau will be left with the work force which now is on the job. Any further reductions would have to be absorbed in other ways, but particularly in administration.

Of course, Mr. President, we realize that when we propose cuts in the funds for the administration of a particular agency, representatives of the agency are always inclined to say to Congress that the result will be a reduction in some vital part of the work of the agency, rather than in the number of clerical positions or in the amount of overhead.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. THYE. When we deal with work in the field of safety, I must say to the distinguished Senator from Michigan that the question is not what one person may do when he makes inspections in the field, but the question is what he may be able to accomplish in the way of education among those who work in the shops—for instance, education of the section crews or the engineers or the brakemen or the conductors or the switchmen. The inspector must do educational work with them, in order to teach them how to assure safety in the operations of the railroad or in the operations of the division or the shop.

The great safety record made in the United States in its industrial plants, and elsewhere, has been achieved as a result of educational work, rather than work by the individual inspectors in the field.

If a reduction were made in the number of persons who engage in the safety work, there would be a decrease in the results achieved in the field in terms of reducing accidents and reducing the resultant losses.

So, as a colleague and as a fellow member of the Appropriations Committee, I say to the Senator that I regret exceedingly that I cannot agree with him. I understand that he is entirely sincere in attempting to bring about economy in Government, and of course his purpose is most laudable. Nevertheless, in this particular case I am afraid that if the personnel are reduced, there will be a decrease in the educational work in connection with the attempt to minimize the losses occurring on the railroads.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, we appreciate the sincerity of those who are pleading for a high standard of railway safety inspection. We do not wish to injure or curtail that inspection. However, it cannot be contended with correctness that this program is an educational one. These men make spot checks in the shops. The superintendents and others in the shops are the skilled men in the field, and they are the ones who do the real work. This item relates to inspections to see whether the work is done, rather than to an educational program.

I hope that those on the other side, who contend that we are in error, will appreciate, in turn, the sincerity of our efforts to reduce the staggering load of the Federal budget. I am sure the amount of the reduction now proposed can be absorbed in the overhead and in the general operations, rather than by making a reduction in the number of inspectors.

Mr. President, we have previously had an example of this situation. Sometime ago when we said we would make a reduction in the appropriations for the Customs Service, the officials of that Service said that if the cut were made, they would have to reduce the number of men engaged in the patrol work, which of course is the vital part of the Customs Service; and of course an argument based on that claim has a real appeal to the Members of Congress.

Similarly, in this case, the officials claim that the cut we propose will cause a reduction in the number of inspectors, rather than in the overhead. However, we believe that all of the proposed reduction can be absorbed in the overhead, without doing harm to a program which has unquestioned value.

Therefore, Mr. President, I hope the amendment of the Senator from Colorado will be rejected.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise to a point of information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I should like to address this inquiry to the Senator from Michigan, who is the author of the 10-percent reduction amendment, which I supported: In the committee amendment on page 69, in lines 12 and 13, we find the following:

Railroad safety, \$37,725.
Locomotive inspection, \$28,240.

If those two lines are stricken, will not the amendment just agreed to become effective?

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, technically speaking, I am not certain of that. But I am of the opinion that what has been stated on the floor, together with the vote which has just been taken on the Senator's two amendments and his proposal to strike the two lines on page 69 would make very clear the intent of the Senate and any technical detail could be worked out in conference. I understood that the 5-percent cut originally contemplated in the committee would remain in effect because it would remain in the figure the Senator has stated in connection with this item.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. I am satisfied that would be accomplished.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct, and I point out that line 11 should also be included.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. I was about to point that out. It is the title of these items.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Then, Mr. President, I move that in the committee amendment on page 69, lines 11, 12, and 13 be stricken out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In the committee amendment on page 69, it is proposed to strike out lines 11, 12, and 13, reading as follows:

Interstate Commerce Commission:
Railroad safety, \$37,725.
Locomotive inspection, \$28,240.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert certain statements in the RECORD, in connection with the amendment dealing with locomotive inspection and railroad safety. I also want to thank the chairman of the Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, the very able Senator from South Carolina (Mr. MAYBANK), for his generous attitude with respect to the appropriations requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

My reason for wanting these statements made a part of the record is so that they may be available to the conference committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection the statements will be printed in the RECORD.

The statements are as follows:

STATEMENT COVERING APPROPRIATIONS, INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, BUREAUS OF MOTOR CARRIERS, TRANSPORT ECONOMICS, AND STATISTICS AND VALUATION

BUREAU OF MOTOR CARRIERS

The appropriation as proposed will make it necessary to substantially curtail enforcement of the law and regulations affecting motor carriers. It will result in complete discontinuance of highway safety work. These activities are already greatly undermined; if discontinued or substantially curtailed, disorder in highway transportation and increased accidents may be expected. This might be disastrous in view of the greatly increased movement of explosives by highway at this time.

The reduction in the funds available for holding hearings and preparing decisions will further delay the determination of application and rate cases involving motor carriers. There is presently a backlog of 2,500 such cases, and more than 300 new cases are added each month. The proposed reduction will cause this backlog to increase. The present delays already cause justifiable complaint.

The proposed reduction will cause a reduction of 35 percent in the field staff, which is the source of information on which the Commission grants temporary authority to furnish emergency service. Handicapping the Commission in authorizing temporary service and causing delay in determining formal proceedings will prevent proper provision for necessary transportation, at a time when the need is greatest.

Field service

The field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission are the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To eliminate any substantial number of field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission would eliminate correspondingly the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To offset such reduction, the Defense Transport Administration would immediately have to supply itself with additional field services, which would in all

probability cost the United States more money than the entire proposed cut to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House appropriations would cut from the Interstate Commerce Commission's personnel, 232 employees.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics studies, compiles, and publishes statistics concerning railroads, motor carriers, water carriers, pipelines, freight forwarders, private car lines, express and sleeping-car companies. These statistics which cover financial, traffic, and other vital data are in universal use in the transportation world. They are essential to the Commission in its regulatory duties and responsibilities; its financial investigations and findings; are a part of the record in all the major rate and revenue cases; are of inestimable value to the carriers, shippers, and other Government agencies, and are used by committees of Congress. The work of this Bureau is of necessity never quite current. Its serious impairment, as indicated by the present status of the appropriations, would be a tremendous blow to the regulation of transportation and most difficult and expensive to bring back in its present relationships.

BUREAU OF VALUATION

The Bureau of Valuation of the Commission must keep reasonably current the inventories and costs of properties of railroads and pipelines subject to the Commission's jurisdiction. This is essential to the Commission in prescribing just and reasonable rates, determining the divisions of joint rates and fares, prescribing switching charges, setting up depreciation reserves, determining costs of services, and in passing on financial reorganizations, mergers, and consolidations. This information, vital to the Commission, is also most useful to other governmental agencies and regulatory bodies and to Members of Congress.

Recently under mandate from the Congress, work in bringing pipeline valuation up to date was resumed in the face of a decrease in the appropriation. Progress has been made at the expense of other functions. The present status of appropriations in Congress would stop the pipeline valuation and so cripple and hinder the other operations vital to the Commission that valuation would become so far in arrears that at some future time it would be most difficult and most expensive to bring it reasonably current.

The work of the Commission would be seriously hampered if the work of the Bureau of Valuation were to become any further in arrears than at present.

BUREAU OF MOTOR CARRIERS

The allocation of the 1951 appropriation to the Bureau of Motor Carriers was \$3,742,149. The allocation of the 1952 appropriation as it passed the House of Representatives is \$2,799,060, a reduction of \$943,089. The reduction applies almost entirely to the work of hearings, and to highway safety and enforcement work.

The reduction in the amount available for holding hearings and preparing reports is \$84,897. The Commission has pending on its dockets 3,800 motor carriers proceedings, many of them several years old. Because of an increase in the staff authorized 2 years ago, the backlog was being reduced. If the present appropriation is continued, it is estimated that this work can become current within 2 years. The present delay in reaching decisions is frequently so long that the Commission has been subjected to criticism. As the law requires that no person may begin to furnish interstate service as a motor carrier without obtaining approval of the Commission and also provides that the Commis-

sion can determine whether rates filed by such carriers are reasonable and may be collected, any delay in reaching a determination on such matters in effect denies justice to the public. Unless the present appropriation for this work is continued, there will be a constant increase in the backlog and of the time required to reach decisions.

The reduction in the work of highway safety and enforcement and the field staff, which work is intermingled, is \$867,365, from \$2,075,554 at present to a proposed \$1,208,189. The reduction was made for the purpose of eliminating the highway safety work of the Commission. This would have serious consequences to every person using the highways, and, in view of the great increase in transportation of explosives and inflammables during the present emergency, the increased danger will affect also those persons residing near highways. The Interstate Commerce Commission is the only agency having jurisdiction in respect of safety of operation of interstate motor vehicles and hours of service of their drivers, and its jurisdiction covers every bus and truck operating in interstate or foreign commerce.

This work consists of preparation of safety regulations and of safety programs for motor carriers, inspection of the records and practices of carriers, analysis of accident reports and suggestions to eliminate unsafe practices and conditions, obtaining evidence of violations of the law or regulations, to presentation of evidence of violations in Commission proceedings and in prosecutions in the Federal courts. It has been demonstrated that this work, to the extent that it can be performed with the staff available, can reduce the danger and deaths by 50 percent.

It has been suggested that the safety work of the Commission is a duplication of work performed by the States. That is not correct. The kind of work performed is entirely different, and applies to different vehicles. As long as the Federal Government has assumed jurisdiction over safety practices of interstate operations, State regulation cannot be effective as to such operations. No State can effectively regulate hours of service of drivers of vehicles crossing the State, nor the operating practice. Patrolling the highways alone will not provide proper protection. Control of the carrier, and holding it responsible for the operation of its vehicles in all States in which it operates has been shown to be the best way to reduce accidents by motor carriers. This can be done only by a Federal agency, and the cost is minute in comparison with the saving in lives and property.

The desirability of reducing nondefense spending at this time is recognized, but transportation is not a nondefense industry. Highway accidents involving motor carriers involve loss of essential transportation equipment, loss of essential manpower, and loss or delay in delivering materials essential to the defense effort. There is no question that the Armed Forces are justified in spending money to assure safe delivery of material shipped on army trucks. It is equally important that the much greater quantity of defense freight moved on civilian trucks, as well as the freight essential to the civilian economy, be transported safely. It would be false economy to destroy the effectiveness of the one Federal agency which is working to reduce this loss at this time merely because it is one of our regular agencies and not one set up temporarily for defense purposes.

Field service

The field services of the Interstate Commerce Commission are the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To eliminate any substantial number of field services of the Interstate Commerce Com-

mission would eliminate correspondingly the field services of the Defense Transport Administration. To offset such reduction the defense Transport Administration would immediately have to supply itself with additional field services, which would in all probability cost the United States more money than the entire proposed cut to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The House appropriations would cut from the Interstate Commerce Commission's personnel 232 employees.

BUREAU OF TRANSPORT ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

The statistical and analytical work of the Commission's Bureau of Transport Economics and Statistics will be seriously crippled during the fiscal year 1951-52 if the funds for its maintenance are reduced by about one-third, as indicated by the action of the House of Representatives. In the Commission's 1950 annual report to the Congress attention was called to the importance of the examination and tabulation of the returns contained in the monthly, quarterly, and annual reports filed by the various agencies of transport subject to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce Act. From these data the Bureau prepares a series of periodic publications all of which are necessary tools in connection with the Commission's regulatory duties. It would be impossible properly to administer many of the important provisions of the act if the Commission is not kept currently informed as to the trend in the financial and operating statistics of the railroads, motor carriers, carriers by pipeline, freight forwarders, private-car lines, and express- and sleeping-car companies. In all of the recent major rate and revenue cases a large number of the Bureau's periodic publications, including its waybill studies and the basic reports of the carriers from which the data are compiled, were made a continuing part of the record. These data are also of fundamental importance to the carriers, shippers, Government agencies, State commissions, practitioners, and others in preparing exhibits and evidence in Commission proceedings.

Because of the enlargement of the Commission's jurisdiction by various legislative enactments, the workload of the Bureau has increased greatly in recent years (about 60 percent since 1940). In presenting the budget for the fiscal year 1952, the Commission recommended that the Bureau's force be increased from 151 to 228 employees to cope with the situation. Subsequently the Bureau of the Budget, in its recommendations, allowed only eight additional positions.

If the House cut in the appropriation is allowed, the number of employees of the Bureau will be reduced from 153 at present to about 100. This will, of course, result in the dismissal of a large number of competent employees who are thoroughly trained in the various phases of the Bureau's work. Such a severe cut in personnel will immediately result in the curtailment of some of the Bureau's important functions. The examination and compilation of the various periodic returns filed by the carriers under orders of the Commission will be greatly delayed. This will, of course, delay and no doubt prevent the issuance of important publications, many of which are being currently used as a continuing part of the record in major cases pending before the Commission.

The Bureau's trained staff of economists, statisticians, and accountants, which is engaged in the analysis of transportation problems and in assisting the Commission in connection with rate, financial, and other proceedings, will also have to be drastically reduced. The loss of men trained in the highly technical field of transportation re-

search will be a severe blow to the Commission.

BUREAU OF VALUATION

The cut in the budget estimate for 1952 proposed for the Bureau of Valuation by the House is based on the understanding that the amount for the fiscal year 1952 will be one-third less than that available for the fiscal year 1951. This will mean a reduction of \$155,566 from a total of \$430,905, leaving \$325,339 available for 1952, reducing the Bureau's present staff from 89 to about 59, and separating 30 experienced employees with an average service of 25 years in a highly technical field.

Without any lessening in duties and responsibilities, the appropriation for this Bureau has been steadily reduced over the last 13 fiscal years from \$640,000 in 1939 to \$504,398 in 1950 and to \$430,905 in 1951, with the resulting decreases in employment from 187 in 1939 to 89 in 1950 and to 86 in 1951. Notwithstanding a 25-percent reduction in the appropriation for the fiscal year 1950, additional pipeline work was resumed in late 1949 by direction of Congress. The basic pipeline program will not, however, be completed during the fiscal year 1951, and with the reduction proposed in the House bill completion will be difficult, if not impossible. Further, after completion of the basic pipeline program there will remain the responsibility of keeping inventories and cost records current.

The continual reduction in personnel, especially that from 122 in 1949 to 89 in 1950, has placed the Bureau in a position of inability to keep up with its current program, and backlogs are accumulating rapidly. If the cut presently proposed is put into effect the Bureau will no longer be able to develop to any degree of currency the information required by the statutes and needed by the Commission in the performance of its regulatory functions.

In connection with keeping inventories and cost records, certain field checking is absolutely essential to assure dependability of results. With the 1951 funds only 19 field men are on the rolls, as compared with a requirement of at least 34. Under the proposed cut the field force would be completely eliminated.

Presently, the Bureau is engaged in furnishing certain important information to various defense agencies. This has been possible because its files contain data peculiarly fitted to develop such material.

With the appropriation recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, an increase in force of seven employees was provided for which would have enabled the Bureau of Valuation to recruit some new blood and to lower the average age of the technical employees which is now about 59 years.

In summation, if the Bureau of Valuation is cut to the extent now proposed, the result of long years of work and large expenditures of money devoted to the accumulation of the only over-all record in existence of physical consist and costs of carrier property will necessarily become of little current value. If this work is allowed to lapse it will be extremely difficult and costly to resume it at some later date. Such resumption is inevitable.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], I offer the amendment identified as "6-18-51—Q."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 70, between lines 7 and 8, it is proposed to insert the following new section:

SEC. 604. No money appropriated by this act to any corporation or agency shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing information functions or related supporting functions, if the amount expended by such corporation or agency during the fiscal year 1952 to pay such compensation is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such corporation or agency during such fiscal year in the performance of information functions and related supporting functions. For the purposes of this section, the term "information functions" means functions usually performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title; and the term "related supporting functions" means functions performed by persons who assist persons performing information functions in the drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating of public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, and similar material.

On page 70, line 8, it is proposed to strike out "604" and in lieu thereof insert "605."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia is recognized.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if the Senator from Virginia will yield, I merely desired to call attention to a typographical error I noted when the amendment was being read by the clerk. In line 5 the word "forming" should be corrected to "performing." I imagine the Senator from Virginia would desire that that correction be made. It was for that reason that I rose while the amendment was being read by the clerk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia may make the modification.

Mr. BYRD. I ask that the amendment be modified, in section 604, line 5, by striking out "forming" and inserting "performing."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be modified accordingly.

PUBLICITY EXPERTS

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the purpose of this amendment is to correct one of the greatest abuses in our governmental services. Since 1913, it has been illegal, by virtue of an act of Congress, for governmental agencies to employ any publicity experts unless appropriations are specifically made for that purpose. Notwithstanding that, Mr. President, every agency of the Government has publicity agents. It is true they are not called by that name, but they are scattered throughout the departments. I am presenting an amendment, which is the only way by which the question can be reached, which provides that for the purpose of information functions only 75 percent of the money recommended by the Bureau of the Budget shall be available for expenditure under this bill.

I call attention to a long fight which has been made for the purpose of trying to eliminate these publicity agents, whose employment, as I have said, has been illegal since 1913, when an act was placed on the statute books providing that no money appropriated by Congress should be used for the compensation of any publicity expert, unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

EFFECT OF THE AMENDMENT

The effect of the amendment would be, as I said, to limit expenditure of funds appropriated in this act for personal service to 75 percent of the amount requested by the President in his budget estimates to pay employees whose functions are those of publicity experts and their assistants, and those engaged in related supporting activities, such as typing, mimeographing, mailing, and so forth.

Any reduction in personal service funds resulting from this amendment could, of course, be applied to the requirements of the Cordon and Ferguson amendments.

NEWSPAPERMEN—PUBLISHERS—VAST GOVERNMENT

Mr. President, I am a newspaperman and a publisher. I have great sympathy for the problems of both. Nothing I shall say is intended to reflect upon either; and I am certain that if this amendment is intelligently and efficiently administered it will result in more news and less "bull" from the Federal publicity mill.

I am aware that no newspaper, no press association, no radio chain, and no newsreel publisher could possibly finance enough of a staff adequately to cover the vast domain of the Federal Government without the assistance of legitimate press services to be maintained within the Federal Establishment. But the fact remains that this necessity for services to the public press which results from big government is subject to abuse in the form of propagandizement, political figures, and political programs such as the Brannan plan.

PROBLEM

Individual glorification of bureaucrats and political propaganda constitute the press service problem which this amendment seeks to curtail. It has been a problem for a long time. Since 1913, as I said, there has been a statute on the books providing that no money appropriated by Congress shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

On pages 4409 and 4410 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of September 6, 1913, the problem was summed up in the debate as follows:

No person should be employed as a press agent by a Government agency to extol his boss or to advertise the work of the department, but we ought to have men in the various departments to make available facts about the work of these departments to the public.

The amendment which is proposed by myself and the Senators associated with

me, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER], allows a sufficient appropriation to make facts available about the work of the departments, but it will, I think, compel the dismissal of all those who are being employed as publicity experts, of whom there are many thousands of them, and who are acting as such.

In 1937 the Brookings Institution, in a report for the Senate Select Committee To Investigate Executive Agencies of the Government, said:

Notwithstanding the fact that the employment of publicity experts is forbidden by the act of October 22, 1913 (38 Stat. L. 208, 212), unless funds are specifically appropriated for that purpose, publicity agents are nevertheless appointed under other designations, and one of the results has been an increasing flood of press releases produced by the process method.

Later, in 1947, the House committee headed by Representative Harness said:

It is a duty of representative government to keep the people fully and accurately informed. Administrative officials at policy making levels are and should be entirely free to express their views and discuss policy on any issue. But beyond the regular news channels no agency properly may go. The information services of the administrative agencies may not lawfully use public funds to promote new projects, to influence legislation—

They are doing that now—

or to mold public opinion for or against any legislative proposal. * * * The sole legal function of Federal information service is to issue factual, objective, and studiously unbiased information.

The Harness report continued:

Unfortunately, the law is being violated repeatedly by numerous administrative agencies. In hundreds of ways, some devious, some blatant, Federal officials and employees are ignoring or flouting section 201 of title 18 of the Criminal Code, often for the deliberate purpose of fostering sentiment and support for administration policies and programs.

The issue is far broader than the merits of any particular piece of legislation. The record reveals clearly the manner in which Government lobbyists operate on the Federal payroll, how they are always at work to expand their fields of interest, to perpetuate themselves in office, and to impose their ideas and systems upon the American people by organized propaganda paid for entirely by the diversion of public funds from their true purposes to the secret purposes of top bureaucrats and planners.

Then came the Hoover Commission report. In its preparation, a task force on Government publicity and propaganda started out by saying:

Federal operations in publicity, public relations, and dissemination of Government intelligence cost the taxpayers approximately \$105,000,000 a year.

The Hoover Commission Task Force said further:

Every agency of the Government maintains its public relations staff. Every agency issues printed matter in great or small volume every year for public distribution. Printing costs on Government literature approach \$50,000,000 a year, and the mailing

costs, computed at regular postage rates add \$40,000,000 a year.

Staff salaries in publicity functions were tabulated by the Bureau of the Budget for fiscal year 1948 at \$13,000,000, but this figure does not include—

I am quoting from the report of the Hoover Commission Task Force—

editorial and research expense in the preparation of Government intelligence. The Budget Bureau's itemization begins with preparation of the press release, radio continuity or motion-picture scripts. The research and testing behind the press release are not charged to the publicity function, but rather to the routine administrative expenses of the department.

Then the Hoover Commission Task Force touched on that facet of the problem which makes it difficult to be reached by any sort of legislation. It said:

In many cases public-relations work is concealed entirely from routine accounting review, principally by the device of carrying publicity operatives on the roll as supervisors, administrative assistants, or technical experts.

They never call them "publicity experts"; they give them some other name.

For these reasons in the present state of the Federal budget and accounting procedures, a precise itemization of Government expenditures in this broad field is almost impossible.

For this reason the language of the pending amendment is directed to functions performed, no matter what the title may be, or at what station in Civil Service ranks and grades the employee may be.

In this bill, and in the Government, now it is still virtually impossible to determine how many people there are engaged in so-called information work in the Federal Government, but the Civil Service Commission admits to 4,199 who can be positively identified in these positions. A check of the appendix to the budget document reveals that of this number there are more than 100 such positions covered by the independent offices appropriation bill, and that the salaries run to nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Undoubtedly there are others in high positions who cannot be identified in the detailed personnel tables, and still others engaged in clerical, mechanical, and transportation jobs connected with publicity which would more than double—probably treble—both the number of people involved and the personal-service costs.

But this is not all that is involved. We become involved also in the paper shortage, in the purchase of duplicating equipment, and especially in the cost of disseminating the material through the mail.

VOLUME AND MAIL COSTS

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures on April 19 started a sampling of material printed and otherwise duplicated by Government agencies for public dissemination. In 2 months, exclusive of the material printed by the Government Printing Office, Government publications, mimeographed and otherwise processed, have been received at the rate of a file case full a week, exclusive of

envelopes and wrappings. That means single statements and all publicity sent out. By actual count in the mails of Saturday and Monday morning 2,226 separate pieces were received. All of this, of course, was delivered under the free penalty mail privileges. On page 741 of the budget document, the Post Office Department reveals that in fiscal year 1952 it expects to handle 1,780,100,000 pieces of penalty mail from Government departments and agencies in the executive branch. That is approximately a letter a month from the executive branch departments and agencies to every man, woman, and child in the country. This volume of penalty mail represents an increase of nearly a hundred million a day over the volume handled last year, which totaled less than a billion and a half pieces.

Examples of some of the material which is going through the mails is a pamphlet called *Filipino Women—Their Role in the Progress of Their Nation*, published by the Labor Department; *Raccoons of North and Middle America: North American Fauna No. 60*, published by the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; and then there is the gem by the ECA entitled "ECA's Dilemma—Can Elephants and Water Buffalos Outwork Machinery?" This is a little article about 5-day weeks for elephants working in Burma. The ECA found that elephants do not like to work in the hot sun.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. FERGUSON. Has the Executive Office issued any publication concerning the Byrds of Virginia?

Mr. BYRD. There has been some comment about that, I believe.

The ECA has found that elephants do not like to work in the hot sun, and that in March and April they should be sent to a rest camp, and also that they should be given about 2 weeks vacation again in October.

Mr. President, that is where some of our money is going.

It is no wonder that I and other Senators are receiving numerous complaints about the stuff which is being received by citizens all over the country, about the uselessness of the material which they are receiving through the mails, in the nature of Government publications from the executive departments of the Government.

I receive letters, and I assume other Senators receive similar letters, saying "For God's sake stop sending all this mail." It is thrown away because the recipients have no use for it; yet the mails are filled up with it.

A typical paragraph is quoted from a letter from Mr. H. W. Osgood of the Youngstown, Ohio, Modern Furniture Store. Mr. Osgood writes:

I enclose a copy of a publication, *The Agricultural Situation*, April 1951, which we received in the mail today. This publication has no value to us (in the furniture business).

Mr. Osgood further suggested that instead of unnecessarily oversized heavy envelopes the Government might use

cheaper self-mailers. The Government gets the most expensive paper and envelopes it can obtain.

As I have said, this material which is now coming into our office does not include any publications disseminated by the Government Printing Office. In addition, publications disseminated by the Government Printing Office, printed in fine type, cover 78 pages of an attractive green-bound monthly catalog, and exclusive of the Military Establishment, the appendix to the budget reveals that the Government's printing bill for fiscal year 1952 is estimated at \$41 million, and the Military Establishment will more than double this figure when the estimates are counted.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Am I correct in my interpretation of what the Senator has said, that the Senate having approved an amendment which inspired department heads to drive their own cars, the Senator from Virginia now proposes another amendment which will require Senators to write their own speeches?

Mr. BYRD. I hope that will be the effect of it. I do not know whether it would improve the quality of the speeches.

All my amendment would do, as I have said, is to limit expenditures for the purposes enumerated to 75 percent of the figure recommended by the Budget.

Actually, this amendment simply points up a field of Federal personnel costs where the requirements of the Cordon and Ferguson amendments may be absorbed in nonessential activities.

I have no fear about serious impairment of essential Federal functions resulting from this amendment in any agency headed by an efficient administrator.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If we cut down personnel 10 percent, what the Senator's amendment would do, in substance, would be to cut the personnel used for this informative service by another 15 percent, would it not?

Mr. BYRD. That is correct. Much discretion is given to the bureaus of the Government. If the Ferguson amendment applies to them, the cut would be 25 percent. The total would not be in excess of 25 percent.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I take it that the Senator's amendment would not apply to legitimate informational work, such as that done by the Bureau of the Census, would it?

Mr. BYRD. No; it is not intended to do that. The publicity experts are not set forth separately in the budget. I feel that 75 percent will be entirely adequate for handling reports and other things which are important to the people.

Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Ferguson].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has one more minute.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I have been working on this subject for a number of years. I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a part of my remarks a table headed "Estimated expenditures for educational, informational, promotional, and publicity activities, executive branch of the Federal Government, fiscal year 1946, by departments and agencies." The total sum to be spent in 1946 for those purposes was \$74,829,467. This table is 6 years old but I think it may be the latest and most complete indicator of the functions we are talking about. I had it in my files as a survey that I had once requested the Bureau of the Budget to make for me.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Estimated expenditures for educational, informational, promotional, and publicity activities, executive branch of the Federal Government, fiscal year 1946, by departments and agencies

	Total expenditures
Total, executive branch.....	\$74,829,467
Executive Office of the President.....	8,154,021
White House.....	6,103
Bureau of the Budget.....	165,700
Office for Emergency Management:	
Civilian Production Administration.....	172,000
Committee on Fair Employment Practice.....	3,370
Foreign Economic Administration ¹	15,175
Alien Property Custodian.....	121,000
Office of Defense Transportation.....	207,000
Office of Inter-American Affairs ²	886,178
Office of Scientific Research and Development.....	6,800
Office of War Information ¹	3,772,095
War Shipping Administration.....	157,000
Office of Price Administration.....	2,572,000
Petroleum Administration for War.....	69,600
Independent establishments.....	2,627,808
American Battle Monuments Commission.....	0
Civil Service Commission.....	204,000
Employees' Compensation Commission.....	9,000
Export-Import Bank of Washington.....	6,700
Federal Communications Commission.....	24,363
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.....	4,650
Federal Power Commission.....	75,266
Federal Trade Commission.....	27,417
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	43,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	171,000
National Archives.....	19,400
National Capital Housing Authority.....	500
National Capital Park and Planning Commission.....	0
National Labor Relations Board.....	21,400

Footnotes at end of table.

Estimated expenditures for educational, informational, etc.—Continued

Independent establishments—Continued	Total expenditures
National Board.....	\$3,063
Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion.....	292,000
Office of the Director.....	180,000
Office of Contract Settlement.....	22,000
Surplus Property Administration.....	90,000
Railroad Retirement Board.....	17,300
Securities and Exchange Commission.....	91,000
Selective Service System.....	19,500
Smaller War Plants Corporation.....	279,100
Smithsonian Institution.....	134,000
National Gallery of Art.....	24,850
Tariff Commission.....	25,000
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	245,000
The Tax Court of the United States.....	30,728
United States Maritime Commission.....	199,000
Veterans' Administration.....	660,571
Federal Loan Agency.....	331,167
Federal Security Agency.....	2,043,988
Federal Works Agency.....	89,295
National Housing Agency.....	343,616
Department of Agriculture.....	9,295,700
Department of Commerce.....	2,003,212
Department of Interior.....	387,569
Department of Justice.....	199,000
Department of Labor.....	1,440,641
Navy Department.....	704,000
Post Office Department.....	11,960
Department of State.....	30,877,000
Treasury Department.....	11,104,800
War Department ³	5,715,690

¹ To date of liquidation.

² Liquidated in part during 1946 fiscal year.

³ Exclusive of pay and allowances of military personnel.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have another table printed in the RECORD, another table I have had in my files, showing the number of personnel engaged in public relations and publicity activities in the Department of Defense for the fiscal year 1949, totaling approximately \$8,162,505.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Personnel engaged in public relations and publicity activities, Department of Defense, fiscal year 1949

Department	Military	Civilian	Total personnel	Total compensation
Departmental.....	273	255	528	\$1,806,584
OSD.....	0	10	10	46,517
Army.....	75	141	216	745,123
Navy.....	155	47	202	542,553
Air Force.....	43	57	100	472,389
Field.....	1,555	593	2,178	6,355,921
OSD.....	0	0	0	0
Army.....	506	344	810	2,259,838
Navy.....	315	43	353	1,556,083
Air Force.....	704	203	910	2,540,000
Total.....	1,853	843	2,705	8,162,505
OSD.....	0	10	10	46,517
Army.....	641	485	1,126	3,004,961
Navy.....	470	90	560	2,098,638
Air Force.....	747	263	1,010	3,012,359

NOTE: Compensation for Air Force enlisted personnel excludes subsistence and quarters allowances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I may say that I agreed to give some time to the Senator from Michigan, and I ask unanimous consent that he be given 5 minutes additional time.

Mr. MAYBANK. I object.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill. Some abuses may have been disclosed, but there may also be some value to the publications mentioned. Sometimes Government agencies are criticized for not giving out sufficient information.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, may I be heard on the point of order?

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope the Senator from Virginia will permit me to say a word.

Mr. BYRD. I wish to discuss the point of order.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understand that, but the reason why I objected was because the Senator from Michigan asked me one or two questions, and I said I would discuss the questions with him in the time I had remaining.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That does not affect the Senator's time on the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I wanted to invite the attention of the Chair to the fact that section 603 deals with the same subject, and was passed by the House.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my judgment that section 603 should have remained in the bill.

Mr. BYRD. I am speaking to the point of order. The amendment is a limitation on expenditures. I again invite attention to section 603 of the bill. There is no contingency whatever involved in the amendment which the Senator from Virginia has offered. It is a limitation on expenditures, along the same lines as was the Ferguson amendment, which was declared to be in order by the Presiding Officer.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under rule XVI, no limitation on an appropriation bill is permissible which depends for its validity upon a future contingency. The amendment of the Senator from Virginia provides that not more than 75 percent of the amount is to be made available for the information services, and that the departments involved must look into the question and determine, as the year goes along, whether the 75 percent has been reached or has been exceeded. It also involves the definition of informational services. The Chair is of the opinion that there is a contingency involved, and also a definition, and that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I respectfully invite the attention of the Chair to the fact that there is no contingency, and that the amendment is exactly along the same line as the Ferguson amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Ferguson amendment was a straight-out reduction.

Mr. BYRD. It was based upon budget estimates, just as is my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct, but it does not contain the terms which are contained in the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, may I be heard prior to the final decision of the Chair?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The bill contains legislation on the same point in section 603—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I shall be glad to yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not want to be misunderstood in this situation, because we went over it very thoroughly in the committee. The reason for section 603 being stricken out was that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL] and another Senator thought it might apply to farmers' bulletins which farmers requested. I am relying on my memory. However, I may be wrong.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, when the bill came from the House it contained this language:

No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

At the present time there is a statute on the books, section 54 of title V, United States Code, which provides as follows:

No money appropriated by any act shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

That law was passed on October 22, 1913. It is chapter 32, paragraph 1, Thirty-eighth Statutes, page 212.

The Byrd amendment is merely a limitation on the amount of the budget estimate, so the specific 75 percent is already determined. No determination is necessary to be made in the carrying out of the provisions of the amendment. I hope the ruling of the Chair will be that this is not legislation, because it could be part and parcel of section 603, which provides the same kind of a limitation. Therefore I hope the point of order will not be upheld.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. May I ask the Chair a question, in the nature of a parliamentary inquiry? Would it not be possible for the Senator from Virginia to move to reconsider the committee amendment striking out section 603? If the committee amendment were rejected, and the House provision were restored, would not an amendment to the House language then be in order?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Section 603 is the language that came from the House. The Senate committee struck out that language, and the Senate committee amendment has been agreed to. The only way to proceed in that connection is to reconsider the vote by which the Senate committee amendment was adopted.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate committee amendment was adopted.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I understood that all committee amendments which were adopted were adopted with the understanding that Senators would have the privilege of reopening them without moving to reconsider the vote by which the amendments were adopted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct, but action would have to be taken by the Senate in order to do what the Senator suggests be done.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It was my understanding that it was specifically agreed that no reconsideration of the votes by which amendments were agreed would be necessary in order to take action on the amendments. While all the committee amendments were agreed to en bloc, they were agreed to with the understanding that they could be reopened or reconsidered merely by the action of Senators in offering amendments to the committee amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ordinarily the procedure is to move to reconsider the vote by which a committee amendment was adopted. However, under the unanimous-consent agreement with respect to committee amendments to the bill, it was agreed that if any Senator wished to offer an amendment to a committee amendment, which would ordinarily make it necessary to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to, all he would have to do would be to offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the committee amendment was agreed to be reconsidered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not think it requires any motion, in view of the unanimous-consent agreement which was entered into. A point of order is pending as to the language of the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have been requested to withdraw the point of order. I will say, however, that I am sincere in my belief that if the amendment of the Senator from Virginia should be adopted the result would be to cut out publicity which should be given. The Senator from Virginia thinks that certain things are being done which should not be done. On the other hand, others are criticizing the administration for not doing certain things. I do not think reconsideration of the vote by which the committee amendment striking out section 603 was agreed to will make any difference. There still will remain the question of a point of order. I feel that the questions involved should be considered by a legislative committee, which could give the time carefully to consider the effects of the various

proposals. I am not opposing the principle the Senator from Virginia is trying to maintain, but I think the subject is one which should be brought before the proper committee. If the Senator should introduce a bill dealing with the subject, I am sure it would receive careful consideration. I do not think this is the time to consider the question. The Senate has adopted certain rules, and we should live up to them.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I respectfully say that I believe the Senator from South Carolina will agree with me that the subcommittee cut out section 603 not so much because it opposed it, but because it did not think it was framed in proper language and form, and that we felt that the section should be stricken so that it might be further considered and rewritten in proper form.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Massachusetts is correct. It is my recollection that fear was expressed by some members of the subcommittee that the action would seriously impair the publication and distribution of the Farmers' Bulletin. So the committee struck out section 603, with the idea that it would be taken to conference. Is that not the recollection of the Senator from Alabama?

Mr. HILL. That is my recollection, Mr. President. It was feared that there might be interference with the publication and the distribution of the Farmers' Bulletin to the farmers of the country.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair must pass on the point of order, and not on the merits. The Chair would say that he is not certain that if section 603 as adopted by the House, were restored, the amendment of the Senator from Virginia still would not be subject to the point of order that it is limitation based on a contingency, and also that it contains legislation in the form of definition of terms which are not now in the law and which would constitute legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator from Massachusetts will say very frankly that perhaps it is not a parliamentary inquiry. However, I should like to put the question: Cannot Section 603 as adopted by the House be restored by simply reconsidering the action by which the Senate committee amendment was agreed to? Or if the Senate feels that the House language is not in proper form, then it certainly can amend that language, can it not?

The VICE PRESIDENT. By any germane amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So if the amendment of the Senator from Virginia is germane it would be proper to attach it as an amendment to section 603. I ask that as a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question of germaneness is not one of which the Chair, in connection with an ap-

propriation bill, can pass, because the rule provides that that question should be submitted to the Senate. If the language of the House bill in section 603 should be restored, undoubtedly any germane amendment to that section would then be in order. If the question were raised as to its germaneness it would have to be submitted to the Senate as a parliamentary question, on which the Senate would pass and not the Chair. But any germane amendment to the House language would be in order, although the Chair would not wish to say in advance than an amendment which constituted legislation or put a limitation on an appropriation contingent on some future event would be in order. The Chair is not passing on that now.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to make a brief statement. If the amendment of the Senator from Virginia should be ruled out on a point of order it seems to me that the whole purpose of the Senate committee in striking out section 603 in the hope of obtaining better language to cover the purposes of the section, would be destroyed, and the whole theory on which the committee acted would be frustrated.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests to Senators that if section 603, which has been stricken out by action of the Senate, remains in that status, it will be before the conferees, and they will have the right to modify it in any way which is not beyond their power, as between the language of both Houses. If section 603 is restored and there is no amendment to it in the Senate, it will not be in conference. It will go into the bill as the House has written it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is not the question now before the Senate the restoration of section 603?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The Chair thinks that the point of order is the question which is pending.

Mr. FERGUSON. May the Senator from Virginia withdraw his amendment and ask for the restoration of section 603, and then offer his amendment to that section, and have the Senate pass upon the question of germaneness?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia may withdraw his amendment by unanimous consent, and then proceed to some other amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, may I speak to the point of order?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the Senator withdrawing the amendment? The Chair hears none, and the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask reconsideration of the action taken by the Senate with respect to section 603, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement; and I ask that it be restored to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks that the vote by

which the amendment striking out section 603 was adopted, be reconsidered, and that that language be restored for the further consideration of the Senate. Is there objection?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, we had a unanimous-consent agreement that any of the committee amendments which were agreed to en bloc could be considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the unanimous-consent agreement entered into at the time the bill was taken up, any Senator has the right to ask that a committee amendment be reconsidered.

Mr. BYRD. There was an agreement that there would be no objection to the reconsideration of any of the committee amendments.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely reserved the right to object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not think that under the agreement an objection would avail anything. The Senator may reserve the right to object.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is all I ask. There is no need for the Senator from Virginia to be disturbed about what I have to say.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator said he objected.

Mr. MAYBANK. I said I reserved the right to object.

Mr. BYRD. Is the Senator going to object, or not?

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make it perfectly clear that I believe that before we consider this question there should be a quorum call, so that Senators who objected in the subcommittee to section 603 being in the bill may have an opportunity to be present. I do not want to have the question considered in their absence.

Mr. BYRD. Every other Senator has had the privilege of having the action of the Senate with respect to committee amendments reconsidered. I do not take it with any special appreciation that the Senator from South Carolina is objecting to my request.

Mr. MAYBANK. I have not objected.

Mr. BYRD. Such requests have been acceded to in every other instance, in accordance with the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have not objected. I merely reserved the right to object. I have stated that before the action suggested is taken—and as chairman of the subcommittee, I feel that the Senator from Virginia should agree with me—the other members of the subcommittee should know what we intend to do with respect to section 603. I did not move to strike it out. As I stated, I had hoped that it would remain in the bill. But some Senator moved to strike it out. Frankly, I will say to the Senator from Virginia that I do not remember which Senator moved to strike it out; but I believe that members of the subcommittee should be present before action is taken.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I renew my request that the action whereby section 603 was stricken from the bill by the committee amendment be reconsidered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I hope the Senator will not insist upon a quorum call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The request is not subject to an objection.

Mr. McFARLAND. May I complete my statement, Mr. President?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Certainly.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was understood that we might take this action. I merely wish to say that I do not believe, when we take out section 603, that any department should have the right to use publicity or propaganda to defeat or support legislation. However, that is not the point of order which I was making. I believe that the amendment of the Senator from Virginia is definitely new legislation, other than that contained in the House provision in section 603, and I shall make the point of order against the amendment just the same.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I have no objection to section 603 being put back in the bill. I reserve the right to object until I can find out who made the motion to strike it out. I think I am entitled to that opportunity.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I renew my request.

Mr. MAYBANK. That question has nothing to do with the point of order.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator a question? The Senate committee reduced the appropriation for personnel 10 percent, as shown by the new section 603 on page 69. If that section is stricken out that reduction will be stricken out.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I may say to the chairman of the full committee that there is no difference of opinion between the Senator from Virginia and myself about the section 603 which has been stricken out. However, I wish to show the proper courtesy to members of the subcommittee who objected to the section at the time. I suggest that they be present. That is all I have asked. I am certain that the Senator from Virginia would extend the same courtesy to a member of a subcommittee of the Committee on Armed Services or the Committee on Finance.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks he can clear up this situation.

Under the rules, when an amendment is offered and a point of order is made with respect to it, during the discussion of the point of order the sponsor of the amendment may withdraw the amendment without having unanimous consent. If the Chair had actually ruled on the point of order, the amendment could not be withdrawn. While the Chair has indicated how he might rule, he has not actually ruled on the point of order, and therefore the Senator from Virginia may withdraw the amendment if he wishes, without asking unanimous consent. Does the Senator from Virginia wish to do that?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment which I have offered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia withdraws his amendment, and he moves that the Senate dis-

agree to the amendment striking out section 603. That question is now before the Senate. [Putting the question.]

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I trust that we shall wait until members of the subcommittee can return to the Chamber.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this is the unanimous-consent agreement, as stated by the Presiding Officer on page 6817:

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An agreement was entered into Friday that the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations should be considered as agreed to en bloc, with the privilege reserved to any Senator to offer an amendment in the second degree without reconsideration.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. I do not know what the Senator wants to do. Does he want to have a quorum call, or shall we stand here indefinitely until some Senator comes into the Chamber?

Mr. MAYBANK. No.

Mr. BYRD. I am not going to withdraw my request.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia has made a motion, on which he has 15 minutes. The Senator from South Carolina may have 15 minutes in opposition to the motion. Does the Senator from Virginia wish to take time on his motion?

Mr. BYRD. I have no desire to take time on the motion now.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have no desire to take time on the motion, because I have been advised that the Senators who were interested at the time are not now interested. That is all I wanted to find out.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Virginia that the Senate disagree to the amendment striking out section 603.

The motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Therefore the original language of the House in section 603 is restored.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I now offer the amendment which I have previously offered, as an amendment to section 603, beginning in line 17, after the word "Congress."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment has already been read, and therefore it will not be necessary to read it again.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I make the point of order that the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia is new legislation, offered on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will hear the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I believe that the Chair has well stated the contingency which is involved. The Department must determine when 75 percent has been used, and there must be a definition as to what is propaganda, and so forth.

I think it is a dangerous field that we are getting into, when we try to insert in appropriation bills on the floor of the Senate definitions which change legislation. I do not care to argue the question at length. I think the Chair has better

stated the rule than I could state it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will ask the Senator from Arizona to read section 603 so that we may have clearly in mind what it says.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does the Chair ask me to read it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Yes.

Mr. McFARLAND. Section 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It seems to me that we are now getting ourselves into the position which the committee did not want us to get into. We have adopted the House language. Unless we accept an amendment like the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia or a similar amendment, the section will not be open to conference and to a change in language. In that case we would have language in the bill which we thought was not good language.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is the reason I reserved the right to object, because it was the desire of the subcommittee that the original language should not stay in the bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. We have not adopted the amendment. All that we have done was to repeal the action adopting the amendment. It is now before the Senate. The Senator from Virginia offers an amendment to the amendment of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is mistaken. The Senator from Virginia moved that the committee amendment be disagreed to. The Senator's motion was agreed to. That action restored the language of the House bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. I consider the amendment of the Senator from Virginia to be far more dangerous than the original language. All of us agree on the principle involved. However, when it comes to the question of publicity to be used by departments, I do not know what might be involved. If we were considering a health bill, we would know what was involved.

We should not legislate on an appropriation bill. We should have the amendment go first to a committee and have the committee give careful consideration to it. We have committees established for that purpose. Let us use the committees.

Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. HOLLAND, Mr. BYRD, Mr. THYE, and Mr. MOODY addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to offer a suggestion. The Chair is confronted with an important point of order, which he does not wish to rule on without having sufficient advice on it. Inasmuch as other amendments are to be offered, and it does not

appear as though we shall finish consideration of the pending bill today, the Chair would inquire if it would be agreeable to let the amendment go over temporarily until tomorrow so that the Chair may look further into the question involved.

Mr. McFARLAND. It would be agreeable to the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. BYRD. It would be agreeable to the Senator from Virginia.

The VICE PRESIDENT. If it is agreeable, the Chair will look into the question before the Senate convenes tomorrow.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am certain that the Senator from Virginia was confining his motion to the reconsideration of the original section 603.

Mr. BYRD. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. His motion had no reference to the new section 603, which was written in following the recommitment of the bill to the Committee on Appropriations; is that correct?

Mr. BYRD. I said page 67.

Mr. HOLLAND. May I ask the Senator from Virginia to state definitely that he does not refer to the new section, having to do with the reduction of appropriations for personnel?

Mr. BYRD. I think the Record is clear. I have already stated that I refer to section 603 on page 67. What I have said applies to the old section 603, not to the new section.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment temporarily goes over. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I raise a point of order with respect to the language in the bill at page 63, lines 6 to 13, on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is a committee amendment which has been agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does the Senator have reference to the Inland Waterways Corporation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. We heard the testimony of the Secretary of Commerce on that point. As he is chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the Senator from Colorado understands my position. I am glad he brought up the point.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce had a proposal before it authorizing \$18,000,000 for the purpose of purchasing barges. The bill was before the committee a long time. We gave it a great deal of consideration. It was not enacted by Congress. Now the bill contains an amendment which reads:

Provided further, That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equipment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of the purchase price, and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing.

The proviso makes it possible for the operators of the Government Barge Line to pledge for loans, property of the United States. I believe it is a very improper proviso. However, my point of order is based on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator from Michigan agrees that it is general language and therefore it is legislation in an appropriation bill. Does it not attempt to do indirectly what the committee had before it? It would permit the Corporation to use Government money for the purchase of additional barges. It would allow them to mortgage Government property, which at the present time is owned by the Corporation, and use the money for the purchase of additional barges, or as they may see fit to use the money.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. The barges which the corporation owns belong to the United States of America.

Mr. FERGUSON. That is correct. Therefore, they are trying to do indirectly what they have not been permitted to do directly by the committee.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes.

Mr. LONG. I should like to point out for the benefit of the Senator that it is my understanding that the attorneys who have examined the question have arrived at the opinion that the Federal Barge Line does have the right to borrow such money as may be necessary to make purchases of equipment out of funds it may have on hand from the mortgaging of equipment. However, out of an abundance of caution, so that there would be no doubt so far as banks making such loans were concerned, it was thought wise to clear up any doubt that might exist.

I would say to the Senator from Colorado that actually the purpose of the amendment is to make it possible to replace some worn-out equipment with a smaller amount of better equipment, which would reduce the loss of the barge line and probably would put the barge line into the black, instead of having it continue to operate in the red. It would involve only a small amount of funds. I believe I can give the Senator some figures I have available.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. In either case it is legislation and should come before our committee in the regular way.

Mr. LONG. I believe the Senator will find that actual legislation is not necessary, and for the most part the attorneys have advised me that it is not necessary. However, there is some doubt in this situation. Therefore, it probably would be wise to have the doubt cleared up.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. If there is any doubt, it should be removed by means of legislation handled in the regular way by the committees which are authorized to handle legislation on this subject.

I repeat that at one time there was before the committee a bill calling for an

authorization of an appropriation of \$18,000,000 for this purpose, but Congress did not pass the bill. The committee did not report the bill favorably, and Congress has never passed such a measure.

So I make the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair wishes to determine whether he has a proper understanding of the unusual unanimous-consent agreement which was entered into, by means of which all the committee amendments were adopted en bloc, with the reservation of the right for any Senator to offer an amendment to any committee amendment which thus was agreed to.

By analogy, but not by the specific terms of the agreement, the Chair would assume that if a Senator has a right, after a committee amendment is agreed to, to offer an amendment to it, he would have a right to make a point of order against it. Only on that basis could the Chair entertain the point of order at this time.

The Parliamentarian indicates that the Chair's opinion on that subject is what the Senate had in mind at the time when the agreement was entered into.

Therefore, the Chair can entertain the point of order against the amendment, although it has been agreed to.

The Chair would like to have the language of the bill to which the amendment is offered read.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, let me submit that in this section of the bill as it was passed by the House there is already general language dealing with this matter, namely, the Inland Waterways Corporation, and dealing with other matters. In view of the language included in that section by the House, which also is general legislation, I believe that an amendment such as that reported by the Senate committee is in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would like to have the language of this portion of the bill, as passed by the House, read in connection with the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I rise to a point of information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. What must I do in order to make my point of order in that case?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator does not have to do anything. The Chair is entertaining the point of order at this time, but the Chair would like to have the original language of the bill as passed by the House read, along with the amendment.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I should like to point out—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will suspend for a minute, please. The Chair, for his own information, would like to have the language of this section of the bill as passed by the House read. The clerk will please read it.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for administrative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth until the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services under the provisions of said act, nor to pay the compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees as are not covered by said act, at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)):

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair would now like to have the Senate committee amendment read.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

Provided further, That the Corporation may use its funds to purchase equipment on credit or otherwise, and in so doing may mortgage or pledge equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of the purchase price, and for this purpose may enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, let me point out that the language beginning on page 62, in line 25, dealing with the compensation of employees, including the words "and other employees as are not covered by said act," and I stress these words "at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area" amounts to requiring the Corporation to determine what the rates are in private industry and to make the rates of the Corporation not in excess of the rates in private industry. Therefore that would be general legislation relating to the manner in which the Corporation could use its funds. The amendment proposed to that section of the bill is of the same type, namely, it relates to the manner in which the Corporation can use its funds.

Furthermore, the attorneys have advised the Corporation and have advised the committee that the Corporation already has a right to use its funds in that manner. This is merely a matter of clearing up any doubt as to the manner in which the funds may be used, although the Senate committee proposal is not so broad as the House proposal in regard to the way in which the use of the funds should be restricted.

Therefore, it seems to me that the Senate committee amendment is of the same nature as the language adopted by the House in this portion of the bill, both of them relating to the manner in which the funds may be used, and that therefore the committee amendment is in order.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to speak to the point of order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator may proceed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that in the hearings on the independent offices appropriation bill, the following appears on page 161, in connection with the testimony of Secretary of Commerce Sawyer in regard to these funds:

I propose to use the funds available as a down payment upon a substantial quantity of new equipment, to be financed on a short-term basis through equipment trusts or some similar method, if such financing can be arranged.

This is the important point:

The Attorney General has advised me that I have authority to purchase new equipment on this basis. However, in attempting to make arrangements for such purchases, questions have been raised by prospective financiers of the new equipment as to my authority, as to the validity of the Attorney General's decision.

NEED FOR CLARIFICATION OF LANGUAGE OF LAW

I believe it would be appropriate for this committee to clarify my authority to use the Corporation's funds in this manner.

Then there was colloquy between the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Secretary of Commerce, as follows:

Senator MAYBANK. You gentlemen know the question about legislation on appropriations during all of these Marshall-plan fights and the Chair's ruling. So if you could work up something that would be satisfactory, the committee would be glad to give consideration to it.

Secretary SAWYER. We will see that your committee gets that.

Senator MAYBANK. You can get it both ways and if we see a chance of doing it, we could do it.

Mr. President, I respectfully call attention to the fact that apparently the Attorney General has made a ruling that the Secretary of Commerce has the authority. If that is correct, the amendment would not be subject to a point of order. If the Secretary of Commerce has to get an opinion in addition, then the point of order would be well taken, because the amendment would be legislation on an appropriation bill.

Therefore, Mr. President, I would argue in favor of the position of the committee, namely, that it is merely trying to clarify authority which the Secretary of Commerce already has.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair does not have before him at the moment the statute upon which the Attorney General may base his opinion, and the Chair cannot accept an opinion ex officio as having any binding force or validity upon a parliamentary point of order raised in connection with an amendment on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The House language to which the amendment is offered deals only with the compensation of employees. The amendment deals with the power to purchase equipment. If the statute already provides that power, it is difficult to understand why the amendment is necessary, because it does not provide funds, but merely says the agency has

the power to use for that purpose the funds already appropriated in this bill.

Unless there is something in the nature of a permanent statute, which does not appear on the surface of the bill, obviously the amendment would not be in order to the bill, because in the bill there is nothing dealing with the purchase of equipment by the Inland Waterways Corporation or by any agency connected with it.

Therefore, the Chair feels constrained to sustain the point of order.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, may I point out to the Chair that the question which the Chair is relying upon is the point of germaneness, which the Chair is deciding for himself, in saying that this amendment is not in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; the Chair does not base his decision upon that.

Mr. LONG. I should like to point out to the Chair that, if there is legislation on an appropriation bill, the Chair would rule that it was out of order, in that it is legislation. Here, however, we have a case in which there is already House legislation, which is being amended, and, therefore, the point that this is legislation on an appropriation bill would not apply, unless it should happen that the Senate determined that it was not germane; and it would be the duty of the Chair at that point to submit the question of germaneness to the Senate, as a body, rather than to rule on the point directly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair did not understand that the point made was based on the question of germaneness, and the Chair did not base his decision upon the question of germaneness, but based it on the fact that it constitutes legislation, giving the Inland Waterways Commission power to purchase equipment, which is nowhere provided for in the bill, and which, so far as the Chair knows without further investigation, is not provided for in the present law.

Mr. LONG. Am I to understand that the Chair's ruling is that the section being amended does not contain general legislation? Because if that section, which came from the House, contained general legislation, then the Senate has the right to amend that section by further general legislation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair does not understand the rule to be that, if the House writes into an appropriation bill a legislative provision on a particular subject, the Senate can then provide for the whole field, adding to it legislation of all sorts. The Chair does not understand that to be either the rule or the practice of the Senate, and especially since it constitutes new legislation, not definitely in the House bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I point out that the House wrote in general legislation, and it is my impression that the Senate may amend that legislation with amendments which are germane, and that the question of germaneness is a question to be decided by the Senate, rather than a question for the Chair to decide directly.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair feels that his ruling is correct, on the basis of the amendment being new legislation; and the question of germaneness was not one of the questions upon which the Chair undertook to pass.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if we have disposed of the point of order, I desire to call up an amendment which is on the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 27, line 3, after the word "further", it is proposed to restore the language stricken by the committee, to and including line 24, as follows:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, (1) authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 5,000 dwelling units, or (2) after the date of approval of this act, enter into any agreement, contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual contributions, or authorizations for commencement of construction, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of 50,000 to be authorized for commencement of construction during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

And in line 25, to strike out the language to and including line 5, on page 28, as follows:

That, notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of 50,000 dwelling units.

And on page 28, line 7, to strike out the committee amendment, "\$11,400,000" and restore the numerals "\$5,000,000."

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, if I may inquire, is it the Senator's desire to amend the provision regarding the Housing Administration, so that the provisions for the 5,000 units will be restored?

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to congratulate the Senator. I am not for the amendment, but there have been many amendments proposed whose meaning I have never yet been able to understand exactly. But the Senator intends to cut the number from 50,000 to 5,000, directly. I am against the amendment. We had votes in the committee, as the Senator knows, upon two occasions, and in the subcommittee, to make it 50,000, which the House Appropriations Committee had made it, and to raise it from the House floor figure of 5,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from Illinois is running.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to utilize a little of my own time in explaining this amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. DIRKSEN. If the Senate will be patient for a moment, let me say that when the Eighty-first Congress passed the Act of July 15, 1949, it provided—

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. My time is running out.

Mr. McFARLAND. Will the Senator yield, upon the understanding that his time will not be running?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am agreeable, if it is not taken out of my time.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time shall not be charged to the Senator from Illinois.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McFARLAND. I wonder whether the Senator wants a vote on his amendment this evening. The hour is getting late, and some Senators have left thinking the Senate was about to recess. The Senator from Illinois was recognized when I was trying to get the floor for that purpose.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I should like to present this matter for the moment, at least, and then come to a resolution of the Senator's question a little later, if he does not mind.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thought perhaps the Senator would rather discuss the amendment tomorrow. I had intended to move a recess.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, in the Eighty-first Congress, by the act of July 15, 1949, Congress authorized the construction of 810,000 public housing units, and those were to be divided up, with construction to begin on 135,000 units a year. So there is authority of Congress for 135,000 housing units a year for a period of 6 years. When the hearing was held by the House committee, witnesses indicated that, as of the first of March, they had under construction 34,356 units; that construction bids had been advertised for 47,514 units; and that loan and contributions contracts had been authorized for 116,592 units. So they were proceeding under the act of 1949, in due course.

Then out of a clear sky comes an Executive order; and what does that Executive order say? First of all, it limits the number of units for the last 6 months of 1950 to 30,000 units. The order further goes on to say that, for the 6 months' period beginning January 1, 1951, and for each 6 months' period thereafter, the limit should be 37,500 units. So, we have an Executive order which provides for 75,000 units a year, as against 135,000 a year, as authorized by Congress. In other words, the President cut the number down by 60,000 units a year.

There must have been some reason for that, and there was a reason. We have been dealing with this matter in the Senate for quite some time. The Federal Reserve Board indicated that in order to keep the inflationary pressure within

manageable dimensions, the housing starts ought to be reduced from, roughly, 1,350,000 units in 1950 to 850,000 units in 1951; in other words, indicating that there should be a stoppage, by means of credit regulations, of possibly 500,000 starts in 1951.

When this matter came before the House, the House committee limited the number to 50,000 units. An amendment was offered on the floor by Representative Gossett, of Texas, which cut it to 5,000, and his argument, which I think was a good one was that "If we are in war, and if on the one hand we have to watch our credit and watch our materials, then certainly on the other hand, we do not want to be authorizing the Government to undertake a life-sized housing program." In that amendment there was also a proviso that there should be no housing units constructed in an area or locality where there was public objection, unless it was done by a vote of the public body in that locality. That was the shape in which the matter came to the Senate. The bill provided for 5,000 starts, to take care of some bobtailed contracts, if there were any such. The Senate committee has restored the number to about 50,000.

I think we ought to readopt the House language, and I say that for a reason. All this construction is carried out under the 1949 act, which is a low-rent housing act. It is an act which calls for a subsidy, Mr. President, if you please, and yet, in the budget message, the President said he was going to use this authority for defense housing. He said:

To make sure that the full defense potentialities are realized, the Public Housing Administration, to the maximum extent feasible, will give preference to projects serving defense areas and will require local housing authorities to give military personnel and defense workers preference tenants.

That is precisely what the Federal Housing witnesses said when they came before the House committee. The quarrel I have is simply this, that we are to use the construction for defense housing—and it is a subsidy program—there will conceivably be persons living on one side of the street who work in a defense plant, and who pay their own rent without any help from the Government, and on the other side there will be persons working in the same plant, receiving the same pay, but receiving a gratuity or a subsidy under the program which is set forth in the President's budget message. That is indicated, of course, by testimony of housing officials.

I submit, Mr. President, that if the situation is as bad as we are told it is, and if the inflationary pressures are as bad as we are told they are, Congress has no business authorizing public housing units so long as it is possible for private enterprise to do the job. For that reason, I believe the House language should be restored, the administrative funds ought to be refined and reduced, and the Senate committee language ought to be deleted.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. I think one statement which the Senator made is incorrect. He said that the defense workers would be subsidized. I do not approve the policy of permitting public housing to be used for defense workers. They have to pay the economic rent. There is no subsidy for a defense worker. So the suggestion of the Senator that one man is subsidized, and another man earning the same amount is not subsidized, is not correct. A man who is a defense worker must pay the economic rent. He sometimes pays three times as much as does the other man.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Conceivably, he could be a defense worker and still not pay the economic rent in his area. He would be eligible for the same subsidy as would anyone else. That is what happens under the basic language of the law. I think it is unfair. I agree with the Senator from Ohio that the kind of housing proposed should not be used for defense purposes. That is a further argument for cutting down from 50,000 units to 5,000 units, as indicated by the amendment which was adopted in the House.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arizona is recognized.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am shocked at the proposal made by the junior Senator from Illinois. I think 50,000 housing units would be too small a number. I want to increase the number—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is not propounding a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am seeking information from the Presiding Officer. I wish to increase the number of units from 50,000 to 60,000. I should like to be informed as to how that can be done.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have not yielded for an inquiry.

Mr. McFARLAND. I have the floor, Mr. President.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, may I have a reply to my parliamentary inquiry?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair thinks an amendment to the committee amendment would be in order. The amendment now offered by the Senator from Illinois is an amendment in the second degree. Therefore, the Senator from New York could not offer another amendment until the amendment of the Senator from Illinois had been disposed of; and it may depend on how it is disposed of whether he should offer it at all. He could not offer it as an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. Would it be in order to restore the amount the Senator from Illinois now wishes to change to the original sum mentioned in the bill

as reported by the Appropriations Committee?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair understands the House provided a certain number of units, 5,000. The Senate committee amended the figure to 50,000.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is this a motion to strike out and insert, or is it an attempt to defeat the committee amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The committee amendment struck out and inserted, and the Senator from Illinois is seeking to restore the House language, which would involve the defeat of the committee amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Was it a motion to strike out the committee amendment and insert?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the agreement, the committee amendments were all agreed to en bloc with the understanding that any Senator could move to amend a committee amendment even though it had been agreed to. The effect of the amendment would be to restore the 5,000 units provided in the House bill.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, another parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Is it in order for the Senator from New York to strike out "50,000" and insert "60,000" and have it passed on before the Dirksen amendment is passed on?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair is of the opinion that an amendment would be in order changing the committee amendment from 50,000 to another figure, and it should first be voted on.

The Chair has recognized the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. I will yield for another parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the reason why I am asking for a ruling on this parliamentary question is that I do not want to be deprived by some parliamentary procedure from offering such an amendment. Do I correctly understand that at this time I may offer an amendment to increase the number of units from 50,000 to 60,000?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Whenever the Senator is recognized for that purpose, he may do so. But he cannot do it under the situation in which the Senator from Arizona yielded to him.

Mr. McFARLAND. I will yield for that purpose.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for the purpose of enabling me to offer an amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. FERGUSON. A parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator?

Mr. FERGUSON. Reserving the right to object, do I correctly understand that if this is accomplished the amendment of the Senator from Illinois will not be in order because it will be in the third degree?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No. The effect of the amendment of the Senator from New York, if and when he shall offer it, will be to amend the committee amendment which the Senator from Illinois is seeking to have defeated so as to restore the original House figure. It would take priority in the vote of the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator offer an amendment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. It is my judgment that it would affect several pages and sections of the bill where money is provided for different purposes. I do not think that any amendment should be suggested in a hurry. I do not want to object to the Senator from New York attempting to accomplish his purpose, but it would take quite some time. I understood the Presiding Officer to say that the Senator could offer an amendment when he was recognized for that purpose.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, my reason for yielding was that the Senator from New York might have his amendment printed. I did not mean that the amendment would be discussed at this time. If the Senator will offer his amendment, it can be discussed tomorrow.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, as the Senator from South Carolina has pointed out, the amendment which I propose to offer would undoubtedly affect several pages of the bill. So I would prefer not to offer it at this time, but I do not want to be stopped from offering it in due course.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can offer it at any time before the amendment of the Senator from Illinois has been disposed of.

REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'Connor] and myself, I ask unanimous consent to introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the bill (S. 1704) to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. O'Connor), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I invite the attention of the Senate, as I did last year and the year before, to the great number of foreign-flag-registry ships, not only American-owned ships, but ships of other countries as well. The Panamanian Merchant Marine today is the fourth largest in the world. It is exceeded only by that of the United States, Great Britain, and the Scandinavian countries.

Putting ships under Panamanian registry is a growing evil which involves tax evasion insofar as American corporations are concerned. It is a serious threat, of course, to our merchant marine, and we have no control over the situation. There are some serious legal difficulties involved as to how we might put a stop to this practice, which may have to be worked out further.

The bill I am introducing now is the bill which the Senator from Maryland and I worked out last year, and which the committee unanimously passed. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Mr. President, in a recent trip I made to the Orient I found that much of the trade in Red China was being handled by ships flying the Panamanian flag. These ships never were in Panama. In 90 percent of the cases their crews do not even include a single Panamanian. The United Nations Economic Relations Pact, to which Panama is a signatory, provides for no control over the situation whatever.

The practice which our bill seeks to control however is one we should stop, and I hope we can stop it. I hope the bill may be the answer. It is the answer with respect to the ships over which the Maritime Board has control. The board has long ago, except in cases of rare emergency, followed the policy of not allowing the transfer of a ship to a foreign flag when we had some control over the ship, such as a mortgage, or where the line was a subsidized line. But the operators in question are independent operators. What they have done has caused a great deal of trouble, not only to all the other maritime nations of the world, but here at home.

Mr. President, surely the bill will take care of those ships over which we have control, but if it should not provide the way to stop the practice, I wish to attach to it, if I can, necessary amendments, in which the Senator from Maryland will join me, such as providing for a possible tax penalty on American capital or American corporations that expend their money for maritime building or maritime operations outside this country, and yet not fly the American flag.

Mr. President, the other day in Vermont, at a place called Island Pond, a Memorial Day address was delivered by the chairman of the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, Mr. Crispe, which I ask to have printed in the body of the RECORD, together with my remarks made when I introduced the bill last year.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXTRACT FROM MEMORIAL DAY ADDRESS BY A. LUKE CRISPE, OF BRATTLEBORO, VT., CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AT ISLAND POND, VT., MAY 30, 1951

Fellow Americans, today we again observe Memorial Day and pay homage and respect to all those who have answered the final call in the service of their country. This year this observance takes on added significance; for Americans are again engaged in battle in defense of democracy and freedom.

I have discussed the general menace of communism. There is, however, a very im-

portant aspect of which the American people should immediately take notice. Some years ago, Panama enacted legislation permitting foreign shipowners irrespective of residence to register their vessels with that government, thereby assuming Panamanian nationality. The mechanics of this law are very simple: A shipowner need only to apply at the nearest Panamanian consulate and pay a small fee. From then on, he is entitled to fly the flag of Panama.

When the United States passed the original Neutrality Act, United States ships were forbidden from entering war zones. Because of this prohibition, some United States citizens, owners of vessels, immediately applied for Panamanian registration and were then free from the restrictions of the Neutrality Act. This practice has now developed into a most definite and serious threat. After the war, because many shipowners could save money by registering as Panamanian, great numbers of vessels were registered by citizens of many countries. As a result we now have a huge fleet flying the flag of Panama, having access to the ports of this country and the rest of the world.

Nevertheless, if all of the vessels flying the Panamanian flag were American owned, the problem would be rather simple. However, we must bear in mind that the Panamanian merchant marine is now among the big ten in the world and that actually a great majority of the vessels flying the Panamanian flag are of European and Asiatic origin.

The practice of Panamanian registration developed about 20 years ago when a few countries couldn't get an American registration or certificate. From that time on it has developed into an international octopus with all sorts of tentacles. Shippers have used it to smuggle contraband goods, narcotics and opium. The Panamanian Government knows only that they have registered a ship, received a fee, and sent somebody some registration papers. The ships, of course, may operate anywhere, but a great majority of them never see the shores of Panama. The Panamanian Government doesn't know anything about the ship it registers, its traffic, officers, crew or business. On 90 percent of these vessels there isn't even one Panamanian citizen.

The tonnage of the Panamanian merchant marine runs into several million tons. About one-sixth of the total tonnage is Russian owned or owned by countries behind the iron curtain. The crews of these Russian-controlled vessels number Communists of all nationalities, yet they are allowed free access to the ports of the United States. It may not be far-fetched to say that the greatest threat of a Russian atomic explosion may be a Panamanian ship.

The crews of these ships are often interrogated by our port and police authorities, but invariably the pattern has been one of silence which typifies the well-indoctrinated "Commie." The fact that the ship may be owned by some European corporation is not always a test of its genuineness for there is evidence that many of the holding companies licensed by countries in continental Europe are controlled either by Russia or its satellites. These holding companies are as fraudulent as the ship's right to fly the flag of a Central American country.

Although we must recognize that we have no jurisdiction over the Government of Panama, nevertheless it is our responsibility to bring about a full disclosure of this menace. The question immediately arises as to how many of these ships are actually owned and controlled by Americans? How many are owned and controlled by Russia and her satellites? What cargoes do they transport? Is our Government fully cognizant of the Communist-manned ships? What so-called Americans are flying the Panamanian flag to betray our boys in Korea by trading with the enemy?

You and I cannot answer these questions, but our Government can conduct an investigation and give us the answers. There is now pending before the Congress a bill, introduced by Senator MAGNUSON, of Washington, which would prohibit American-owned ships from transferring their registration to Panama. The bill is in committee and is receiving thoughtful study. However, this Senate Committee not only has a great responsibility but a great opportunity to investigate all phases of this problem.

The work of the House Un-American Activities Committee, which I have mentioned in discussing communism with you today has been of tremendous service to our country. Then, too, we have had the recent so-called Kefauver investigation which has resulted in the conviction and imprisonment of various gangsters and phony politicians. These two committees have demonstrated that the investigative power of Congress can be of tremendous service to the Nation. Therefore, I feel that it is incumbent upon the Congress and the committee studying the Magnuson bill to immediately launch a full and complete investigation so that the questions which I have propounded may be answered. The American people are entitled to know whether some of these Panamanian-registered ships are Russian couriers engaged in espionage and ready for sabotage. We are entitled to know whether American-owned vessels flying the Panamanian flag are furnishing supplies and ammunition to the enemy. I am sure that once this knowledge is brought to the attention of the American people we can find a remedy to deal at least with those American citizens who betray our boys in Korea. Publicity alone would tend to discourage the American citizen from dealing directly or indirectly with the Red Chinese or other Communist, for our recent investigations have demonstrated the power of publicity and the American, owning ships flying the Panamanian flag and dealing with the enemy, knows the price that he will pay in the loss of commerce and business here at home.

The dangers of Russian-controlled Panamanian vessels can be dealt with by adequate security regulations.

REGISTRATION OF AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER FOREIGN FLAGS

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I introduced for appropriate reference a bill. It is introduced on behalf of the Subcommittee on Merchant Marine of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

I desire to call the attention of the Senate to an evil which has arisen in the maritime industry of the world, namely, the registration of ships under Panamanian and other foreign registries, which operates to the detriment of the employment of our seamen. It also involves a tax evasion on the part of many American citizens who build ships here, or at other places throughout the world, and then register them under the Panamanian flag. It is an evil which we hope we shall be able to eradicate.

There is a most difficult legal question involved, but it surely is one which must be dealt with if we are to keep an adequate merchant marine flying the American flag. I call attention particularly to the fact that the language of the bill is not entirely perfect, because of legal questions involved. However, we hope to have immediate hearings on the bill. We are open to suggestions. Our real objective is to eradicate the evil referred to.

The bill (S. 3823) to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MAGNUSON, was read twice by its title, and referred to

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Execu-
5 tive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards,
6 commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal
7 year ending June 30, 1952, namely:



1

TITLE I

2

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

3

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

4

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

8

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; ~~(1)\$1,883,615~~ \$1,585,553.

18

DISASTER RELIEF

19

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951,

24

1 and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be
 2 disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-
 3 Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not
 4 exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be
 5 available for administrative expenses.

6 EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

7 For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refur-
 8 nishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric
 9 power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Exec-
 10 utive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be ex-
 11 pended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the
 12 provisions of any other Act, (2)~~\$315,600~~ \$300,000.

13 BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

14 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 15 Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals
 16 (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceed-
 17 ing \$900); and not to exceed \$20,000 for services as au-
 18 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 19 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for
 20 individuals; (3)~~\$3,412,000~~ \$3,134,750 (4), of which not
 21 more than \$2,810,250 shall be available for personal services.

22 COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 24 Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment

1 Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and
 2 periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not
 3 exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

4 INDEPENDENT OFFICES

5 AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as au-
 7 thorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121,
 8 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest
 9 in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms
 10 for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside
 11 of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a
 12 cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in
 13 foreign countries; ~~(5)~~*the purchase of one passenger motor*
 14 *vehicle for replacement only*; and insurance of official motor
 15 vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such
 16 countries; ~~(6)\$710,400~~ \$719,000 ~~(7)~~, of which not more
 17 than \$504,000 shall be available for personal services: *Pro-*
 18 *vided*, That where station allowance has been authorized
 19 by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army
 20 serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same
 21 allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces
 22 assigned to the Commission while serving at the same
 23 foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made avail-
 24 able for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*,
 25 That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of

1 the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the
 2 Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided
 3 for civilian members of the Commission.

4 Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses
 5 necessary for the permanent design and construction of
 6 memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized
 7 by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132,
 8 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819),
 9 \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended (8), of
 10 which not more than \$305,850 shall be available for personal
 11 services: *Provided, That foreign currencies available to the*
 12 *credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses in-*
 13 *curred for this purpose wherever practicable.*

14 ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
 17 Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens;
 18 purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by
 19 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
 20 purchase of not to exceed (9)three hundred four hundred
 21 and fifty passenger motor vehicles, of which (10)two hun-
 22 dred and twenty-nine two hundred shall be for replacement
 23 only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publi-
 24 cation and dissemination of atomic information; purchase,
 25 repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and

1 periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000) ; official entertainment
2 expenses (not to exceed \$5,000) ; reimbursement of the Gen-
3 eral Services Administration for security guard services; and
4 payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract
5 authorizations; (11)~~\$1,139,932,750~~ \$1,168,932,750 (12),
6 *of which not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for*
7 *personal services*, together with the unexpended balances, as
8 of June 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic
9 Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be ex-
10 pended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such
11 case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the
12 expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the
13 nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum
14 therein expressed to have been expended; from which appro-
15 priation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of
16 the Government for the performance of the work for which
17 this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so
18 transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which
19 transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
20 shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee
21 (except such officers and employees whose compensation
22 is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose
23 position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949,
24 if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in
25 excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of

1 equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That
2 no part of this appropriation shall be used—

3 (A) to start any new construction project for which
4 an estimate was not included in the budget for the current
5 fiscal year;

6 (B) to start any new construction project the cur-
7 rently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost
8 included therefor in such budget; or

9 (C) to continue any community facility construction
10 project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof
11 exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such
12 budget;

13 unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically
14 approves the start of such construction project or its continu-
15 ation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith
16 by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the
17 Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Com-
18 mittee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this
19 proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total
20 estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as
21 used herein, the term “construction project” includes the
22 purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the
23 term “budget” includes the detailed justification supporting
24 the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the
25 current estimate to complete any construction project (except

1 community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the esti-
2 mated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated
3 cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the
4 foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director,
5 the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation
6 thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the
7 Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the
8 House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on
9 Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing
10 provisos shall have no application with respect to technical
11 and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to
12 the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate
13 construction or immediate continuation of construction is
14 necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if
15 the Director agrees that such certification is justified:
16 *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation
17 shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee
18 to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a
19 cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation
20 of the Commission, where that fee for community manage-
21 ment is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for
22 the operation of a transportation system where that fee is
23 at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum (13): *Provided*
24 *further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be
25 used for any new construction project until after the Commis-

1 *sion shall have notified all architects and engineers involved*
 2 *that the plans for such project should be purely utilitarian*
 3 *and without unnecessary refinements.*

4 CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

5 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 6 ing not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by
 7 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ;
 8 not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed
 9 for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel ex-
 10 penses of examiners acting under the direction of the Com-
 11 mission, and expenses of examinations and investigations
 12 held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for
 13 library membership in societies whose publications are avail-
 14 able to members only or to members at a price lower than
 15 to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing
 16 the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July
 17 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767) ; reimbursement of the General
 18 Services Administration for security guard services for protec-
 19 tion of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actu-
 20 arial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Re-
 21 vised Statutes, as amended; (14) ~~\$17,000,000~~ \$17,500,000:
 22 *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or
 23 independent establishment in the District of Columbia or else-
 24 where to the Commission's central office in Washington or to

1 any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal
2 year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service
3 as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate
4 offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional
5 directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons
6 qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects:
7 *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall
8 have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any
9 of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided*
10 *further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in
11 Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field
12 may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem
13 in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act
14 of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their
15 homes or regular places of business, and while en route to
16 and from and at the place where their services are to be per-
17 formed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or
18 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the
19 Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply
20 to any person because of his appointment for part-time or
21 intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review
22 Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Com-
23 mission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed ~~(15)\$520,000~~
24 \$575,000 of this appropriation shall be available for travel
25 expenses.

1 No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil
2 Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and
3 expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining
4 and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, estab-
5 lished pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July
6 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member
7 of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit
8 that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within
9 the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a
10 board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party,
11 or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency
12 in which an applicant is employed who has been rated
13 or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after mak-
14 ing such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time
15 of the rating is employed by an agency before which the
16 board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of
17 a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That
18 the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and
19 "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act
20 shall apply to these terms as used herein.

21 No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the
22 compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service
23 Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions
24 in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group,
25 section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number

1 of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group,
 2 section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of
 3 subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the
 4 extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit
 5 and then only in combination with other factors, such as the
 6 kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the
 7 degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor,
 8 and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually
 9 exercised.

10 Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and
 11 Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities au-
 12 thorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48
 13 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat.
 14 465), \$2,955,900.

15 Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund:
 16 For financing the liability of the United States, created by
 17 the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory
 18 thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), (16)~~\$300,000,000~~ \$320,000,-
 19 000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-
 20 service retirement and disability fund".

21 COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE 22 EXECUTIVE MANSION

23 For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of
 24 the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40,
 25 Eighty-first Congress, (17)~~\$20,000~~ \$33,000.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rate of per diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and secondary education of American children who are dependents of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; ~~(18)\$6,195,000~~ \$7,500,000 ~~(19)~~, of which not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin: Provided, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, cor-

1 poration, or independent establishment of the Government for
2 direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and
3 any such expenditures may be made under the specific author-
4 ity herein contained or under the authority governing the
5 activities of the department, agency, corporation, or inde-
6 pendent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Pro-*
7 *vided further*, That the Commission may enter into
8 agreements with international agencies for the use of their
9 transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons
10 as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of
11 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental
12 agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimburse-
13 ment for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering
14 assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions
15 of this Act.

16 FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses in per-
18 forming the duties imposed by the Communications Act of
19 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended
20 (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic
21 Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order
22 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June
23 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable
24 licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Conven-
25 tion for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121),

1 including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel
 2 fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to build-
 3 ings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed
 4 ~~(20) twenty~~ ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement
 5 only, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 6 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(21) \$6,000,000~~ \$6,233,-
 7 300 ~~(22)~~, of which not more than \$5,550,300 shall be
 8 available for personal services.

9 FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

10 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the
 11 work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as
 12 authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for
 13 travel; purchase (not to exceed ~~(23) two~~ one, for replace-
 14 ment only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not
 15 to exceed \$500 for newspapers; ~~(24) \$3,926,800~~ \$3,683,-
 16 850 ~~(25)~~, of which not more than \$3,250,350 shall be avail-
 17 able for personal services and of which not to exceed \$10,000
 18 shall be available for special counsel and services as author-
 19 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 20 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

21 Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the
 22 work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the
 23 Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar
 24 provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract stenog-
 25 graphic reporting services, \$200,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, ~~(26)\$3,891,695~~ \$3,989,130 (27), of which not more than \$3,625,800 shall be available for personal services: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30, 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b) ; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution

1 toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation
2 Commission.

3 GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

4 Salaries: For personal services, ~~(28)\$29,894,000~~ \$30,-
5 325,000.

6 Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
7 ing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replace-
8 ment only, \$1,600,000.

9 Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall
10 be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding
11 \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act
12 of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

13 ~~(29)The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter~~
14 ~~is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section~~
15 ~~505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to~~
16 ~~the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two~~
17 ~~positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17,~~
18 ~~and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule~~
19 ~~established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such~~
20 ~~positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General~~
21 ~~Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.~~
22 The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require

1 or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General
2 Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

3 GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

4 Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 General Services Administration not otherwise provided for,
6 including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and
7 grounds under the control of the General Services Admin-
8 istration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia;
9 restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies
10 ~~(30) within the District of Columbia~~ in connection with the
11 assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space;
12 demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; ac-
13 quisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale
14 or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; pur-
15 chase of not to exceed ~~(31) five~~ two passenger motor vehicles
16 for replacement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of
17 newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net
18 renegotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act
19 to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31);
20 and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records
21 of the Second World War; ~~(32) \$109,000,000~~ \$100,000,-
22 000 ~~(33)~~, of which not more than \$59,779,870 shall be
23 available for personal services.

24 ~~(34)~~ The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to
25 effect the moving of Government agencies from the District

1 *of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dis-*
2 *persal of departmental functions of the executive establishment*
3 *into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.*

4 The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1)
5 advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative
6 expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the
7 General Services Administration, and such salaries and ex-
8 penses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of
9 maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals
10 received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40
11 U. S. C. 129) ; (3) reimbursements for services performed
12 in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdic-
13 tion of the General Services Administration, issued by public
14 authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in
15 respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator
16 deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the
17 request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be pro-
18 vided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or
19 funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the
20 General Services Administration, in connection with property
21 transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant
22 to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such
23 appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the
24 Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

25 During the current fiscal year, no part of any money

1 appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during
 2 any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the con-
 3 tinental limits of the United States typewriting machines
 4 (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which
 5 exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus
 6 applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored
 7 customer (other than the Government, the American Na-
 8 tional Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting ma-
 9 chines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer
 10 of such machines during the six-month period immediately
 11 preceding such quarter (35): *Provided, That the purchase,*
 12 *utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be per-*
 13 *formed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal*
 14 *Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as*
 15 *amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress).*
 16 (36) No part of any money appropriated by this or any other
 17 Act for any agency of the executive branch of the Govern-
 18 ment (which shall include all departments, independent es-
 19 tablishments, and wholly owned Government corporations)
 20 shall be used during the current fiscal year for the purchase
 21 within the continental limits of the United States of any
 22 typewriting machines (except typewriting machines for
 23 veterans under public laws administered by the Veterans'
 24 Administration) unless the Administrator of General Services
 25 certifies that he is unable to furnish such agency with suitable

1 typewriting machines out of stock on hand. The Adminis-
2 trator of General Services is authorized and directed at such
3 times as he may determine to be necessary to survey and
4 determine the numbers and kinds of typewriting machines
5 located in the continental limits of the United States which
6 are at any time surplus to the requirements of any agency in
7 the executive branch of the Government (which shall include
8 all departments, independent establishments, and wholly
9 owned Government corporations). Upon such determina-
10 tion, the Administrator of General Services is authorized to
11 direct, upon such notice and in such manner as he may pre-
12 scribe, the head of any such agency to surrender to the General
13 Services Administration any and all typewriting machines
14 surplus to its requirements, the costs of packing, shipping,
15 and handling thereof to be charged to the general supply fund.
16 Each such agency shall furnish the Administrator of General
17 Services such information regarding typewriting machines,
18 wherever located, as he may from time to time request. The
19 General Services Administration is authorized and directed
20 to receive, hold, sell, exchange, or supply to any branch of
21 the Government, including the District of Columbia, type-
22 writing machines surrendered to it hereunder. The Admin-
23 istrator of General Services is authorized to charge each
24 agency to which typewriting machines are supplied here-
25 under amounts equal to the fair value thereof, as determined

1 by him, and such amounts shall be credited to the general
2 supply fund.

3 Renovation and improvement of federally owned build-
4 ings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses neces-
5 sary for continuing the program for the renovation and
6 improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District
7 of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available,
8 including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are
9 under the control of the General Services Administration for
10 repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act
11 of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain
12 available until expended (37), *of which not more than*
13 *\$273,150 shall be available for personal services.*

14 Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the Dis-
15 trict of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair,
16 alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not
17 otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the
18 grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together
19 with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and
20 safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the
21 demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair
22 of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administra-
23 tion of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000
24 (38), *of which not more than \$1,661,400 shall be available*
25 *for personal services.*

1 For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon
 2 adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago,
 3 Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements,
 4 and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures,
 5 ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities,
 6 pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of
 7 May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000,
 8 to remain available until expended.

9 **(39)** *Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: For*
 10 *an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization,*
 11 *Executive Mansion", \$175,000, to remain available until*
 12 *expended.*

13 Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under
 14 section ~~(40)~~403 (a) (4) (D) (relating to the recomputation
 15 of the amortization deduction) and by the last sentence of
 16 section 403 (i) (3) (relating to excess inventories) of the
 17 Renegotiation Act; and to refund any amount finally adjudged
 18 or determined to have been erroneously collected by the
 19 United States pursuant to a unilateral determination of ex-
 20 cessive profits, with interest thereon (at a rate not to exceed
 21 4 per centum per annum) as may be determined by the War
 22 Contracts Price Adjustment Board, computed to the date of
 23 certification to the Treasury Department for payment;
 24 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$8,500,000:
 25 *Provided, That to the extent refunds are made from this*

1 appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Re-
 2 negotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance
 3 Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the Reconstruction
 4 Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall
 5 reimburse this appropriation (41): *Provided further*, That
 6 refunds made hereunder shall be based solely on the certificate
 7 of the War Contracts Price Adjustment Board or its duly
 8 authorized representatives.

9 Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary
 10 for operation of the general supply fund (except those
 11 authorized by law to be charged to said fund), (42) *including*
 12 the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles, \$15,000,000
 13 (43), of which not more than \$8,201,000 shall be available
 14 for personal services.

15 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

16 OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

17 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 18 Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of
 19 Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for
 20 replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the
 21 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; expenses of attend-
 22 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of
 23 the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed
 24 \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section
 25 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for

1 persons serving without compensation as members of any
 2 advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the
 3 Housing Act of 1949; ~~(44)\$3,446,200 \$2,907,200: Pro-~~
 4 ~~vided, (45)~~That necessary expenses of inspections of projects
 5 financed through loans to educational institutions authorized
 6 by Title IV of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be compensated
 7 by such institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in
 8 the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such
 9 projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and
 10 expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadminis-
 11 trative, and for the purpose of providing such inspections,
 12 the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency
 13 may accept reimbursement or payment for such services
 14 from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit
 15 such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which
 16 such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative
 17 expense shall not exceed \$140,000 *That necessary expenses*
 18 *of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of*
 19 *projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant*
 20 *to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed*
 21 *through loans to educational institutions authorized by title*
 22 *IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such*
 23 *agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in*
 24 *the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services,*

1 *and expenses for such purpose shall be considered non-*
2 *administrative; and for the purpose of providing such in-*
3 *spection, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such*
4 *agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such serv-*
5 *ices from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall*
6 *credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against*
7 *which such charges have been made.*

8 Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For
9 carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13,
10 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning
11 of public works, to remain available until expended,
12 for administrative expenses, including those necessary for
13 the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobili-
14 zation and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided,*
15 *That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations*
16 *to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is*
17 *hereby rescinded.*

18 PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

19 Annual contributions: For the payment of annual con-
20 tributions to public housing agencies in accordance with
21 section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as
22 amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided, That*
23 *except for payments required on contracts entered into prior*
24 *to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be*
25 *available for payment to any public housing agency for*

1 expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project,
2 unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regu-
3 lations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental
4 or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United
5 States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the
6 case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any
7 veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably)
8 from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the
9 Armed Forces of the United States within four years prior
10 to the date of application for admission to such housing:
11 *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation
12 shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comp-
13 troller General of the United States under the provisions of
14 the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended:
15 *Provided further*, ~~(46)~~ That notwithstanding the provisions of
16 the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the
17 Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to
18 projects initiated after March 1, 1949, ~~(1)~~ authorize during
19 the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of
20 in excess of five thousand dwelling units, or ~~(2)~~ after the
21 date of approval of this Act, enter into any agreement,
22 contract, or other arrangement which will bind the Public
23 Housing Administration with respect to loans, annual con-
24 tributions, or authorizations for commencement of construc-
25 tion, for dwelling units aggregating in excess of fifty thou-

1 sand to be authorized for commencement of construction
 2 during any one fiscal year subsequent to the fiscal year
 3 1952, unless a greater number of units is hereafter authorized
 4 by the Congress: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing
 5 Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this
 6 Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated be-
 7 fore or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such
 8 projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the
 9 governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such
 10 projects have been subsequently approved by the same
 11 procedure through which such rejection was expressed
 12 That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States
 13 Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Ad-
 14 ministration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after
 15 March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the
 16 commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand
 17 dwelling units.

18 Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses
 19 of the Public Housing Administration, ~~(47)~~\$5,000,000
 20 \$11,400,000, to be merged with and expended under the
 21 authorization for such expenses contained in title IV of this
 22 Act.

23 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

24 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry
 25 out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C.

1 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, ~~(48)\$90,000~~
 2 \$89,600 (49), of which not more than \$84,600 shall be
 3 available for personal services.

4 INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

5 General expenses: For expenses necessary in perform-
 6 ing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49
 7 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except
 8 those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and
 9 for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000
 10 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic
 11 reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and
 12 purchase of ~~(50)nineteen~~ nine passenger motor vehicles for
 13 replacement only; ~~(51)\$8,569,870~~ \$9,000,000 (52), of
 14 which not more than \$7,991,500 shall be available for
 15 personal services: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and
 16 cooperating State commissioners may use Government trans-
 17 portation requests when traveling in connection with their
 18 duties as such.

19 Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing
 20 functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46,
 21 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in
 22 the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate,
 23 test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any
 24 appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of rail-
 25 way operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and

1 train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution
 2 approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May
 3 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by
 4 railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or
 5 train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49
 6 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and
 7 engineers, \$983,000 (53), *of which not more than \$743,700*
 8 *shall be available for personal services.*

9 Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the
 10 enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An
 11 Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon
 12 railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in inter-
 13 state commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and
 14 suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as amended (45
 15 U. S. C. 22-34), \$706,600 (54), *of which not more than*
 16 *\$540,000 shall be available for personal services.*

17 INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC 18 RIVER BASIN

19 Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac
 20 River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to
 21 pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac
 22 River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses
 23 of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the
 24 administration of its business in the conservancy district

1 established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat.
2 748), \$5,000.

3 MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims
6 Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public
7 Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15
8 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(55)\$34,000~~
9 ~~\$36,500 (56)~~, of which not more than \$31,500 shall be
10 available for personal services.

11 NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR 12 AERONAUTICS

13 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
14 Committee, including contracts for the making of special
15 investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and
16 computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation
17 of aircraft; purchase of ~~(57)eight~~ four passenger motor ve-
18 hicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for news-
19 papers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section
20 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a);
21 ~~(58)\$48,112,980~~ \$51,362,500 ~~(59)~~, of which not more
22 than \$32,737,500 shall be available for personal services.

23 Construction and equipment: For construction and equip-
24 ment at laboratories and research stations of the Com-

1 mittee, to remain available until expended, ~~(60)~~\$11,700,000
 2 \$25,000,000, which shall be available for payments under
 3 contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority
 4 heretofore granted under this head.

5 NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

6 Maintenance and operation of properties: For the main-
 7 tenance and operation of properties under title I of the
 8 District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800:
 9 *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or
 10 other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United
 11 States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are
 12 available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes,
 13 the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950
 14 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be
 15 effective.

16 NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING 17 COMMISSION

18 Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and
 19 playground system: For necessary expenses for the National
 20 Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with
 21 the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground
 22 system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4
 23 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), including
 24 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
 25 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers,

1 by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service
 2 and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed
 3 those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and
 4 other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to
 5 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceed-
 6 ing (61)\$12,000 \$22,500 of the funds available under the
 7 above appropriation during the current fiscal year may be
 8 used for regular and part-time personal services (62)or other
 9 necessary expenses of the Commission, excepting services by
 10 contract.

11 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

12 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including
 13 purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement
 14 only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers;
 15 and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of
 16 August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); (63)\$5,699,000 \$5,378,-
 17 480 (64), of which not more than \$4,909,700 shall be
 18 available for personal services.

19 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

20 Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all
 21 necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and in-
 22 crease of collections from the surveying and exploring ex-
 23 peditions of the Government and from other sources; for the
 24 system of international exchanges between the United States

1 and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among
 2 the American Indians and the natives of lands under the
 3 jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently
 4 or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific or-
 5 ganizations in the United States, and the excavation and
 6 preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the
 7 Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observa-
 8 tions in high altitudes; for the administration of the National
 9 Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the
 10 construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facili-
 11 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
 12 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the
 13 provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for
 14 the maintenance and administration of a national air museum
 15 as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C.
 16 77) ; including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as author-
 17 ized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C.
 18 55a) ; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards
 19 and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings
 20 and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings,
 21 and illustrations for publications ~~(65)\$2,391,200~~ \$2,363,-
 22 620 ~~(66)~~, of which not more than \$1,740,400 shall be
 23 available for personal services.

24 Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the
 25 upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the pro-

1 tection and care of the works of art therein, and adminis-
 2 trative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of
 3 March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public
 4 resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-
 5 sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section
 6 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; payment
 7 in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery
 8 for membership in library, museum, and art associations or
 9 societies whose publications or services are available to
 10 members only, or to members at a price lower than to the
 11 general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms
 12 for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of
 13 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
 14 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
 15 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
 16 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
 17 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
 18 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such
 19 terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper;
 20 ~~(67)\$1,154,000~~ \$1,089,160 (68), of which not more than
 21 \$943,600 shall be available for personal services.

22 SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

23 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
 24 Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as
 25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase
2 of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

3 TARIFF COMMISSION

4 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the
5 Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers (not
6 to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting serv-
7 ices as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
8 (5 U. S. C. 55a), ~~(69)\$1,259,300~~ \$1,144,600 (70), of
9 which not more than \$1,092,600 shall be available for per-
10 sonal services: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation
11 shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff
12 Commission who shall hereafter participate in any pro-
13 ceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff
14 Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has
15 any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he
16 has acted as attorney or special representative.

17 TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

18 For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the
19 Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16
20 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed
21 ~~(71)two~~ one for replacement only) and hire, maintenance,
22 repair, and operation of aircraft; the purchase ~~(72)(not to~~
23 ~~exceed one hundred and ninety, of which one hundred and~~
24 ~~sixty-four shall be for replacement only)~~ (not to exceed
25 eighty-two, for replacement only) and hire of passenger

1 motor vehicles, ~~(73)\$236,139,600~~ \$240,639,600 (74), of
 2 *which not more than \$70,998,000 shall be available for per-*
 3 *sonal services, to remain available until expended, and to be*
 4 *available for the payment of obligations chargeable against*
 5 *prior appropriations (75): Provided, That no funds appro-*
 6 *priated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this section*
 7 *shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft*
 8 *for passenger service.*

9 THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

10 Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, includ-
 11 ing contract stenographic reporting services and not to ex-
 12 ceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, ~~(76)\$818,000~~ \$783,900
 13 (77), *of which not more than \$433,000 shall be available*
 14 *for personal services other than salaries of the judges: Pro-*
 15 *vided, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon*
 16 *the written certificate of the judge.*

17 VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

18 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary serv-
 19 ices: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administra-
 20 tion, including maintenance and operation of medical, hos-
 21 pital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions
 22 pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged
 23 with administering, including purchase of ~~(78)seventy-four~~
 24 *thirty-seven* passenger motor vehicles for replacement only;

1 services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2,
 2 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a) ; maintenance and operation of farms ;
 3 recreational articles and facilities at institutions maintained
 4 by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to
 5 securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and
 6 other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the
 7 Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized
 8 by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a) ,
 9 as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity
 10 with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended
 11 (24 U. S. C. 134) , for the support of veterans eligible for
 12 admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital
 13 or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers
 14 and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation,
 15 shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic
 16 displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational in-
 17 formation and descriptive material, including the purchase or
 18 rental of equipment: ~~(79)\$875,163,335~~ \$871,878,765,
 19 ~~(80)of which \$656,518,760 shall be available only for~~
 20 ~~medical, hospital and domiciliary services, and of which not~~
 21 ~~more than \$195,140,000 shall be avialable for personal serv-~~
 22 ~~ices other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and~~
 23 from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Fed-
 24 eral Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army,

1 Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursements by them
 2 under the various headings of their applicable appropriations,
 3 of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of
 4 beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That
 5 no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of
 6 seventy persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided*
 7 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended
 8 for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of
 9 any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital
 10 or home; and not more than (81)\$6,888,000 \$7,388,000 of
 11 this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or
 12 provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the
 13 jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by con-
 14 tract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase
 15 of materials.

16 Compensation and pensions: For the payment of com-
 17 pensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including
 18 subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans'
 19 Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of
 20 Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, in-
 21 cluding emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the
 22 administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed
 23 in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of
 24 adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601

1 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631
2 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and
3 to remain available until expended.

4 Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to
5 or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III,
6 and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944,
7 \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain
8 available until expended.

9 Military and naval insurance: For military and naval
10 insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

11 Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and
12 domiciliary facilities, ~~(82)\$27,955,440~~ \$27,505,080 (83), of
13 which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for per-
14 sonal services, to remain available until expended for the pay-
15 ment of obligations heretofore or herein authorized to be in-
16 curred under this head, including the improvement of facilities
17 at Lake City, Florida, for extending, with the approval of the
18 President any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the
19 Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth
20 in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38
21 U. S. C. 438 j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Read-
22 justment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a): *Provided*, That
23 not to exceed 5.5 per centum of the amounts available under
24 this head shall be available for the employment of all neces-
25 sary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of

1 plans and specifications for the projects as approved here-
2 under and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for
3 all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in
4 connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans'
5 Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any
6 project to employ other Government agencies or persons out-
7 side the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed
8 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended for
9 such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available un-
10 der this head for portable initial equipment, are increased
11 from \$25,000,000 to \$31,455,440 (84)including the pur-
12 chase of one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor
13 vehicles.

14 National service life insurance: For the payment of
15 benefits and for transfer to the national service life insur-
16 ance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life
17 Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain
18 available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums
19 shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the
20 Act.

21 Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of
22 burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regu-
23 lation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equip-
24 ment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments
25 authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regula-

1 tion Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain
2 available until expended.

3 Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment
4 to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance
5 with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-
6 1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment
7 of veterans, \$1,100,000.

8 No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be avail-
9 able for hospitalization or examination of any persons except
10 beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits
11 to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the
12 appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Admin-
13 istrator of Veterans' Affairs.

14 WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

16 For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims
17 Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the
18 credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of
19 said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available
20 to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under
21 sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7
22 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated
23 in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the
24 Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives,
25 which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which

1 might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropria-
 2 tion shall not be available for administrative expenses:
 3 *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid
 4 under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from
 5 any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pur-
 6 suant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With
 7 the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as pro-
 8 vided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commis-
 11 sion, including services as authorized by section 15 of the
 12 Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of
 13 attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this
 14 appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other
 15 Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in
 16 carrying out the functions of the Commission; ~~(85)\$800,000~~
 17 \$900,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created
 18 by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public
 19 Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

20 INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

21 SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in
 22 this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used
 23 to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who
 24 is a member of an organization or party that advocates the
 25 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force

1 or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds,
2 upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of
3 Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of
4 whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such
5 person is disloyal to the Government of the United States:
6 *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who
7 is a member of an organization or party that advocates
8 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
9 force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship
10 the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are
11 paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall
12 be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined
13 not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one
14 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause
15 shall in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
16 provisions of existing law.

17 SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
18 able for travel expenses of employees and no specific limita-
19 tion has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel
20 expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in
21 the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

22 SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expend-
23 able for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no
24 specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures
25 therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the

1 amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not
2 apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic
3 periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of
4 the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are
5 herein provided.

6 SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in
7 this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person
8 filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly
9 held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces
10 of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his
11 period of active military or naval service and has within
12 ninety days after his release from such service or from hos-
13 pitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not
14 more than one year made application for restoration to his
15 former position and has been certified by the Civil Service
16 Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his
17 former position and has not been restored thereto.

18 SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, avail-
19 able for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifi-
20 cally authorized by the head of the activity or establishment
21 concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organ-
22 izations concerned with the function or activity for which
23 the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available
24 for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activi-
25 ties in the field.

1 SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made
2 available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the
3 purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of estab-
4 lishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*,
5 That this limitation shall not apply to programs which have
6 been approved by the Congress and appropriations made
7 therefor.

8 SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation con-
9 tained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of
10 any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the
11 number that would be provided by a ratio of one such
12 employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-
13 time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency
14 concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section em-
15 ployees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if
16 they spend half time or more in personnel administration
17 consisting of direction and administration of the personnel
18 program; employment, placement, and separation; job eval-
19 uation and classification; employee relations and services;
20 training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-
21 service examiners; wage administration; and processing, re-
22 cording, and reporting.

23 SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head
24 "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall

1 apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the
2 Tennessee Valley Authority.

3 (86)SEC. 110. *No part of any appropriation made in this*
4 *title or title II of this Act, except appropriations for the*
5 *Atomic Energy Commission, shall be available for the pur-*
6 *chase of any passenger motor vehicle for replacement pur-*
7 *poses unless each such passenger motor vehicle purchased*
8 *replaces two passenger motor vehicles.*

9 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

10 MARITIME ACTIVITIES

11 Ship construction: For the payment of obligations in-
12 curred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, recon-
13 ditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine
14 Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under
15 the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the
16 several appropriation acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948,
17 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the
18 unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the
19 liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that
20 purpose until expended.

21 Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of
22 obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies
23 granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the
24 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropria-

1 tions heretofore made to the United States Maritime Com-
2 mission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended:
3 *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential
4 subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is
5 represented on the operator's books by a contingent
6 accounts receivable item against the United States as a
7 partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the
8 operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in
9 the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of
10 such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be
11 entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been
12 deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent
13 that any amount paid to the operator by the United States
14 reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable
15 account against the United States, such amount, unless it is
16 forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as with-
17 drawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act,
18 1936, as amended (87): *Provided further*, That nothing
19 contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act,
20 shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section
21 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (1)
22 to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis,
23 and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments
24 in accordance with the terms of such operating differential
25 subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the

1 foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation,
 2 nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-
 3 differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the
 4 current fiscal year, in excess of ~~(88)~~fourteen hundred and
 5 ~~fifty~~ eighteen hundred and thirty which number shall include
 6 the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

7 Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for
 8 carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and
 9 other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board
 10 and the Maritime Administration, ~~(89)~~\$15,651,400 \$16,-
 11 200,350 ~~(90)~~, of which not more than \$12,687,000 shall be
 12 available for personal services, within limitations as follows:

13 Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000
 14 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of ~~(91)~~five two
 15 passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as
 16 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
 17 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of
 18 officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the
 19 Maritime Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available ex-
 20 clusively for ship structure research, testing and models;
 21 ~~(92)~~\$8,029,400 \$8,578,350: *Provided*, That the Maritime
 22 Administration is authorized to dispense with the adminis-
 23 trative audit of agents' accounts covering voyages beginning
 24 prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That the adminis-

1 trative expenses of ship construction shall not exceed 5 per
2 centum of the total cost of such construction ;

3 Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of ware-
4 houses, and maintenance and operation of terminals,
5 \$2,097,000 ;

6 Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

7 Maritime training: For training personnel for the man-
8 ning of the merchant marine (including operation of training
9 stations at Kings Point, New York ; Sheepshead Bay, New
10 York ; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime
11 Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,236,500
12 for personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet mid-
13 shipmen) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which
14 may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of
15 the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the
16 Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14
17 F. R. 7707) ; purchase of (93)~~four~~ two passenger motor
18 vehicles, for replacement only ; not to exceed \$2,500 for
19 contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant
20 Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion ; and not
21 to exceed (94)~~\$69,300~~ \$77,000 for transfer to applicable
22 appropriations of the Public Health Service for services
23 rendered the Maritime Administration ; (95)~~\$3,724,500~~
24 \$4,108,500, including the pay of cadet midshipmen (96)*and*
25 *other trainees.*

1 (97)State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-
 2 fornia, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of
 3 Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York,
 4 \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and sup-
 5 port of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act
 6 authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so
 7 forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C.
 8 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of
 9 vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for
 10 use in connection with such State marine schools; and
 11 \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets
 12 on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet;
 13 \$683,000.

14 *State marine schools: To reimburse the State of Cali-*
 15 *fornia, \$50,000; the State of Maine, \$50,000; the State of*
 16 *Massachusetts, \$50,000; and the State of New York, \$50,-*
 17 *000; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of*
 18 *marine schools in such States as provided in the Act author-*
 19 *izing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, ap-*
 20 *proved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-*
 21 *1123); \$255,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels*
 22 *loaned by the United States to the said States for use in*
 23 *connection with such State marine schools; and \$749,050 for*
 24 *the pay of seven hundred and ten cadet midshipmen at \$65*

1 *per month and \$275 per annum for the subsistence of each*
2 *cadet midshipman; \$1,206,800.*

3 Construction fund: For an additional amount for pay-
4 ment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship con-
5 struction, reconditioning, and betterments incurred pursuant
6 to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropria-
7 tion Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies)
8 incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund
9 established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as
10 amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952,
11 for expenditure only.

12 War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unex-
13 pended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the
14 Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act,
15 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General
16 Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the
17 War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is
18 hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

19 No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter,
20 nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of
21 any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949,
22 unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall
23 have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for
24 consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with
25 respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Com-

1 mission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and
2 that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest
3 items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be
4 removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own
5 expense.

6 (98) No money appropriated by this or any other Act may
7 be used for the payment to the owner on account of the
8 purchase, requisition, or loss for which the United States
9 is responsible of any vessel previously sold by the United
10 States in an amount in excess of the price paid the United
11 States depreciated as hereinafter provided, plus depreciated
12 cost of capital improvements made on such vessel, subsequent
13 to such sale by the United States: *Provided*, That in the
14 case of any vessel the price of which has been adjusted
15 pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the Merchant
16 Ship Sales Act of 1946, as amended, the payment shall
17 not exceed the statutory sales price of such vessel as of
18 March 8, 1946, depreciated, plus the depreciated cost of
19 capital improvements made on such vessel subsequent to
20 such date: *Provided further*, That in the case of a bona fide
21 purchaser for value, the payment may equal but not exceed
22 the adjusted basis of the vessel in the hand of such pur-
23 chaser determined under section 113 (b) of the Internal
24 Revenue Code. If any vessel previously sold by the United
25 States is chartered or taken for use by the United States,

1 the charter hire paid for bareboat use of the vessel shall
2 not be based on a value in excess of the payment permitted
3 under the preceding provisions in case the vessel were
4 purchased by the United States. Depreciation under the
5 preceding provisions shall be computed in accordance with
6 the schedule adopted by the Bureau of Internal Revenue
7 for income tax purposes; or, in the absence of any such
8 schedule, depreciation shall be computed at the rate of 5
9 per centum per annum. Notwithstanding the provisions of
10 any other law, neither the Secretary of Commerce nor the
11 Federal Maritime Board shall determine, for any purpose
12 whatsoever, a valuation for any vessel previously sold by
13 the United States, except in accordance with the preceding
14 provisions.

15 *No money made available to the Department of Com-*
16 *merce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall*
17 *be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired*
18 *by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the*
19 *use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or*
20 *which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured,*
21 *unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases*
22 *where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as*
23 *amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with sub-*

1 *section 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted*
2 *by the General Accounting Office.*

3 Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the
4 Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and
5 services and make necessary repairs in connection with any
6 lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government prop-
7 erty under control of the Maritime Administration, and
8 payments received by the Maritime Administration for utili-
9 ties, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be cred-
10 ited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract,
12 or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities,
13 services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as
14 miscellaneous receipts.

15 No obligations shall be incurred during the current
16 fiscal year from the construction fund established by the
17 Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the
18 appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or
19 in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which other-
20 wise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be
21 covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

22 The general provisions applicable to appropriations con-
23 tained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations
24 for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

1 TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE
2 PRESIDENT

3 NATIONAL DEFENSE

4 For expenses necessary to enable the President, through
5 such officers or agencies of the Government as he may desig-
6 nate, and without regard to such provisions of law regarding
7 the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation
8 and employment of persons in the Government service as he
9 may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies
10 affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may
11 arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year,
12 \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this
13 fund on June 30, 1951, ~~(99) may be carried forward and~~
14 ~~expended in fiscal year 1952 shall remain available dur-~~
15 ~~ing the fiscal year 1952: Provided further~~, That no
16 part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to
17 finance a function or project for which function or project a
18 budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant
19 to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appro-
20 priation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or
21 House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appro-
22 priations of either body.

23 TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

24 The following corporations and agencies, respectively,
25 are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within

1 the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each
2 such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to
3 make such contracts and commitments without regard to
4 fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the
5 Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may
6 be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the
7 Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or
8 agency, except as hereinafter provided:

9 HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

10 Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed
11 ~~(100)\$3,060,000~~ \$3,260,000 shall be available for adminis-
12 trative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall
13 be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
14 expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (includ-
15 ing services performed on a force account, contract, or fee
16 basis, but not including other personal services) in connection
17 with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, im-
18 provement, or disposition of real or personal property belong-
19 ing to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of
20 salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons em-
21 ployed outside of the continental United States, expenses of
22 services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection
23 with the performance of legal services, and all administrative
24 expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and
25 said Association may utilize and may make payment for

1 services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other
 2 agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution
 3 of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association
 4 shall be made in accordance with generally recognized ac-
 5 counting principles and practices (101): ~~*Provided further*,~~
 6 ~~That the expenses excluded from the limitation of \$3,060,000~~
 7 ~~shall not exceed \$150,000.~~

8 Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250
 9 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall
 10 be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the
 11 Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial
 12 assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale mod-
 13 ernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive
 14 of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in con-
 15 nection with termination of contracts and legal services on a
 16 contract or fee basis: *Provided*, (102) ~~That the uncommitted~~
 17 ~~authorizations for making loans for the foregoing purposes;~~
 18 ~~transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganiza-~~
 19 ~~tion Plan Numbered 23 of 1950, and remaining uncom-~~
 20 ~~mitted on the date of enactment of this Act, are hereby~~
 21 ~~repealed~~ *That no additional loan shall be made under the*
 22 *authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reor-*
 23 *ganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing*
 24 *purposes after the effective date of this Act unless the*
 25 *Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the*

1 *interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing*
2 *loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan.*

3 Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of
4 \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses
5 of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase
6 of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and
7 shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan
8 Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account
9 established under the provisions under the head "Federal
10 Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent
11 Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the
12 Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal
13 Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board
14 for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the
15 Board may utilize and may make payment for services and
16 facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Re-
17 serve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Cor-
18 poration, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided,*
19 *That all necessary expenses in connection with the con-*
20 *servatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings*
21 *and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses*
22 *(including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but*
23 *not including other personal services) in connection with*
24 *the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange,*
25 *of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the*

1 sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on,
2 debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank
3 Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative
4 expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That
5 notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except
6 for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the ad-
7 ministrative expenses and other obligations of the Board
8 shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the
9 provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22,
10 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided*
11 *further*, That the nonadministrative expenses for the exam-
12 ination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not
13 exceed \$1,664,000.

14 Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not
15 to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative
16 expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be
17 exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized
18 expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of
19 insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or
20 derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and
21 action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimiz-
22 ing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal
23 fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses
24 of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to
25 be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corpora-

tion may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed ~~(103)\$4,824,000~~ \$5,074,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in

1 accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*,
 2 That funds available for expenditure shall be available for
 3 contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and
 4 purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed
 5 \$1,500) ~~(104)~~: *Provided further*, That expenditures for non-
 6 administrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public
 7 Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed
 8 \$22,320,000.

9 Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts avail-
 10 able by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses
 11 of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties
 12 imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated
 13 by title I of this Act, not to exceed ~~(105)\$8,240,000~~
 14 \$15,000,000 shall be available for such expenses, including
 15 purchase of not to exceed ~~(106)seven~~ three passenger motor
 16 vehicles, for replacement only; and expenses of attend-
 17 ance at meetings of organizations concerned with the
 18 work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary
 19 expenses of providing representatives of the Admin-
 20 istration at the sites of non-Federal projects in con-
 21 nection with the construction of such non-Federal projects
 22 by public housing agencies with the aid of the Ad-
 23 ministration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the
 24 payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to
 25 the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of

1 rendering such services, and expenditures by the Adminis-
 2 tration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministra-
 3 tive expenses, and funds received from such payments may
 4 be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of pro-
 5 viding representatives of the Administration at the sites of
 6 non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the
 7 Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by
 8 the Congress (107): *Provided further, That all expenses of*
 9 *the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in*
 10 *this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant*
 11 *to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: Provided further, That*
 12 *funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat.*
 13 *2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including*
 14 *administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Adminis-*
 15 *tration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19,*
 16 *1949 (Public Law 65).*

17 INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

18 Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under
 19 the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce) :
 20 (108) ~~Not~~ *Not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be obligated for*
 21 *the purchase of equipment on the credit of the Corporation*
 22 *but not on the credit of the United States, and the Secretary*
 23 *of Commerce may authorize the Corporation to mortgage or*
 24 *pledge its equipment as security for the payment of any*
 25 *obligations representing the balance of the purchase price*

1 of equipment so purchased, and for this purpose may
2 authorize the Corporation to enter into purchase money
3 mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts,
4 or other similar methods of financing; and not to exceed
5 \$481,200 shall be available for administrative expenses,
6 to be determined in the manner set forth under the
7 title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of
8 Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Com-
9 merce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Pro-*
10 *vided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of
11 employees normally subject to the Classification Act of
12 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services
13 under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensa-
14 tion of vessel employees and such terminal and other em-
15 ployees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of
16 rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the
17 area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel em-
18 ployees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be
19 construed as establishing a different leave system within
20 the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of
21 December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

22 CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

23 SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
24 penditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title
25 shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee

1 engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that
2 would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one
3 hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time,
4 and intermittent employees of the agency concerned:
5 *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall
6 be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend
7 half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of
8 direction and administration of the personnel program;
9 employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and
10 classification; employee relations and services; training;
11 committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service
12 examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording,
13 and reporting.

14 **(109)***SEC. 403. No part of the funds of, or available for*
15 *expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this*
16 *title shall be used for the purchase of any passenger motor*
17 *vehicle for replacement purposes unless each such passenger*
18 *motor vehicle purchased replaces two passenger motor vehicles.*

19 **(110)***SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in*
20 *this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian*
21 *employee of the Government, whose duties consist of acting as*
22 *chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger*
23 *motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), and any*
24 *funds appropriated in this Act for any such purpose shall be*
25 *covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This*

1 *section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties*
2 *consist of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United*
3 *States.*

4 TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

5 It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service,
6 publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority,
7 use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or
8 similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, pro-
9 vided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency
10 (including wholly owned Government corporations as de-
11 fined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945)
12 to or for any person (including groups, associations, organ-
13 izations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except
14 those engaged in the transaction of official business of the
15 Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent pos-
16 sible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized
17 by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the execu-
18 tive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject
19 to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe
20 therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall deter-
21 mine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an exist-
22 ing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration
23 direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the
24 recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent
25 facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall

1 be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous
 2 receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall
 3 repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection,
 4 fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee,
 5 charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained
 6 in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescrib-
 7 ing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this
 8 proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation
 9 in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any
 10 such fee, charge or price.

11 TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

12 SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for ex-
 13 penditure by any corporation or agency included in this or
 14 any other Act, including the government of the District of
 15 Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave (111)of
 16 any civilian officer or employee in excess of twenty days for
 17 the fiscal year 1952 or for annual leave accumulated by any
 18 civilian officer or employee during the calendar year 1951
 19 and unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952: *Pro-*
 20 *vided, (112)That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or*
 21 *employee shall be entitled to earn annual leave at a rate in*
 22 *excess of twenty days per year: Provided further, That the*
 23 *head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an*
 24 *opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave*
 25 *accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952: Pro-*

1 *vided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers
2 and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental
3 United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall
4 not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for
5 accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees
6 who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering
7 upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces
8 of the United States.

9 SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in
10 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
11 poration included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary
12 or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the
13 Government of the United States or who is a member of an
14 organization of Government employees that asserts the right
15 to strike against the Government of the United States, or who
16 advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates,
17 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
18 force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an
19 affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the
20 person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions
21 of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of
22 the United States, is not a member of an organization of
23 Government employees that asserts the right to strike against
24 the Government of the United States, or that such person
25 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization

1 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the
 2 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That
 3 any person who engages in a strike against the Government
 4 of the United States or who is a member of an organization
 5 of Government employees that asserts the right to strike
 6 against the Government of the United States, or who advo-
 7 cates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates,
 8 the overthrow of the Government of the United States by
 9 force or violence and accepts employment the salary or
 10 wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund
 11 contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon
 12 conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned
 13 for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That
 14 the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in
 15 substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

16 ~~(113) SEC. 603.~~ No part of any appropriation contained in
 17 this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any cor-
 18 poration or agency included in this Act, shall be used for
 19 publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or
 20 defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

21 SEC. 604. No part of any appropriation or authoriza-
 22 tion contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compen-
 23 sation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or posi-
 24 tion which may become vacant during the fiscal year begin-

1 ning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall
2 not apply—

3 ~~(a)~~ to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;

4 ~~(b)~~ to positions filled from within the agency;

5 ~~(c)~~ to offices or positions required by law to be
6 filled by appointment of the President by and with the
7 advice and consent of the Senate;

8 ~~(d)~~ to all employees in veterans' medical facilities;

9 ~~(e)~~ Atomic Energy Commission;

10 ~~(f)~~ to employees of the General Accounting Office;

11 ~~(g)~~ to employees in grades CPC 1 and 2:

12 *Provided further*, That when any department or agency
13 covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this
14 amendment reduce their employment to a figure not ex-
15 ceeding 80 per centum of the total number on their rolls
16 as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply
17 and said 80 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for
18 employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded
19 at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall
20 again become operative.

21 *SEC. 603. No part of the money appropriated by this*
22 *Act to any corporation or agency or made available for expen-*
23 *diture by any corporation or agency which is in excess of 75*
24 *per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation*
25 *of all persons the budget estimates for personal services here-*

1 tofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952
2 contemplated would be employed by such corporation or
3 agency during such fiscal year in the performance of—

4 (1) functions performed by a person designated as
5 an information specialist, information and editorial spe-
6 cialist, publications and information coordinator, press
7 relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert,
8 television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity
9 expert, or designated by any similar title, or

10 (2) functions performed by persons who assist per-
11 sons performing the functions described in (1) in draft-
12 ing, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or dissem-
13 inating public information publications or releases, radio
14 or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs,
15 motion pictures, and similar material,

16 shall be available to pay the compensation of persons per-
17 forming the functions described in (1) or (2).

18 (114)SEC. 604. Each appropriation or authorization made
19 by this Act for any purpose, of which a specified portion is
20 herein made available for personal services, and each amount
21 so specified as being available for personal services, is hereby
22 reduced by an amount equal to 5 per centum of the amount
23 requested for personal services for such purpose in budget
24 estimates heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal
25 year 1952. To carry out the additional requirements of this

1 section and to provide for a total decrease of 10 per centum
 2 in personal services where applicable, the following sums
 3 have been deducted from the face of the bill as recommitted:

4 Bureau of the Budget, \$156,125.

5 American Battle Monuments Commission, \$26,115.

6 Federal Communications Commission, \$166,700.

7 Federal Power Commission, \$180,575.

8 Federal Trade Commission, \$152,565.

9 General Services Administration, \$3,242,200.

10 Indian Claims Commission, \$4,700.

11 Motor Carrier Claims Commission, \$1,750.

12 National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, \$1,750,-

13 480.

14 Securities and Exchange Commission, \$272,760.

15 Smithsonian Institution, \$96,680.

16 National Gallery of Art, \$59,420.

17 Tariff Commission, \$60,700.

18 Tax Court of United States, \$24,050.

19 Veterans' Administration:

20 Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary
 21 services, \$7,086,223.

22 Hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$247,460.

23 Maritime Administration:

24 Salaries and expenses, \$201,050.

25 Maritime training, \$124,250.

1 *Nothing in this section shall be construed as effecting reduc-*
 2 *tions beyond a reduction of 10 per centum from the budget*
 3 *estimates for personal services.*

4 **(115)**SEC. 605. *The appropriations or authorizations of the*
 5 *following agencies and corporations are hereby reduced by*
 6 *amounts equal to the cost of acquisition of the number of*
 7 *passenger motor vehicles indicated with respect to each such*
 8 *agency or corporation as follows: American Battle Monu-*
 9 *ments Commission, one; Atomic Energy Commission, one*
 10 *hundred and twenty-six; Federal Communications Commis-*
 11 *sion, ten; Federal Power Commission, one; General Services*
 12 *Administration, seventeen; Interstate Commerce Commission,*
 13 *fifteen; National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, four;*
 14 *Tennessee Valley Authority, one hundred and eight; Vet-*
 15 *erans' Administration, two hundred and thirty-five; Depart-*
 16 *ment of Commerce, five; and Public Housing Administration,*
 17 *four.*

18 SEC. **(116)**~~605~~ 606. *This Act may be cited as the*
 19 *"Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".*

Passed the House of Representatives May 4, 1951.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 20 (legisla-
 tive day, May 17), 1951.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

82^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3880

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 20, 1951

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 20, 1951, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1025) to expand the authority of the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate aids to navigation to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 1705. A bill to amend title 28 of the United States Code so as to provide for two United States Commissioners for Great Smoky Mountains National Park; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 1706. A bill for the relief of Marie Koch; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DWORSHAK:

S. 1707. A bill for the relief of the George B. Henly Construction Co., Inc., to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL (by request):

S. 1708. A bill to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 1709. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1710. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in De Kalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

S. 1711. A bill for the relief of Dr. William Edward Cowell-Taylor; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAVEZ:

S. 1712. A bill to provide for the erection at the Memorial Avenue entrance to the Arlington National Cemetery of the sculptural piece known as The Last Farewell, and for the establishment of the Christopher Columbus Memorial Grove; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. McFARLAND:

S. 1713. A bill for the relief of Charles Cooper; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF EDWARD JORDAN DIMOCK TO BE DISTRICT JUDGE FOR SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Wednesday, June 27, 1951, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Edward Jordan Dimock, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York, vice Hon. George Murray Hulbert, deceased. At the indicated time and place persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILCORE], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc.,

were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. MOODY:

Address broadcast by the President to the people of the United States on June 14, 1951, with reference to the necessity for controls.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

Address on the meaning of citizenship, delivered by him to the twenty-first national 4-H Club camp, at the Jefferson Memorial in Washington, D. C., on June 19, 1951.

By Mr. HILL:

Address delivered by Senator MURRAY at the International Labor Conference, Geneva, Switzerland, June 11, 1951, in reply to the report of the Director General of the International Labor Office.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Statement regarding reforms in senatorial procedure made by him before the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments on June 18, 1951.

Address delivered by Dr. Julian P. Boyd, librarian of Princeton University and editor of the Jefferson Papers, on June 17, 1951, dealing with freedom and the right of criticism and opposition under our form of government; and an editorial from the Washington Post, dealing with the attitude of Communists toward the Bill of Rights.

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

A column by her and one by George Sokolsky dealing with the Committee to Proclaim Liberty.

By Mr. O'CONOR:

Address on the subject Common Carriers by Water—Mobilizing for Action, delivered by W. B. Garner, executive vice president of the Waterman Steamship Corp., before the regional transportation conference of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Atlanta, Ga., June 7, 1951.

Address delivered by Charles P. McCormick, president of McCormick & Co., Inc., at the thirty-fourth annual conference of the International Labor Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, June 14, 1951.

By Mr. WHERRY:

Address on Independence Day, by Hugh Darling, of Arlington, Va., in the national public speaking contest at the forty-ninth annual convention of the American Institute of Banking, in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 4, 1951.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON:

Tribute to the late Benjamin Rosenthal, of New Jersey, by his brother, Morris Rosenthal.

By Mr. WILEY:

Text of an interview by Tris Coffin of a Russian youth regarding the reactions of Russian children to Communist rule.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] on the reopening of an amendment which was agreed to previously, when all the committee amendments were agreed to en bloc. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, they may be reopened. The Senator from Illinois has offered an amendment, which has been stated.

Mr. LEHMAN obtained the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am wondering if the distinguished Senator from New York would yield for a quorum call. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent, and he has asked the

junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] to handle the amendment for him. Inasmuch as this is an amendment to perfect a committee amendment, I believe that it would expedite matters if we could have a quorum call to bring the Senator from Ohio into the Chamber. Will the Senator from New York yield for a quorum call?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, it is not quite clear to me whether the amendment which I sent to the desk is now in order, or whether it has been received.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not been officially offered. During the transaction of routine business, the Chair suggested that the amendment could only be received at that time. If the Senator wishes to offer it now, he may do so.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should like to offer the amendment, and then I shall be glad to yield for a quorum call.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. I understood the minority leader to state that the Senator from Ohio would handle the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. I meant to state, if I did not, that the Senator from Illinois has offered an amendment, to which I understand this is a perfecting amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. It is a perfecting amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. The several amendments are involved. It is perfectly all right to offer it now, and then proceed to discuss it. However, I should like to have the Senator from Ohio in the Chamber.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, may I ask a question? I am wondering how much time is left to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois, who offered the amendment, has 8 minutes remaining. The Senator from South Carolina did not use any time, so there is 15 minutes in opposition to the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to ask a further question. I am asking it merely to find out at what time it will be necessary for me to return to the Chamber. I was about to go downstairs for a few minutes to eat lunch.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair cannot answer that question.

Mr. MAYBANK. I ask the Senator from Nebraska whether or not the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] intends to speak for 8 minutes.

Mr. WHERRY. If the Senator will yield so that I may answer that question, I stated that the Senator from Illinois, who offered the amendment, is absent. The junior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] is not present in the Chamber. He is attending a committee hearing. He is to have charge of the remaining time.

Mr. MAYBANK. He will then take charge of that time?

Mr. WHERRY. He will. That is the reason I asked that we have a quorum call, to bring him into the Chamber. However, it is perfectly all right to offer the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator for the information.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] has offered an amendment, and on that amendment there will be 30 minutes debate.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from New York may yield for a quorum call without losing his right to the floor, and without time being taken from him.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield for a quorum call, provided I do not lose the floor.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 28, line 4, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof "sixty."

On page 28, line 7, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$11,400,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, under the unanimous-consent agreement just made, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Green	McMahon
Anderson	Hayden	Millikin
Bennett	Hendrickson	Monroney
Benton	Hennings	Moody
Brewster	Hickenlooper	Mundt
Bricker	Hill	Neely
Bridges	Hoey	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Holland	O'Connor
Butler, Nebr.	Humphrey	O'Mahoney
Byrd	Ives	Pastore
Cain	Jenner	Robertson
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Russell
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Chavez	Kem	Schoeppel
Clements	Kilgore	Smith, Maine
Connally	Knowland	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Langer	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Lehman	Sparkman
Duff	Lodge	Stennis
Dworshak	Long	Taft
Eastland	Magnuson	Thye
Ecton	Maybank	Watkins
Ellender	McCarran	Welker
Ferguson	McCarthy	Wherry
Flanders	McClellan	Wiley
Frear	McFarland	Williams
George	McKellar	Young

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. A quorum is present. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS].

The Senator from New York is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the issue before the Senate is not, as far as I am concerned, on whether an appropriation should be made for 60,000 housing units, as provided by my amendment, or 50,000 units, as provided by the committee amendment. The real issue is whether we should have a public housing program at all. The amendment offered by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would reduce the number from the 50,000, as provided in the committee bill, to 5,000.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York will suspend. The Senate will be in order. It is impossible to transact business if every Member of the Senate is talking at the same time. The Chair appeals to Senators, if they must converse and cannot do so in a whisper, to please retire from the Chamber. The Chair would also admonish the occupants of the galleries. They are the guests of the Senate. We are glad to have them with us. However, private conversation creates confusion. The Chair asks the occupants of the galleries to cooperate with the Members of the Senate, and vice versa, in preserving order. The Senator from New York.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would, to all intents and purposes, completely gut and destroy the public housing program. Public Law 171, the Housing Act of 1949, authorized 810,000 units, to be built over a 6-year period, with 135,000 units to be built each year. The President had the authority to accelerate the program up to the rate of 200,000 units a year, or to decrease it to 50,000 units a year, upon the advice of the Council of Economic Advisers.

President Truman, taking into account the present conditions as far as our national economy is concerned and the availability of materials, reduced the program to 75,000 units. That program would be further reduced to 50,000 units by recommendation of the Appropriations Committee. Even that figure is too

low. I cannot conceive of anything we could do which would be worse than to cut the heart out of the housing program by providing for only 5,000 units. Frankly, so far as I am concerned, I would much rather be honest, acknowledge that we intend to have no public housing program, and ask for no appropriation at all—rather than make the proposed token provision for 5,000 units. That is pure show.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield to my colleague.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, I wish to ask my colleague a very brief question. I shall not take much time, because I know his time is limited. Does not my colleague feel that to make the reduction which is provided for in the amendment offered by the distinguished junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] might be most disastrous, especially in view of the fact that no action has been taken by the Congress as a whole with respect to defense housing, and that the provision we are discussing now may be all that we shall have in concrete form by which to meet the defense housing requirements? Therefore, is it not highly essential that, within reason, as much as possible should be done at this time by the means now available to us?

Mr. LEHMAN. I thank my colleague for his observation. Of course, he is entirely correct.

However, in addition to what he suggests, the building of 50,000 low-cost units for families of low income certainly is as greatly needed today as it has ever been needed at any time during the past decade. The Housing Administration has applications for several times the 50,000 units which now are proposed in the committee bill. Construction of approximately 50,000 units was started during the past year. One hundred seven thousand six hundred and forty-six units are under final contract, but not under construction, in the several States of the Union. By that I mean that agreements were entered into between the Federal Government and the various cities and communities, under the terms of which the cities and communities were authorized to proceed with the planning, with the acquisition of sites, and with the assumption of other responsibilities in connection with the housing program.

If we reduced the number to 50,000 that would mean that one out of two of all those that have been contracted for, but are not under construction, would have to be eliminated. If we reduced the number from 50,000 to 5,000, it would mean that 19 out of 20 of these very essential undertakings would have to be completely scrapped.

I think it would be against the interest of the Nation to do this, because it would then be impossible to proceed with a long-range program of low-rental-housing construction and slum clearance, and it would take away from the workers in the various States a great amount of work which may be very necessary because under the Defense Production Act restrictions which I hope will be imposed, following the recommendation of the

Committee on Banking and Currency, it is probable that in many communities there will be little nondefense construction work.

The need of housing for private tenancy has been recognized, and the program has been authorized.

I understand that the amount of residential housing scheduled to be built next fiscal year is 1,000,000 residential units. Certainly one-tenth of these would not be too many for public housing for low-income groups. However, we are not asking for even 100,000. The committee bill, which I support, proposes 50,000, or less than 5 percent of the total building program.

In New York State and in New Jersey applications are on file for a large number of new public-housing units. I believe New York State has applications for approximately 16,000 or 17,000, and they cover large communities, such as New York City, Buffalo, Albany, Binghamton, Rome, and many other cities. I understand that the State of New Jersey, my neighboring State, has applications for a great number of housing units. Although I do not have the figures in that connection, I am under the impression that the number is even larger than the number requested in my own State of New York.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I should like to say to the Senator from New York that the need in New Jersey in connection with this matter is very great indeed, and the Senator from New York is entirely correct with respect to his estimates in regard to the situation in New Jersey.

Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will permit, I should like to request unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD an editorial entitled "An Unfair Housing Cut," published in the New York Times on May 21 of this year, and also an editorial entitled "Newark Housing," which was published in the May 11 issue of the Newark News.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of May 21, 1951]

AN UNFAIR HOUSING CUT

The decision of the House of Representatives to cut the number of public housing units to be started in the next fiscal year to 5,000 transfers too heavy a share of the burden of sacrifice for national defense to slum dwellers in New York and other major cities. The Federal program, as originally approved by Congress, called for 135,000 new units a year. After the Korean fighting began President Truman recommended that this figure be cut to 75,000.

A cut of the severity approved by the House would virtually wipe out the program. It would give Communist critics new ammunition for charging that the costs of defense were being thrown on the shoulders of the poorest elements in our economy. It would delay progress toward wiping out substandard housing and thus give rise to disaffection in communities that will have a large part to play in the attainment of our war-production goals. It is to be hoped that the Senate will act to bring the housing program up to a more realistic level, one that balances the requirements of defense and the social needs of our large cities.

[From the Newark (N. J.) News of May 11, 1951]

NEWARK HOUSING

Newark Housing Authority has proved itself to be an action agency. A year of hard work, some of which had to be devoted to cutting governmental red tape, has resulted in ground-breaking for two low-rent housing developments. These badly needed projects will bring to a housing-poor city 1,360 apartments, to be occupied by families now forced to live in the slums or to live doubled up with other families.

The authority and its executive director, Louis Danzig, deserve credit for getting the two projects under way at last. But the Congress deserves something considerably less than praise for the fast one pulled Friday when antipublic housers, without warning that the move was in the wind, succeeded in limiting low-rent housing starts for the 1952 fiscal year to 5,000 instead of the 50,000 recommended. For the country at large, 5,000 is the same as nothing. It means among other things that Newark's two slum sites in the first and fourteenth wards will not be developed as scheduled next year for low-rent housing.

The slash was effected by the old trick of waiting until the "4-day" Representatives from the East went to their home towns for their usual 3-day week ends. Most of the absentees were Democrats, who thereby left the House to a coalition of Republicans and Dixiecrats. This is congressional action which should be reversed.

But whether Newark gets the 3,740 units in the two slum sites or not, one point raised by NHA Commissioner Stickel at both ground-breaking ceremonies is as true as ever. And that is the public housing alone cannot do the job of reclaiming the city from slums and blight. Private enterprise must jump in to do its share by providing homes for the middle-income groups who find themselves unable to get into public housing and also unable to afford the costly apartments that are available in profusion.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to join in the statement that the Senator from New York is entirely correct, and I should like to read for a moment an excerpt from an article which appeared in the Detroit Free Press on December 7 last. The article is by James Ransom:

Housing conditions in Detroit are worsening.

At least 250,000 persons are living in substandard dwellings. Twice that many are living in standard dwellings but under substandard conditions.

In another article which appeared in the Detroit Free Press it is stated that—

Detroit is leading with its chin again as far as defense housing is concerned.

That is the opinion of at least two councilmen, of a health department engineer, of unemployment-compensation commission officials, of many industrialists.

What sometimes happens in the situation the Senator from New York is discussing is referred to in another article, which reads in part as follows:

A ramshackle slum dwelling, long ago condemned as a firetrap, finally lived up to its name Thursday.

A number of persons were killed in that fire, Mr. President.

I should also like to point out that Mr. Walter Reuther, chairman of the CIO National Housing Commission, has

stated in a message to a number of Members of the Senate that the 1950 census of housing, which has just been released, shows the existence of 2,500,000 substandard and dilapidated dwelling units in the United States, the same number which existed in 1940.

I believe the Senator from New York is entirely correct in regard to this matter, and I hope Congress will not slash this program, which is required for the minimum living standards of a great many of the American people.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Michigan for his very helpful observations.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. President, if the Senator from New York will permit, I should like to ask unanimous consent that the articles to which I have referred, which were published in the Detroit Free Press, be printed in the RECORD. The articles are brief.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Detroit Free Press of December 7, 1950]

SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND FOUND ILL-HOUSED IN DETROIT—CONDITIONS WORSENING, OFFICIAL SAYS—6,000 WAIT VACANCY IN PUBLIC PROJECTS

(By James Ransom)

Housing conditions in Detroit are worsening.

At least 250,000 persons are living in substandard dwellings. Twice that many are living in standard dwellings but under substandard conditions.

These figures were released Wednesday by the Housing Commission after a survey.

Mark K. Herley, assistant director-secretary of the Commission, said thousands of workers are coming to Detroit for war jobs and increasing the housing problem.

"An all-out war effort would make the job of housing the influx of workers practically impossible," Herley said.

He pointed out that there are more than 6,000 families on lists waiting to get into public-housing units.

The survey shows that 16 management companies operating large apartment buildings containing 11,378 dwelling units had only three vacancies during November and waiting lists of 1,950 families.

Dwelling units are considered substandard by the Commission when they are dilapidated or when they do not have inside toilets, baths, or running water.

Substandard conditions in a standard dwelling occur when two or more families occupy a unit designed for one family.

These conditions exist in more than 48,000 dwellings in Detroit.

"Most serious effect of the current crowded conditions is the health and moral structure of the community," Herley said.

[From the Detroit Free Press of March 18, 1951]

HOUSING CRISIS NEAR AS CITY DAWDLES—DETROIT TOLD TO PLAN FOR WAR-WORK RUSH—ALREADY-JAMMED LIVING SPACE AND LACK OF LABOR SURPLUS CITED

(By James McConkey)

Detroit is leading with its chin again as far as defense housing is concerned.

That is the opinion of at least two councilmen, of a health department engineer, of unemployment compensation commission officials, of many industrialists.

Despite the possibility—even probability—that Detroit will again be overrun by defense workers from outside the State, nothing is being done to prepare the city for a war-worker housing crisis.

Councilmen Eugene I. Van Antwerp and Edward D. Connor have urged the local administration to do some advance planning. But apparently peace has broken out again in the thinking of many city officials.

The city administration looks to Washington for advice. And since that is not immediately forthcoming, it continues to plan housing in terms of 1943 and 1949.

As a body, common council has done nothing but go on record as deploring all future construction of claptrap housing such as the 6,000 units of temporary war housing that has cluttered Detroit, since the middle of World War II.

Van Antwerp and Connor argue that the present state of inertia may lead to more of the same.

The Wayne County CIO Council recently suggested that a defense-housing committee be set up to help the Detroit Housing Commission. The commission said it didn't need any help.

Well, as one Federal housing official commented:

"They can pray to the east as long as they want, but if war workers start swarming in it will be up to Detroit to find room for them. Washington can only appropriate."

There are at least two good reasons for predicting that an influx of war workers would hit Detroit harder this time than it did in World War II.

First, there already is a critical housing shortage in Detroit, particularly in rental units.

That shortage is a hangover from the war. New construction has barely kept pace with the city's greatly increased labor force.

But at the beginning of World War II there were an estimated 30,000 housing vacancies in the Detroit area. That is $4\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the housing total, according to Housing Commission figures.

Vacancies in late 1950 were estimated at four-tenths of 1 percent. The Office of Housing Expediter surveyed rental vacancies here last October. He found three.

The survey also disclosed that hundreds of newly hired factory workers from outstate were leaving Detroit because of the housing shortage.

General Motors Corp., Great Lakes Steel, the Detroit Tank Arsenal, and many other plants reported they were having difficulty recruiting new workers because of the housing scarcity.

In short, no longer was there the housing cushion that existed in 1941.

Then there also was a cushion of unemployment. There were approximately 300,000 jobless persons in Michigan at that time. Most were available for war production.

Last week, however, unemployment in the State was down to 90,000, according to the MUCC. Detroit claims were down to 15,982.

So the labor market has very little slack in it. An anticipated cut-back in employment has not materialized. Local manufacturers already are recruiting outside the State.

In store for migrant workers are plenty of high down-payment houses and \$100-and-up apartments. That takes care of the out-of-town vice presidents.

Van Antwerp warned council a week ago that Detroit may be in the path of a housing blitz. And Connor wanted to know:

"Where are we going to put these people if they start rolling in again. We're starting this time with an existing shortage and our defense production already is attracting people to Detroit."

An MUCC official estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 defense workers have flocked here within the last 90 days.

Cecil Kirkpatrick, of the board of health's substandard housing division, said he "had no doubt" that housing would be critical if the influx continues.

At its peacetime tempo, Detroit's housing program can barely accommodate the hun-

dreds of families being dispossessed by expressways and other civic projects.

The housing commission expects to have some 4,000 new units completed within 2 years at the Jeffries and Douglass sites. Land for another project has not yet been condemned.

But these, in substance, are slum-clearing projects—trading new units for old. And 6,000 families are on a waiting list for the vacancies that may turn up.

The city decided a year and a half ago that no new housing was needed on vacant land. Council tossed out a carefully prepared program for acquiring 12 vacant sites.

Some city officials point out that Washington has not yet determined how much additional manpower Detroit may need. Maybe none.

But the people who plug for advance planning would rather lead with a left.

FOUR PERISH IN SLUM FIRE, LANDLORD FACES TRIAL—FATAL BLAZE HAD BEEN PREDICTED—SCORES OF COMPLAINTS MADE ON APARTMENT

A ramshackle slum dwelling, long ago condemned as a fire trap, finally lived up to its name Thursday.

Flames licking up the rear stairwell in the dilapidated, overcrowded building trapped three small children and their grandmother in a bedroom. All died.

Killed were Mrs. Clara Johnson, 76, and Florence Culver, 6, and her brothers Early, Jr., 4, and Frank, 3.

Mrs. Johnson and little Frank were found dead in bed. The two others died at Receiving Hospital.

The blaze, which started at the foot of the stairs, routed 12 families living in six upstairs apartments. Among the 26 persons who escaped unhurt, was the mother of the dead children, Mary Culver, 30. She rescued her youngest child, 9-months-old Mary Lou.

Mrs. Culver told police her husband, Early, lives at 4412 Brush, because their apartment was too crowded.

Three years ago, Fire Marshal Ed Hall had predicted that this sort of tragedy would eventually strike the two-story frame building at 4264 Orleans.

He said it had inadequate fire escapes and defective wiring.

At that time owner William Burton, 59, was called "the typical Detroit slum landlord" by then Mayor Eugene Van Antwerp.

The next year, 1949, the board of health cited the building on 40 violations. Burton, operator of the Industrial Investment Corp., 83 East Palmer, was accused of allowing up to four families to live in one apartment.

Sanitary engineers found excessive vermin, lack of kitchens, and other unhealthy conditions. Building inspectors added their complaints, including lack of enough exits.

Burton was tried before a jury and got away with a \$300 fine.

As a result of Thursday's fatal fire, Burton is due to appear in traffic court Friday, on new board of health charges. Overcrowding is the chief complaint. He has asked for a jury trial.

Four other city agencies have entered the new investigation. They are the fire marshal's office, arson squad, the department of building and safety engineering, and even the narcotics squad.

There has been a report that marijuana addicts were staging reefer parties in the attic of the two-story frame structure.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, let me inquire how much time I have remaining.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has 4 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to say that this program is of very real help to those of low incomes. These housing units cannot be occupied by per-

sons who are not of a low-income status. The subsidies granted by the United States Government are small. This bill provides for only \$10,000,000 in the aggregate. Certainly we cannot afford to take the chance of jeopardizing the interest and the well-being of the low-income groups of our people. It is not only necessary for their own welfare for them to have reasonably priced housing, but it is also of great aid and help in our defense effort.

Mr. President, I wish to yield 2 minutes to the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON], and thereafter I shall yield half a minute to the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, when the House of Representatives took action to limit to 5,000 the number of units for which construction would be begun in the coming year under the housing program, many of the Members of the House who voted for that limitation were under the impression that it did not affect any units already under contract between local housing authorities and the Federal Government.

However, that is not the case, of course. So I feel that it is necessary to make sure that the Senate understands the full implications of such a cut in connection with the present program, which includes much preliminary work which already is underway, but will have to be stopped in the event this limitation is concurred in by the Senate.

As of June 1 of this year, there were actually 114,154 public housing units with approved annual contributions contracts which were not under construction. Even if as many as 14,000 of these homes were put under construction by July 1, it would mean that there would be more than 100,000 dwelling units on which much preliminary work has been done, and on which millions of dollars have already been spent, which would be abruptly halted now by the 5,000 unit limitation on those which could actually go into construction.

On many of these projects, sites have already been selected, condemnation proceedings entered into, architects' fees paid, final plans and specifications drawn. All this work would be for naught.

There is one other point I should like to impress upon my colleagues. Seldom has there been such unanimity of opinion, as reflected by the press throughout the country, on the necessity of restoring a minimum program of low-rent public housing; the minimum program, of course, being 60,000 units for the coming fiscal year.

In passing the Housing Act of 1949, it is threatening to note that the Congress had the foresight to recognize the possibility that the low-rent public-housing program might have to be revised upward or downward, depending upon general economic conditions. I remind Senators that the upward and downward limits were set at 200,000 units a year and 50,000 a year, respectively. Are we not merely being consistent with our own position of 2 years ago if, in this period

of emergency and curtailment of many elements of our civilian economy we fix the figure for public housing at 60,000 units?

Mr. President, at this point in my remarks, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the *RECORD* editorials from the Newark News of May 11, 1951, and the New York Times of May 21, 1951, which are representative of scores of other editorials which have appeared in newspapers throughout the country denouncing the drastic cutback in the public-housing program to 5,000 units for the coming fiscal year.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator from New Jersey has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. LEHMAN. As I stated a moment ago, my interest is not so much in increasing the appropriation to cover 60,000 units instead of 50,000 but in the main issue of whether we should defeat the Dirksen amendment and adopt the report of the committee. So, I would want to withdraw my amendment, but for the fact that I do not wish to deprive my distinguished colleague from Ohio of the opportunity of arguing for the 15 minutes to which he is entitled, as he would be deprived if I were to withdraw my amendment at this time. At the conclusion of the remarks of the opponents of the amendment, I shall withdraw my amendment and offer another one.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator may withdraw his amendment at any time before it is voted upon.

Mr. LEHMAN. I now yield 1 minute of my remaining time to the Senator from New Hampshire.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator's time has expired. He has no time remaining.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President—

The VICE PRESIDENT. For what purpose does the Senator rise?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I rise in the absence of the chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee, to speak in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN] and in opposition to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I am the ranking minority member of the subcommittee, and I support the committee's report. I should like to answer very briefly the argument of the Senator from New York, if it is in order.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts is recognized. The question is whether the 15 minutes allowed on each of the two amendments can be merged.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I respectfully state that I believe the chairman would permit me a few moments, under the circumstances.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator is recognized for 15 minutes on the pending question, which is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRICKER. How much time has the opposition on the Dirksen amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eight minutes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. And how much time on the amendment on which the Senator from New York has taken 15 minutes?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The opposition has 15 minutes.

Mr. BRICKER. Am I correct that we shall have 15 minutes, then, on the amendment of the Senator from New York, even if he has withdrawn it?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No.

Mr. BRICKER. Or if he withdraws it? He has spoken to the whole issue on his amendment, and my understanding is there is 15 minutes left.

The VICE PRESIDENT. As long as the two amendments are before the Senate, there is still 15 minutes remaining on each; and there is still 15 minutes left to the opponents of the Dirksen amendment and 8 minutes to the proponents of the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. Am I correct in my understanding that 7 minutes have been used by the proponents of the Dirksen amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. So we have only 8 minutes left on that side. Is that correct?

The VICE PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator will state it.

Mr. TAFT. Did the Senator from New York withdraw his amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. No; he has not withdrawn it. He announced he would withdraw it, but he has not done so.

Mr. LEHMAN. I have not withdrawn it. I said I would be glad to do it, except that I do not wish to deprive my distinguished colleague from Ohio of the right to present his case. I shall withdraw my amendment and propose another amendment immediately, when I am recognized for that purpose by the Chair.

Mr. BRICKER. I thank the Senator.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to explain very briefly how the Subcommittee on Independent Offices arrived at the figure of 50,000 units. On May 2 the President sent a letter to the committee requesting that this year 75,000 new units be authorized in place of the 135,000 units authorized under the law. The committee discussed the matter. A motion was made to make it 40,000 units. Another motion was made to make the number 60,000 units. The committee agreed unanimously on 50,000 units. I believe I am correct in saying that the entire committee voted for the 50,000 units, some of the members re-

serving the right to vote for 5,000 units on the floor of the Senate in the event an amendment were offered to that effect.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I ask the Senator whether it is not a fact that 135,000 are authorized by law, but the Bureau of the Budget, or the estimates which the President sent to the Congress, cut the amount for which appropriations were asked from 135,000, as authorized, to 75,000, which was the recommendation?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct, and the committee, as I say, discussed the question and agreed unanimously on a compromise of 50,000 units.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The Senator is not quite correct. It was in order to obtain a united front on the part of the subcommittee that we agreed upon the 50,000 units which were reported.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. And it was done, was it not, upon the understanding that it was absolutely essential to authorize the construction of 50,000 units, in order to carry out contracts which exist throughout most of the States of the Union?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Not only in order to carry out existing contracts, but also to meet housing shortages in certain cities which needed housing very badly. I have here communications from several cities in Massachusetts, showing the need of continuing housing construction at a higher level than that authorized by the House.

Mr. FLANDERS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. FLANDERS. I wish to say that I was a member of the Banking and Currency Committee, and had a part in drawing up the housing bill under which this public housing is to be constructed. I have a distinct recollection of it, because, as I remember, I introduced into the bill the feature providing that there should be a sliding range of annual construction, depending on the financial and economic situation of the country. That range provided for a minimum of 50,000 units to be constructed a year in times of full employment and inflation. So, there is warrant for the 50,000, aside from the idea of compromise. The 50,000, if I remember correctly, is provided for in the bill as the minimum approved for annual construction in times such as these.

I very strongly hope that the Senate will follow the bill as reported. We have had some criticism of legislation on appropriation bills. I hope we shall not by cutting down the appropriation legislate something less than the bill as reported calls for.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Vermont. I did not mean to say that the number of units now provided by the bill was simply the result of a compromise in the committee. I say it is the result of a minimum need which the committee felt it could unanimously agree upon and submit to the Senate.

I hope the Senator from New York will withdraw his amendment; otherwise the issue will not be clear. The issue becomes clear between 50,000 units and the 5,000 units proposed by the Senator from Illinois. I believe that in these difficult times the number of units agreed upon by the subcommittee on independent offices is fair and is calculated to keep the housing effort moving ahead without undue demands upon material, manpower, and the construction effort of our country.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say to the chairman of the subcommittee that in his absence I took it upon myself to use some of his time.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has 10 minutes on the amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield for a question.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the feeling of the Senator from South Carolina as to the reaction of all the members of the full committee when they wrote this particular feature of the bill? Does the Senator feel that all committee members were ready and willing to endorse 50,000 units?

Mr. MAYBANK. There was a vote in the subcommittee for 75,000 units; then for 65,000. It was then agreed to recommend the figure "50,000", which was the figure of the House Appropriations Committee before the House itself cut the number of units to 5,000. The question then went to the full committee, and there was never any vote in the full committee except as to the figure "50,000." There was a vote on 50,000 units or less on two occasions, but the figure of 50,000 was agreed to by the full committee. There was no motion to increase the number in the full committee.

I can understand the situation of the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN]. I understood he wanted to speak on the bill and to urge the continuation of public housing. I am in the position of being consistent, which I always try to be. I voted five times for 50,000 units, and I shall vote for that number on the Senate floor as many times as may be necessary.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that several members of the committee who were opposing 50,000 units voted for that number with the absolute understanding that it did not bind them. They would rather have taken a reduction of 5,000 or 10,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. There were members of the committee who voted for 50,000 units who said they intended to offer an amendment on the floor to reduce the number. That was likewise true in the subcommittee.

Mr. WHERRY. When it came time to vote for 50,000 units, a suggestion was made to reduce the number to 40,000 units. I asked that the motion not be made, because I did not think it was proper to bind the Members. I made it very plain that members of the com-

mittee had a right to offer an amendment on the floor to reduce the number to less than 50,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is eminently correct. I do not see the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] here at this time. As I recall, he reserved the same right. There was no binding vote on anything, except that a decision was reached, after many days of argument, that some figure be written into the bill. So we reported the bill containing the figure of 50,000. I voted for the 50,000 three times in the subcommittee and two times in the full committee, and I expect to vote for that number on the Senate floor.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is it not true that the House committee recommended 50,000 units and that the amount was cut to 5,000 units on the floor of the House?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. The law gives authority for 135,000 units. There was a cut from 135,000 to 75,000 units. That was the biggest cut, to the best of my knowledge, in any section of the independent offices appropriation bill. The House Appropriations Committee cut it to 50,000. The 5,000 cut was made on the floor of the House on a Friday afternoon without any long debate. There was a yea-and-nay vote. The Senate Appropriations Committee increased the number to the House Appropriations Committee figure. As chairman of the subcommittee, since I voted for 50,000 units, I am not going to vote to reduce the number.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I am somewhat confused by the colloquy between the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from Wyoming. If we authorize the 50,000 units contained in the bill as reported—

Mr. MAYBANK. There were 135,000 units authorized by the law. The appropriation in the pending bill will take care of only 50,000.

Mr. CARLSON. If we limit it to 50,000 units, do I correctly understand that it will not take care of any additional units?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. There are loan and annual contribution contracts for 107,646 units. The housing agency has made contracts throughout the United States. The law gave authority for 135,000 units.

Mr. CARLSON. Do I correctly understand that there are defense communities which have not filed their applications and which would not be given any advantage or benefit?

Mr. MAYBANK. I could not answer that question. But the commissioner would have the right to give preferences.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. What is the estimated cost per unit?

Mr. MAYBANK. It would vary in different localities.

Mr. BYRD. What would be the average?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do not know the average. There might be one project in Chicago, one in South Carolina, and one in Virginia. The average for the whole United States would be no criterion, because the housing would cost more in Chicago than it would in Virginia or in South Carolina. The law allows \$1,750 per room, and there is provision for an addition \$750 in high cost areas.

Mr. BYRD. What is the average number of rooms?

Mr. MAYBANK. Approximately five.

Mr. BYRD. Does not the bill provide for some regulation?

Mr. MAYBANK. The law provides various regulations. This bill is only an appropriation bill.

Mr. BYRD. It does not appropriate money for the construction of houses?

Mr. MAYBANK. It does not.

Mr. BYRD. If we appropriate money for the administration of the project, there should be some information somewhere as to how much the houses will cost. Is it not true that the housing will cost around \$11,000 on the average?

Mr. MAYBANK. Possibly more than that, in certain places.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BYRD. Is there any limit on the cost?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is \$1,750 per room.

Mr. BYRD. Who determines the number of rooms?

Mr. MAYBANK. It depends on what the need is. The average size of the low-income families eligible for admission to low-rent projects is usually larger than those seeking housing accommodations in an average 608 project, for instance, and the average number of rooms of each dwelling unit is higher—on the average five rooms.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I should like to say, in connection with the question asked by the Senator from Virginia, that when the Act was passed the estimate that time was the average cost would be \$8,500 per unit. We know there have been some increases in costs since that time. However, I may say to the chairman of the subcommittee that in my own State of Alabama in recent months contracts have been let for the construction of several of these projects—I will not say how many units, but probably running between 500 and 1,000, and the average cost has been approximately \$8,000, which is actually less than the estimated cost.

Mr. MAYBANK. That might be true in Alabama, and I appreciate the Senator having brought out that point, but in my own community of Charleston, if Senators will permit me to speak of matters of which I have personal knowledge—

The VICE PRESIDENT. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may have 10 more minutes in which to explain this matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina that his time be extended by 10 minutes?

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, and, of course, I shall not object, I wish to withdraw my amendment and offer an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York can withdraw his amendment when he is recognized in his own right, but he cannot do it in the time of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. LEHMAN. I understand that, I shall withhold my request then until I am recognized.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has asked for an additional 10 minutes on the amendment. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Without taking the time of any Senator, if the Senate will indulge the Chair a moment, the present occupant of the chair will say that he must leave the Chamber a little later in order to go to the airport to take part in greeting the President of Ecuador, and may not return during the further consideration of amendments.

On yesterday an amendment went over temporarily, upon which the Chair wished to make some investigation regarding a point of order which was made against it. The Chair is privately informed that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] intends to withdraw that amendment and offer another one. The Chair has looked over the new amendment and thinks that it will be in order when it is offered as a limitation on the appropriation provided for in the bill.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, when will it be in order to offer the amendment?

The VICE PRESIDENT. Whenever the pending amendments are disposed of, that is, the amendment of the Senator from New York and the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, if the Senator from Virginia is then recognized for that purpose.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. If the Senator from Ohio will indulge me for a moment, I wish to make a further statement. In answer to Senators who have asked questions relative to cost, I wish to say that no matter what questions may be put concerning the cost of the proposed houses or units, or what the limitation is, in my humble judgment, as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency and as one of the authors of the present housing law, there is no complete answer. Last week in my own home town the lowest bid on a project which it was estimated would cost \$2,250,000 actually was \$3,000,000. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] told me that it was proposed to acquire certain land in Chicago for such housing units as we are discussing, and it was found that the cost of the land was so high that it was necessary to abandon the project.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator from South Carolina inform me what author-

ity fixes the number of rooms for the units?

Mr. MAYBANK. The local housing authority.

Mr. BYRD. Who puts up the money for them?

Mr. MAYBANK. The money comes from bonds, revenue bonds, which are repaid by rents paid on the property, plus the Federal contribution.

Mr. BYRD. In what do the local authorities invest?

Mr. MAYBANK. The land and the buildings.

Mr. BYRD. Will the Senator from South Carolina make a clear statement as to what the local governments do and what the Federal Government does, so we can find where the great burden is going to rest if the housing units should not prove to be successful, and should not be rented?

Mr. MAYBANK. The local governments apply to the Federal Government. As I told the Senator from Kansas, thousands of applications are made for housing units to be erected. A unit might be of large size in New York. It might be of a lesser size in a rural area.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator now yield to me?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Ohio has previously requested that I yield to him. It will really take me more than 10 minutes to discuss this matter. I will say, however, in answer to the Senator from Virginia, that costs vary greatly, and the responsibility rests on the local authorities to decide whether certain projects shall be built. For example, the city of Charleston, S. C., threw out all bids the other day because they were too high. In Chicago I understand the local authorities refused to buy land because the cost was too high.

Mr. BYRD. That is something which is a local responsibility. But the Federal Government pays the whole bill for the erection of the units, pays everything except the cost of the land.

Mr. MAYBANK. No; the local community sells bonds, which are revenue bonds, repaid from collection of rents. The Federal Government only makes up the difference between the cost of operation and rental income.

Mr. BYRD. Who guarantees these bonds?

Mr. MAYBANK. The local community.

Mr. BYRD. The local community?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Federal Government does not.

Mr. BYRD. The Federal Government does not guarantee the bonds?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator mean to say that the Federal Government does not guarantee anything?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes; it guarantees certain payments.

Mr. BYRD. Why then do not the local communities go ahead and construct the units themselves?

Mr. MAYBANK. Because the Federal Government guarantees a certain amount of money to make up the difference between operating cost and income.

Mr. BYRD. The Federal Government does not guarantee the cost of construction?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my understanding.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. BRICKER. Is it not true that the limit placed in the law is \$1,750 per room?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. BRICKER. With the authority in the President to increase that in certain areas to the extent of \$750 per room, that is in areas where such increase in cost is justified.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. BRICKER. That would make the top cost of a five-room unit \$12,500, and that is in addition to the cost of the demolition of the property already on the land and the cost of the land to the local community.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, but the figure of \$12,500 is not necessarily a stable figure, because it can be less in some communities, and the commissioner has the right to make it higher in other communities.

Mr. BRICKER. To raise it to \$2,500 per room.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. BRICKER. Regardless of the size of the house or the living unit that is erected.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. BRICKER. And the Government subsidizes the local community to the extent of an average of \$29 per unit per month.

Mr. MAYBANK. Without the land. There again there are some differentials in cost. The subsidy as to rentals varies with the types of houses.

Mr. BRICKER. But the average is about \$29 per unit per month.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Virginia asked whether the Federal Government guarantees the bonds. I again say that it does not guarantee a single nickel of any bonds.

Mr. BYRD. Does it guarantee the rent?

Mr. MAYBANK. No, it guarantees certain subsidy payments to the local authority.

Mr. BYRD. Suppose none of the units in a locality could be rented; then what would the Federal Government do?

Mr. MAYBANK. It is hard to imagine such a situation with the housing such as it is. But the Government would be responsible for the payments. If there are no longer eligible low-income families in the community, I imagine the authority could dispose of them for private purposes.

Mr. BYRD. To what extent are they subsidized?

Mr. MAYBANK. It varies with the area, the income of the tenants, the operating costs, and so forth.

Mr. BYRD. What is the percentage?

Mr. MAYBANK. As I said before the percentage varies.

Mr. BYRD. Here we are dealing with a project which is going to cost hundreds of millions of dollars, and no one can inform the Senate, apparently, upon what basis these contracts are made.

Mr. MAYBANK. They are made in variable ways.

Mr. BYRD. Give me one instance of how they are made. How much does the Federal Government guarantee, and how much do the local authorities guarantee? Take the case of South Carolina for example.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Federal Government does not guarantee anything on the cost of the building.

Mr. BYRD. The Federal Government is going to guarantee the land, is it not?

Mr. MAYBANK. It agrees to pay a subsidy to make up for the difference in income and operating cost.

Mr. BYRD. Do not those who buy the bonds have a guarantee that the Federal Government will pay the bonds?

Mr. MAYBANK. No.

Mr. BYRD. What is the basis, then?

Mr. MAYBANK. They are revenue bonds—the credit of the local government is behind them.

Mr. BYRD. If an apartment is rented for let us say \$50 a month, can the Senator from South Carolina tell the Senator from Virginia how much the Federal Government guarantees—what percentage?

Mr. MAYBANK. It would depend entirely on the particular case.

Mr. BYRD. Let us suppose it is in South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. What it would cost would vary with the community and the operating cost and income.

Mr. BYRD. Can the Senator give me one single instance?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Ohio gave various figures. I can give others. But there is no uniform pattern.

Mr. BYRD. I am not asking about a uniform pattern. Give one single case.

Mr. MAYBANK. Twenty-nine fifty.

Mr. BYRD. Twenty-nine fifty what?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is the average.

Mr. BYRD. Does the Senator mean that the Federal Government guarantees \$2,950 for each house that is built?

Mr. MAYBANK. No; \$29.50, which is the rent.

Mr. BYRD. What is the percentage the Federal Government guarantees of the rental of these buildings? That is a simple question, and someone ought to be able to answer it.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] can answer for Chicago. It would vary greatly in different communities.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I am not an authority on this subject. I can be wrong, but as I understand the Federal Government, in effect, guarantees the interest upon the bonds which are floated at a rate of approximately 3 percent.

I think we can get some idea of the magnitude of the commitment by saying that if we authorize 50,000 units, as I hope we shall, with an average cost of \$8,000 or \$8,250 per unit, it would come to a little more than \$400,000,000 capital outlay, of which the Federal Government would guarantee, on the bonds floated, a return of approximately 3 percent, or a maximum liability of approximately \$12,000,000 a year.

Mr. BYRD. The Federal Government guarantees the interest. Does it guarantee the bonds?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. If I am correct, it guarantees the interest, but not the principal.

Mr. BYRD. But the Government guarantees so much rent, does it not?

Mr. DOUGLAS. No. The rents are fixed by the Federal Housing Administration in consultation with the local authorities. If the rents meet not only operating costs, but also some portion of the fixed costs, then the liability of the Federal Government is reduced.

Mr. MAYBANK. It may be nothing at all.

Mr. BYRD. What is the maximum liability of the Federal Government?

Mr. DOUGLAS. If I am correctly informed, the interest rate upon the bonds which are floated.

Mr. BYRD. They must be paid off some day.

Mr. MAYBANK. There is a 40-year amortization period.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I withdraw the amendment which I have offered, and send to the desk an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MOODY in the chair). The amendment offered by the Senator from New York will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 27, line 8, it is proposed to strike out the word "five" and insert the word "sixty", so as to read "in excess of sixty thousand dwelling units."

On page 28, line 7, under the heading "Administrative Expenses," it is proposed to strike out "\$5,000,000" and insert "\$12,000,000."

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRICKER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] was to restore the House figure and the House language. In my judgment this is not an amendment to that amendment. If it is, it is an amendment in the third degree.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This amendment seeks to amend the language reported by the committee, and is in the nature of a perfecting amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. But it is not an amendment to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that it is an amendment to the House text. It is a perfecting amendment to the House text. Therefore the amendment is in order.

Mr. BRICKER. Is it in order to offer an amendment prior to the time of the vote as to whether we adopt the House language or leave the Senate amended language in?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It is in order to offer a perfecting amendment.

Mr. BRICKER. The House language is not now before the Senate. That which is before the Senate is the committee amendment adopted by the Sen-

ate. We do not have before us now the language of the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that any Senator has the right to offer an amendment to the House language.

Mr. BRICKER. Is it in order to offer an amendment to the House language, regardless of what the Senate committee has done in reporting the bill to the Senate? Is the House language yet before the Senate for amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. FERGUSON. If the amendment proposed by the Senator from New York were adopted, would a point of order then lie against the Dirksen amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRICKER. As I understand the proceedings of day before yesterday, the Senate adopted the language of the Senate committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. Is that language now before the Senate and subject to amendment, under the unanimous-consent agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that under the unanimous-consent agreement any Senator has a right to offer an amendment, the same as if the committee amendment had not been agreed to.

Mr. BRICKER. The same as if the committee amendment had not been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BRICKER. Is that in the unanimous-consent agreement?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that it is. The Chair is informed by the Parliamentarian that any Senator may offer an amendment either to the House text, which has been displaced by the committee amendment, or to the committee amendment.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I intend to yield most of my time to my colleagues, but before doing so I wish to address myself to the question raised by the distinguished Senator from Virginia.

Let me say to the Senator from Virginia that the cost of construction of these buildings is not a responsibility of the United States Government. The construction is carried on through a loan from the United States Government. The communities have formed their own agencies, called authorities in most cases, to reimburse the Federal Government for the cost of the new facilities; and they have made reimbursement.

Let me say also that the only responsibility of the United States Government, so far as I know, is this: The authorities set a price schedule of rentals in the facilities. Those rentals are supposed, in most cases, to pay the cost of opera-

tion, of depreciation, and of amortization. If there is a deficit—and such deficits have been very slight—that becomes a responsibility of the Government.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Does not the Government guarantee the rental income, if the rents are not sufficient to pay the cost?

Mr. LEHMAN. Let me say to the Senator from Virginia—

Mr. BYRD. The Government is underwriting the whole proposition.

Mr. LEHMAN. The Government is underwriting only the difference between the rentals and the costs of operation, depreciation, and amortization.

Mr. BYRD. We are underwriting any losses which may occur.

Mr. LEHMAN. The entire amount of the appropriation in the bill for these purposes is \$10,000,000.

Mr. BYRD. The Administrator has the authority to make contracts, which the Government is obligated to carry out. We shall have to make appropriations, whatever they may be—\$100,000,000, or \$500,000,000 a year. It must be paid, because the Government underwrites it. The Government has made 40-year contracts with respect to some of these buildings, and has guaranteed the interest and guaranteed the operating cost for 40 years.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who knows a great deal about this subject, has stated that the Government guarantees the interest. Those who are backing the legislation ought to get together.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am not backing the legislation.

Mr. BYRD. The Senator from Illinois is usually correct on these matters.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We went over this subject thoroughly in 1949, when the law was enacted. It is a matter of contract between the Federal Government and the individual city. The Federal Government contracts to pay only a percentage of the costs. There is a limit beyond which it cannot go. Under the law which we enacted the maximum which the Federal Government can pay in any one of the 40 years is \$308,000,000. It is tied in with the cost of operation indirectly. It is a contract under which a city works up its budget and tells the Government that it can operate with the contribution from the Federal Government as a subsidy. The bonds are sold on the market. The operation has the confidence of the people who buy the bonds that the plan can be worked out, and that is what makes the bonds salable. Consequently, the bonds have sold at very low rates of interest.

Mr. BYRD. But the Government is obligated up to \$308,000,000 a year.

Mr. SPARKMAN. If all the units are built.

Mr. BYRD. To that extent, the Government is subsidizing the program with \$308,000,000 a year in the event the con-

ditions are such as to warrant the payment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Only if the full number of units are constructed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Eight hundred and ten thousand units.

Mr. SPARKMAN. May I give the Senator another figure which I think he can use in translating the argument? The figure is approximately 4½ percent of the capital cost of the project. That is what the Government's participation amounts to.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I have had considerable experience with housing projects in my home State. We undertook such construction in New York State as far back as 1936. We have expended large sums. I believe my distinguished colleague from New York will bear me out when I say that not one of the Authorities has defaulted; they received no outside assistance except for a very small subsidy which was authorized by law under the Constitution of the State of New York.

Mr. IVES. I certainly wish to verify what my colleague has stated.

Mr. MAYBANK. What is that?

Mr. LEHMAN. We have had many State authorities as well as Authorities set up under public building law, and we have not had one instance in which there has been a default. In not one instance has the State or the Federal Government been called upon for more than was provided under the laws or Constitution of the State of New York.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Is it not also correct to say that in many instances the State of New York received less than what the creditor received? I mean the State received less than 4½ percent.

Mr. LEHMAN. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. MAYBANK. Because the Government has put up much less than 4½ percent.

Mr. LEHMAN. -Yes. Mr. President, I yield 4 minutes to the senior Senator from Alabama.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I wish very much that we were in a position to argue for the full 75,000 units. However, the committee has reported 50,000 units. I certainly believe that we would be making a very bad mistake if we were to cut the figure, as proposed by the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], to 5,000 units a year.

Mr. President, we have been going over a great deal of the material which was studied very carefully in 1949, when the Senate voted overwhelmingly in favor of the program. My recollection is that only 13 Members of the Senate voted against the program in 1949. The program called for an average of 135,000 units a year. We recognized the fact that economic conditions might make it desirable to vary the provision. Therefore we adopted an escalator clause, under which the President could raise the number of units to as high as 175,000, as I recall, or decrease it to as low as 50,000 units a year.

At the beginning of this year the Federal Reserve Board, having been given the right by the Defense Production Act of 1950, put a credit curb on new housing starts. It was cut down by about 35 to 40 percent. The President cut the number of public housing starts to 75,000 or by 45 percent. The committee provides for 50,000 units, which cuts the number even more.

It seems to me, Mr. President, that if we are to maintain an orderly housing program, no one segment of our economy ought to be required to take a higher proportion of cuts in housing than another segment. If so, certainly the preference ought to be given to people in the lower-income brackets. The Dirksen amendment would work in the opposite direction. It would give the steepest cuts of all to the people who can least afford them.

We discussed this method of Government financing in 1949, and it was well understood by the 83 or more Senators who voted for the measure that what was provided was a subsidy from the Federal Government to the respective cities throughout the country. It was not a subsidy which was imposed on them. In other words, no city can engage in a housing program until the State legislature has authorized the city to set up a housing authority and until the city council has passed an ordinance allowing such construction in the city. The Housing Authority must first come in and show its good faith and the need for the housing. It must enter into a solemn contract with the Government for a maximum of 4½ percent of the capital cost of the project. I may say, by the way, that the experience in the past has been, as I recall, that only about 77 percent of the allowable Federal contribution was used. I do not know offhand what it would amount to, but it would amount to less than 4½ percent of the capital cost of a project.

I think it would be a very bad mistake for us to cut the number of units below 50,000. It would be taking a backward step. It would destroy a well-balanced housing program which Congress has worked out over a number of years under bipartisan leadership. First we had the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill. Then we had the Taft-Ellender-Wagner bill. We worked on the program for years. I do not believe we should now cripple it in the way the Dirksen amendment would.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Alabama, if he wishes to use it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I appreciate the offer of additional time from the Senator from New York. I had just about made my point, because I had been limiting myself to 4 minutes.

I do not know whether there has been placed in the Record a list of the various States showing the number of units which are now under construction and the number of contracts which have been entered into. If the Senator from South Carolina intends to put the in-

formation in the RECORD I will not do so at this time.

I have a break-down of the respective States, showing the various cities which have gone under contract. I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOL- LAND] was talking to me a few minutes ago, and he said, "In Florida there are a great many small towns. In the act we describe them as rural nonfarming housing projects. In a great many of such small towns houses are desperately needed."

I invite the attention of the Senate to the fact that we wrote such a provision into the act in 1949. It was something new. As a result, such rural towns have been slow in coming in. By the way, we should not misunderstand what is meant by a rural town. Any town with a population of more than 2,500 is not a rural town. If we look over the list of the 700,000 units covered under contract we will find very few in rural small towns, because they have not reached the point yet of coming under contract. If we were to adopt the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, we would not only wipe out any chance of such small towns of getting into the program, but we would throw the whole program backward to such an extent that it would amount to practically a complete reversal by the Senate on a program which has been worked out carefully and studiously over the years.

A number of studies have been made. We had a Joint Committee on Housing, and it spent a great deal of time studying this problem. It brought out this provision. That joint committee was very largely under the direction of the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], the able Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], the able Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. McCARTHY], the able Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the able Senator from New York [Mr. IVES]. With the support of those Senators and other Senators on the other side of the aisle and with the practical unanimous vote of the Senators on this side of the aisle, the bill was written into law. I think we should not reverse our policy today.

Mr. SPARKMAN subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD at the point where I spoke today on the amendment relating to public housing, a table showing the dwelling units under final contract in the State of Alabama as of June 15, 1951.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

State of Alabama—Dwelling units under final contract as of June 15, 1951, Housing Act of 1949

Locality	Placed under construction	Under final contract, not under construction
Annonston.....	102	-----
Athens.....	-----	100
Auburn.....	-----	75
Birmingham.....	500	500

State of Alabama—Dwelling units under final contract as of June 15, 1951, Housing Act of 1949—Continued

Locality	Placed under construction	Under final contract, not under construction
Boaz.....	-----	60
Carbon Hill.....	-----	50
Collinsville.....	-----	22
Columbiana.....	-----	60
Cordova.....	-----	60
Cullman.....	-----	80
Decatur.....	-----	145
Dothan.....	92	148
Florence.....	-----	250
Fort Payne.....	50	-----
Gadsden.....	380	224
Haleyville.....	-----	40
Hamilton.....	-----	40
Huntsville.....	170	180
Jasper.....	40	36
Lanett.....	-----	200
Mobile.....	-----	112
Montgomery.....	216	-----
Opelika.....	-----	150
Phenix City.....	174	76
Red Bay.....	-----	35
Russellville.....	-----	75
Selma.....	216	84
Sheffield.....	-----	46
Tuscaloosa.....	-----	160
Tuscumbia.....	-----	75
Total units.....	1,940	3,083
Total localities.....	10	27

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 8 minutes remaining.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President—

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield, with the understanding that if I take very much of his time, it will be taken from the 15 minutes allotted to me?

Mr. LEHMAN. I am very glad to yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a few minutes ago, when we were discussing the cost of this housing, I hesitated to state exactly what one of the houses would cost, even though I was one of the authors of the law in 1949. I wish to state to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] that I was correct when I said that there is no definite cost figure; the cost varies as among the authorities and among communities and locations. A few minutes ago I had the clerk call the Housing and Home Finance Agency to get the latest details; and I am informed that the prices vary from \$7,500 to \$12,500, with the national average being \$10,500.

I did not want the Senator from Virginia to be without a specific figure. Mr. BYRD. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. I thank the Senator from New York for yielding to me.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a table showing the ranges of cost and typical local costs.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The table is as follows:

Upper and lower ranges of cost

Lower.....	\$7, 500
Average.....	10, 500
Upper.....	12, 500

Those in the higher ranges are typically densely populated central city sites with very high site acquisition cost, including demolition of slum structures.

Typical local costs

LOWER RANGE

Location	Number of units	Unit cost
Dothan, Ala.....	92	\$7, 587
Del Rio, Tex.....	126	8, 214
Woodland, Calif.....	60	8, 683
Albany, Ga.....	125	8, 878
McComb City, Miss.....	64	8, 959
Kingsport, Tenn.....	36	9, 123

MIDDLE RANGE

Birmingham, Ala.....	500	\$9, 905
Augusta, Ga.....	225	10, 214
Oakdale, Calif.....	26	10, 308
San Antonio, Tex.....	275	10, 448
Benton Harbor, Mich.....	94	10, 893
Roanoke, Va.....	300	10, 913

UPPER RANGE

San Francisco, Calif.....	234	\$11, 320
Worcester, Mass.....	600	11, 773
Baltimore, Md.....	642	11, 983
Harrisburg, Pa.....	550	12, 138
New York City, N. Y.....	1, 595	12, 326
Chicago, Ill. (estimated).....	916	13, 248

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, I wish to point out that this authorization and appropriation are definitely and exclusively in the interest of the common people of our country. This program does not provide housing for individuals who can pay several thousand dollars a year in rental; it assists only a small fraction of the people who are working for small salaries, people who are giving of their best to their city, their State, their country, and their family, but who in many instances cannot possibly afford the high rentals which are demanded in various of the communities.

No man of wealth and no man of substantial earning power will benefit by the provisions of this bill. This bill will aid the poor man—the families of genuinely low income—because under the Housing Act of 1949 no household can occupy one of these apartments if the bread winner has an income amounting to more than five times the rental charge.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from New York 5 minutes of my time, if he desires to have it.

Mr. LEHMAN. I am glad to have that much additional time, and I thank the Senator very much.

Mr. President, the rental of these apartments is limited to persons whose incomes do not exceed by five times the rental of the apartments. There is no way for many such persons to live in good surroundings, save through a program of this kind. As soon as they begin to earn an income greater than five times the rental that is charged for the public-housing units, they are required to move.

So the bill will serve the interest and the needs of the small wage earners, the persons of small income, who cannot possibly obtain adequate housing in any other way.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time, except for 2 minutes, to the Senator from Ohio

[Mr. TAFT]; and I yield the final 2 minutes to the Senator from Delaware.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, it seems to me that it is perfectly clear that this amendment is a continuation of the fight against any public housing at all; it is not a matter of economy, but a matter of carrying on the old fight.

We began with a public-housing program long before 1943; but the revival of it, after the war, was commenced in 1943 by bipartisan committees. At that time we went into the entire question and made a complete study.

This program is designed solely to provide housing for persons whose income is so low that the rent they can afford to pay is at least 20 percent below the rent which it is necessary to pay in order to get reasonably decent private housing in the community in which they live; that is all the program is designed to do. It has been mixed up with war housing and with Government programs for housing for defense plants and many other things which do not relate to it. However, the purpose of this program is to try to make decent housing available to persons whose income is so low that they cannot possibly get decent housing in any other way.

Of course, the difficulty is that housing is so expensive and many incomes are so low that there is no place, other than slums, in which persons with low income can live. In the case of persons who can afford to pay only \$15 or \$20 a month for rent, no matter how high-minded the landlord may be, that amount of money is not sufficient even to pay for keeping the buildings in repair.

Under our system, that situation has resulted in the development of slums. So far as we can ascertain, the problem cannot be met by private enterprise. That is no reflection on private enterprise; it is simply a fact that private enterprise cannot build housing which will not produce an income sufficient to meet the cost of the housing.

Congress felt that housing relief was as important as food relief or old-age pensions. In practically every community there are extensive programs for taking care of persons whose incomes amount to \$1,000 or \$1,200, or perhaps the minimum is now somewhat higher, as prices have increased. However, housing was never provided for in that way, even though it is just as important or perhaps more important than the other programs, until the low-rent program was undertaken by the Federal Government.

There are many proper criticisms of this housing program, but we could not find any way to take the edge off the need or to eliminate slum housing except by means of this program. It was adopted by Congress 2 years ago. At that time the program called for 135,000 units a year for 6 years. The present request is for 50,000 units this year, well within the 135,000.

There is perfectly good ground for requesting less than the 135,000, because we have to cut all housing if we are going to undertake to carry out the tre-

mendous military program which we have today. The President began the process of reducing the total number of units last year, but we are not cutting out all housing. If we were going to cut out all housing, I would say we would have to cut out public housing. However, in the last half of 1950, after the Korean War began, the construction of 1,400,000 houses was begun in this country. This year the plans call for the construction of approximately 850,000 houses altogether, but, as a matter of fact, the number has not been held to that figure, and it is likely to run well over 1,000,000 houses during this year.

So, I think it is fair to say that 50,000 is by no means too large a proportion for the low-income groups.

Personally, I have always felt that 10 percent of new houses built was a fair proportion for housing for the low-income groups. It is impossible to tell exactly the correct number needed, because many persons with low incomes find houses in reasonably decent condition which have been passed down, so to speak. So we cannot determine the exact number. However, there are several million persons in our country who today cannot find decent housing at rentals they can afford to pay from the incomes they have, even when based on steady employment.

It is far more an urban problem than a rural problem. In the rural areas the facilities required are not so expensive, and houses that are old are usually kept in fairly decent condition. It is a city problem. It is a problem particularly of the older cities. I became interested because Cincinnati is the oldest city of any size in the West, and it faced the condition which all cities will face sooner or later, though perhaps a little earlier than other cities.

Let us remember that the Federal Government guarantees thousands and thousands of units of privately constructed housing through the FHA, by the insurance of mortgages. The Federal Government is in the whole program, and in the whole program I wish to make the point that there is a legitimate place for what is here proposed. We should include a reasonable proportion for the low-income housing which was authorized by the Congress 2 years ago.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely desire to ask the Senator from Ohio whether it is not a fact that the Federal Government guarantees billions of dollars, in FHA loans, veterans' loans, and so forth and so on?

Mr. TAFT. Exactly. The Federal Government is in the housing business. Perhaps it should never have been in it, but, as a matter of fact, most of the houses built today are built with money borrowed in mortgages guaranteed by the Federal Government. They could not be built without that guarantee. The Federal Government is engaged in the performance of the obligations of a comprehensive program, and it seems to me

perfectly clear that we should not stop the low-rent housing features of that program.

There are certain things in the bill which I would have written differently. Those things can be covered by amendment, if desired. We can impose a tighter cost control, although I think it is not in evidence that today the new houses which are being built involve any excessive costs, or any evidence whatever that they are not, so to speak, streamlined, standard housing such as public housing must be if it is to be reasonably decent and is to meet reasonably the standards which we now require for housing. There was a time, back in the thirties, when the Federal Government built large houses, probably twice as large as they ought to have been, and twice as expensive. I have seen no evidence whatever of any excessive costs today. In any event, here we have a program, and the program has been approved by the Congress. It was approved by the Congress 2 years ago. I do not think it ought to be thrown away in an appropriation bill. Incidentally, the actual increase to the Budget, so far as the present crisis is concerned, is extremely small compared to the advantage of the size of the project. The actual subsidies will run approximately, in the end, around \$300 per unit, or, perhaps a little over, \$350. Fifty thousand units ultimately will entail a subsidy in the neighborhood of \$15,000,000 a year, when these units are built and when the contracts are completed. It will be 2 or 3 years before that time arrives.

Of course, if we complete the entire program, the ultimate cost, as I stated, will be somewhere around \$250,000,000 a year. In 1949 we discussed such an expenditure as a method of meeting the housing problem. That is very much less than we spend on other programs. Today we spend throughout the country billions of dollars on health and billions of dollars on relief. We spend billions of dollars on old-age pensions. The provision made for low-cost housing, it seems to me, is a very reasonable figure for a Federal expenditure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Ohio has expired.

Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. President, so that there may be a clear-cut vote on the Dirksen amendment, I withdraw my amendment to the amendment submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield to the Senator from Delaware [Mr. FREAR] the last 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from New York withhold temporarily the withdrawal of his amendment? If the Senator were to withdraw his amendment at this time, it would result in the loss by the Senator from Delaware of the last 2 minutes.

Mr. LEHMAN. I should be very glad to do that. Will the Chair notify me when I may renew my request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will advise the Senator.

Mr. FREAR. I thank the Chair very much, because the Senator from Delaware is not interested in losing 2 minutes.

Mr. President, my remarks are directed to the amendment offered by the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. I hope that the Senate will reject this amendment to amend the committee provision for public housing for families of low income now living in slums. I will certainly vote against it because, in my judgment the amendment violates the basic principles of our system of Government.

The families for whom this public housing is to be built now live in slums and other inadequate housing because the price at which they can obtain any adequate housing, except public housing, is far beyond their reach. This public housing would remove from the slums and into decent, safe and sanitary housing, 50,000 families of low income, 50,000 families who, without it, would have no opportunity to get out of the slums, 50,000 families who, without this public housing, face the prospect of having their children grow up under conditions which every member of the Senate would agree are wholly incompatible with what we call our American way of life.

Under our system of Government, service in the Armed Forces of the United States in the defense of the Nation is an obligation to be shared fairly by all our citizens, rich and poor alike. That obligation rests upon the sound foundation that, correspondingly under our system of Government, the benefits of citizenship should be fairly shared by all our citizens. These are but the basic principles of a democratic way of life. They impose upon all of us the sensible and just requirement that, in these times especially, we must proceed in all our endeavors upon the same democratic principle that such sacrifices on the home front as may be required for the defense and security of the Nation shall be equitably shared by all our citizens.

Up to now, we have been able to follow this basic principle. The contemplated reduction in the total volume of homebuilding from about 1,004,000 homes in 1950 to about 850,000 in 1951, as the able Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] has stated, represents a reduction of about 40 percent. To reduce the volume of public housing to 50,000 units, rather than the basic rate of 135,000 units a year authorized by the Housing Act of 1949, as the Appropriations Committee recommended, is a reduction of more than 60 percent.

Of course, it is unfortunate that such action may be necessary, but at least it represents a reasonably equitable sharing of the required reduction, even admitting that an argument might be made that a larger amount of public housing should be permitted because the needs of low-income families are so great and the provision of adequate housing for these families has been so long delayed.

The action to virtually eliminate the provision of any public housing for families of low income is a complete negation of this basic democratic principle. It requires, that, in the case of housing, those citizens who now live under the worst conditions and who are least able to obtain adequate housing shall bear the greatest share of the burden. Cer-

tainly this is not representative of the basic principles of our system of government. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will reject the so-called Dirksen amendment by an overwhelming vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is now recognized, pursuant to his previous request.

Mr. LEHTAN. Mr. President, in order to have a clear-cut vote on the issue raised by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], in other words, in order to have a clear-cut vote on the Dirksen amendment, I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York withdraws his amendment. The Senator from Ohio has 8 minutes left.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I request that the Chair kindly notify me at the end of 5 minutes, in order that I may yield the remainder of the time to the Senator from Virginia, who wishes to make a brief statement on the amendment.

We have heard a great deal of discussion on both sides of the aisle in opposition to the Dirksen amendment because of the introduction and withdrawal of an amendment by the Senator from New York; but much of the discussion has been entirely beside the issue which is pending at the present time, in connection with the appropriation bill.

No one here, least of all the Senator from Ohio, is opposed to slum elimination. I think it is essentially and primarily and perhaps exclusively, the responsibility of local government. Likewise, I feel that the housing problem is one which is within the province more properly of local government, but we accept a law which was passed by the Congress of the United States, and I, for one, disclaim any effort whatever to sabotage that program or to stop it or to oppose it. We accept the law as it is now on the statute books. But we are facing an entirely different situation from that which he faced 2 years ago when the law was enacted.

Let us look at the problem realistically. The House of Representatives, on the floor, adopted 5,000 as the maximum number of public-housing units for this year. That was in contrast to the 50,000 recommended by the committee of the House, and the final result was decided by a strong vote, both in the Committee of the Whole and on the final vote in the House. So Members of the House have also given consideration to this problem, and they recognize that it has no relation whatever to the defense program.

There is before the House at the present time a bill passed by the Senate to provide for defense housing, and the ultimate passage of that bill, I think, will be adequate to take care of the needs of all of the critical defense areas in the country, together with the extra needed defense-housing program.

Mr. IVES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BRICKER. I have but 8 minutes.

Mr. IVES. If the Senator from Ohio will permit one question, Does he think that the bill to which he refers will be passed by the House?

Mr. BRICKER. I am quite sure that it will be passed by the House, because the House is not going to neglect its responsibilities in the matter of taking care of defense housing needs; and the housing provided for in the pending bill will not be available for defense workers.

Two years ago, when the housing bill was under consideration, the junior Senator from Ohio attempted to amend it, to make it available for those who were in need, in the low-income groups, first those with incomes of \$1,500, then those with incomes of \$1,800, and then those having incomes of \$2,100, as I remember the figures. Those amendments were all voted down, and as a result there are now living in the housing units provided, many people who contrary to what the Senator from New York has said, are in excess of the ceiling put on by the Government at the time the units were constructed—which we in the Congress had to recognize—but I do not know what the percentage is. There are also many persons living in the housing units who have no business being there.

I should like to refer to the report of the committee of the House of Representatives with reference to political influence in the public-housing program, which indicated that one man, a Federal employee, was renting one of the units and was subsidized to the extent of \$20 a month on his rental. He then rented an additional unit to take care of guests over the week end. Political advertising was found in connection with the various housing units. Automobiles were being used to haul voters to the polls. An organization was trying to get the program indoctrinated into the public schools. We find an effort being made in California to defeat a constitutional amendment, and assessing employees of the agency handling the housing program 3, 4, or 5 percent of their income in order to carry on that propaganda. So it has transferred itself from a public-housing program to what I would consider to be a political housing program. Political influence has been brought to bear time and time again to affect votes of the persons who are living in these projects.

Let me refer to the fact that the personnel employed in this Division of the Housing and Home Finance Agency will cost \$4,890,000 this year, and \$4,950,000 next year.

We are in the midst of an inflationary situation. We are trying to do everything we can to hold down inflationary pressures. By this amendment we would cut off approximately three-quarters of a million dollars of inflationary pressure, which, multiplied by five, would make over \$3,000,000,000 of inflationary pressure at the present time, when everyone is lending every effort to hold down prices.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. For the information of the Senator from Ohio, he has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BRICKER. Mr. President, I yield the remainder of my time to the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, this program provides for the construction of 135,000 houses over a period of 6 years.

The cost is estimated to be \$10,000 a house, amounting to \$3,100,000,000, should the program be carried out. After much effort we finally found that the Federal Government is obligated to an annual subsidy which may reach three hundred and six million each year. If this occurs, in time the subsidy for these houses may exceed the cost figure of \$3,000,000,000, because it is to continue over a period of years. No one can say it will not continue, because the subsidy is based upon the principle that the Federal Government will make up the difference between the income and the cost of operating the projects.

I have heard the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. TART] say that we are spending money for everything else, billions of dollars here and there out of Federal funds, and that therefore we should make this expenditure. With all deference to the distinguished Senator from Ohio, for whom I have the highest regard and admiration, I differ entirely with that philosophy. The very fact that we are spending billions of dollars for other things should warn us not to spend more billions of dollars for the same kind of things.

Let me point out that there will be an expenditure budget next year amounting to \$75,000,000,000. That is in prospect. States and localities will spend \$25,000,000,000 more, so that there will be a total public burden next year of \$100,000,000,000. That should be a warning to us to conserve every possible dollar that does not have to be expended.

Mr. President, there is grave question about building these houses at this time. Why should war materials, steel and other products be allocated to such building, when private construction is denied similar materials? That is one reason why I think the program should be deferred.

Representative GOSSETT, when he offered the amendment in the House to reduce construction to 5,000 units in this emergency, gave as one of the reasons the fact that the Nation is in an emergency which is equivalent to a war emergency. Why should these particular houses be given priority on materials and other things when other housing will be denied them?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement which I have prepared in support of the Dirksen amendment, and which I do not have time to deliver, be incorporated in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

PUBLIC HOUSING

BACKGROUND

The Housing Act of 1949 authorized starting construction on 135,000 low-rent housing units each year for 6 years beginning July 1, 1949.

On the grounds that urgent defense requirements made it necessary to conserve manpower and materials, the President reduced this construction program to an annual rate of 75,000 units, beginning January 1, 1951.

For the same reason the House committee reduced the number of starts for fiscal year 1952 to 50,000 units.

When this bill was brought up on the floor of the House of Representatives on May 4, the Senate had passed Senate bill 349—the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act of 1951—providing for the construction of an unestimated number of low-rent housing units, to cost an unestimated amount between now and June 30, 1952. This program, urged upon the Congress to meet what was described as an immediate and urgent need for low-rent housing in vital areas to which defense workers were moving, paralleled and duplicated in a large degree the program authorized in the 1949 act.

With this situation in view, and the constantly growing shortages in manpower and building materials, the House by a vote of 110 to 41 adopted a floor amendment by Congressman GOSSETT limiting the number of starts in 1952 under the peacetime 1949 program to 5,000 units.

And with this reduction in program, administrative expenses for the Public Housing Administration were reduced to \$5,000,000.

For some reason not explained in the report on this bill the Senate subcommittee decided to disregard action taken by the House of Representatives by a vote of nearly 3 to 1 and restore this peacetime construction program to the 50,000-unit level.

MANPOWER, MATERIALS, AND INFLATION

The House committee report on the bill quotes Raymond M. Foley, Administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, as saying: "Federal financial aids have been converted from a device for stimulating new housing construction to an aid in limiting such construction in order to conserve materials and manpower for the defense effort and to reduce inflationary pressures within the housing economy."

The Gossett amendment, offered after the Senate action on the emergency defense housing bill, is directly in line with this policy and will have the effect of diverting such materials and manpower as are available for Federal public housing to those requirements most urgently needed in the defense effort, and to places where they will do the most good.

POPULATION SHIFTS

It is certain that defense budgets totaling \$50,000,000,000—the bulk of it in production of military equipment in mass quantities—will result in substantial population shifts. And it is likely that this will result in migration of people requiring public low-rent housing from places contemplated in the peacetime program to places contemplated in the provisions of the new Defense Housing Act. It naturally follows that the emphasis, the materials which are already in short supply, and the manpower which is already scarce should be shifted from the peacetime program to the emergency programs designed to support the defense effort.

EFFORTS TO PUT A UNIFORM ON THE PEACETIME PROGRAM

It is to be expected that there are those who will argue that the peacetime program will augment the defense emergency program. This, of course, is the same old shell game which is being played by every agency in the executive branch. All of them are now waving flags, beating drums, and trying to get into the uniform of an indispensable defense-effort activity.

In fact, Mr. Foley has already testified that the Public Housing Administration is reshaping its peacetime plans, policies, etc., to participate in defense area housing construction.

But the Senate Banking and Currency Committee indicates the peacetime program is useless to the defense effort.

In its report on the Defense Housing bill the Banking and Currency Committee said:

"Existing law was insufficient to meet the requirements for either housing or the incident community facilities services." And it gave this finding as a reason why the new law and the new program was required. In addition the Banking and Currency Committee said the defense area construction program required "singleness of purpose."

Quoting from page 39 of the Banking and Currency Committee report on the Defense Housing bill: "The very nature of the needs for housing and community facilities in critical defense areas and the interrelationship of the functions authorized in this title for meeting those needs require for effective administration a singleness of purpose and a close coordination which, in the opinion of your committee can be satisfactorily attained only through the vesting of final responsibility therefor in one agency."

Thus it would appear that, in putting the new emergency housing program under the direction of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, it was the desire of the committee that this agency should undertake this new program "with a singleness of purpose" to the exclusion, or at least the deemphasis of all other programs under its jurisdiction, including the peacetime low-rent public-housing program established under the 1949 act.

And that is precisely what the move by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is designed to do.

THE PRESIDENT SPOKE OF SACRIFICES FOR THE WAR EFFORT

In his budget message the President said reductions in other expenditures were necessary "in order to divert a maximum of resources to the overriding requirements of national security."

Here is a definite concrete case where it is right and proper to divert resources, such as materials and manpower, from a peacetime program to the requirements of a defense effort.

A whole new program actually has been made the subject of defense effort legislation.

Restoration of the House provisions for this program in the independent offices appropriation bill would not repeal the peacetime program; it would simply slow it down in order that the money, manpower, and materials might be diverted temporarily to the "overriding requirements" of the defense effort.

The effect of restoring the House language would be merely that of a moratorium, and that is the way most of these expensive social programs must be foregone for the duration if they cannot be repealed.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, has all time for debate expired?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the Senator from South Carolina has not yet used his 15 minutes on the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Then I understand that the chairman of the subcommittee has 15 minutes if he desires to use it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is correct.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I trust that the amount recommended by the committee will be approved by the Senate. As the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER] so ably stated, the program has already been cut from the authorized

figure of 135,000 units to 75,000 units. The House committee reduced the figure from 75,000 units to 50,000 units. On the floor of the House 45,000 more units were eliminated, leaving only 5,000 units. All the Senate committee has done has been to restore the House Appropriations Committee provision for 50,000 units. This is a far deeper cut than any of the other Government agencies dealing with housing have received. It is the most drastic cut that I know of in the entire bill, or in any other bill which will come before the Senate.

Since this is an over-all program involving public housing, FHA, and the other titles in the original Housing Act of 1949, and in view of the fact that we have cut more deeply in this than in any other item, I hope the Senate will stand by the subcommittee and the committee's report.

Mr. President, I want to repeat that there are 107,000 requests by cities and communities with reference to housing. The Federal Government does not ask anyone to come in.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Hennings	Millikin
Anderson	Hickenlooper	Monroney
Bennett	Hill	Moody
Benton	Hoey	Mundt
Bricker	Holland	Neely
Bridges	Humphrey	Nixon
Butler, Md.	Ives	O'Connor
Byrd	Jenner	O'Mahoney
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Pastore
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Robertson
Chavez	Kem	Saltonstall
Clements	Kilgore	Schoeppel
Cordon	Knowland	Smith, Maine
Douglas	Langer	Smith, N. J.
Duff	Lehman	Smith, N. C.
Dworshak	Lodge	Sparkman
Eastland	Long	Stennis
Ecton	Magnuson	Taft
Ellender	Maybank	Thye
Ferguson	McCarran	Welker
Frear	McCarthy	Wherry
George	McClellan	Wiley
Green	McFarland	Williams
Hayden	McKellar	Young
Hendrickson	McMahon	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCARTHY (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. If he were present and voting he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote I would vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. UNDERWOOD] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Flor-

ida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is paired on this vote with the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR]. If present and voting, the Senator from Iowa would vote "yea," and the Senator from Oklahoma would vote "nay."

If present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] would vote "nay."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] who is detained on official business is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] who is also detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine would vote "nay," and the Senator from Nebraska would vote "yea."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is absent on official business and his pair with the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. MCCARTHY] has been announced previously.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Utah [Mr. WATKINS] is detained on official business attending the swearing in ceremonies of Hon. George W. Lattimer, judge of the Court of Military Appeals.

The result was announced—yeas 25, nays 47, as follows:

YEAS—25

Bennett	George	Smith, N. C.
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Stennis
Bridges	Jenner	Welker
Butler, Md.	Kem	Wherry
Byrd	McCarran	Wiley
Case	Millikin	Williams
Dworshak	Mundt	Young
Eastland	Nixon	
Ecton	Robertson	

NAYS—47

Aiken	Ellender	Holland
Anderson	Ferguson	Humphrey
Benton	Frear	Ives
Carlson	Green	Johnson, Colo.
Chavez	Hayden	Johnson, Tex.
Clements	Hendrickson	Kilgore
Cordon	Hennings	Knowland
Douglas	Hill	Lehman
Duff	Hoey	Lodge

Long	Monroney	Schoeppel
Magnuson	Moody	Smith, Maine
Maybank	Neely	Smith, N. J.
McClellan	O'Connor	Sparkman
McFarland	O'Mahoney	Taft
McKellar	Pastore	Thye
McMahon	Saltonstall	

NOT VOTING—24

Brewster	Gillette	McCarthy
Butler, Nebr.	Hunt	Morse
Cain	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Capehart	Kefauver	Russell
Connally	Kerr	Smathers
Dirksen	Langer	Tobey
Flanders	Malone	Underwood
Fulbright	Martin	Watkins

So, Mr. DIRKSEN's amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Are there any further amendments?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, yesterday the Senator from Virginia and other Senators submitted an amendment to section 603. I desire to withdraw that amendment and offer a modified substitute for section 603. The Vice President has announced from the Chair that he regarded the substitute, which he read, as being in order and not subject to a point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

Mr. BYRD. First I shall have to withdraw the amendment submitted yesterday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. BYRD. Now, Mr. President, I offer an amendment as a substitute for section 603, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. WELKER].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 67, beginning with line 13, it is proposed to strike out all down to and including line 17 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 603. No part of the money appropriated by this act to any corporation or agency or made available for expenditure by any corporation or agency which is in excess of 75 percent of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such corporation or agency during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material,

shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, the effect of this amendment is to reduce the functions in the categories it sets forth by 25 percent, assuming that the Ferguson amendment is not made applicable by the head of the agency to these specific items. If the Ferguson amendment is made applicable, this amendment will make a further reduction of 15 percent, the total reduction being 25 percent.

As I stated in the Senate yesterday, my reason for offering this amendment is that the Congress has enacted a law which has been in effect since 1913, that no publicity experts should be employed unless the money were specifically appropriated. Notwithstanding that fact, it is well known to everyone that publicity experts are employed in various agencies of the Government. Not only have we individual knowledge of that fact, but in 1937 the Brookings Institution stated that, notwithstanding the fact that the employment of publicity experts is forbidden by the act of October 22, 1913, unless funds are specifically appropriated for that purpose, publicity agents are nevertheless appointed under other designations. One of the results has been an increasing flood of press releases produced by the process method.

In 1947 the Harness committee in the House made a similar report. The Hoover Commission made a report along the same lines.

Such an amendment as is now proposed is the only way I know of that the abuse—and it has been a great abuse—can be corrected. As I have said, the amendment, if adopted, would bring about a total reduction of 25 percent. It would not be more than that. It would be only 15 percent if the Ferguson amendment were not applied.

I well recognize the need for disseminating information. I have no objection to it. It is my belief that the additional reduction would not in any way affect the legitimate efforts of agencies in disseminating information and answering requests from Members of Congress and the public generally. Therefore, Mr. President, I ask for the adoption of the amendment as a substitute for section 603.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have no objection to the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia. As I have repeatedly told him, I think it is a step in the right direction. At least we will carry it to conference. What will come out of conference, I do not know. I do not know whether the Senator desires to have a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment.

Mr. BYRD. I should like to have a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. MAYBANK. Insofar as I am concerned, it is entirely satisfactory. I say that as chairman of the subcommittee. It is entirely satisfactory to me to accept the amendment. In the meantime I yield 2 minutes of my time to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, I shall not oppose the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia. In fact, I am very much in favor of it. I should like to use the 2 minutes allotted to me by the Senator from South Carolina to in-

vite the attention of the Senate to what in my opinion is a very stupid piece of propaganda by an organization which I regret very much to criticize. It is the United States Marine Corps. The material I have in my hand was mailed to editors all over the State of Kansas. One of the editors of the Manhattan Mercury Chronicle sent it to me, complaining bitterly about this type of propaganda. The envelope is postmarked at Kansas City. I should like to read the enclosure, to show the kind of material that is being sent out by the Marine Corps. In my opinion, it is a very stupid piece of propaganda. It reads:

CORPORALS ARE BIG MEN TO COMMUNISTS,
CORPORAL FIGURES

WITH THE FIRST MARINE DIVISION IN KOREA.—A marine replacement draft had just arrived in Korea, and the men were billeted in adjoining tents for their first night near the front lines.

"Say there, corporal," a voice said, "Come here just a minute, will you corporal?"

Immediately the reply came back, "Dammit, man, don't call me corporal over here. You know the Chinks are looking for us n. c. o.'s."

I cannot imagine anything so unnecessary as this type of material. It is not only unnecessary but stupid. It is no wonder that newspaper editors and publishers, who are having difficulty in getting newsprint, should complain. In addition, it is a great waste of manpower.

I sincerely hope that the amendment will prevail. I hope, also, that the Defense Department will at least give some consideration to this type of propaganda and publicity.

Yesterday, the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] placed in the RECORD the fact that we have had some \$8,000,000 worth of propaganda and information disseminated by the Defense Department. I know that some of it is very necessary.

As I stated in the beginning, I regret to have to criticize such a great organization as the United States Marine Corps. However, I believe that the Marine Corps ought to put its own house in order and place a check on its public relations representatives in that respect.

I thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I inquire how much time the Senator from Virginia has remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The Senator from Virginia has 12 minutes remaining. The Senator from South Carolina has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. BYRD. I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Arkansas. Then I shall yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Michigan.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I do not think I shall use 5 minutes. I commend the able Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] for offering his amendment. I merely wish to say that I have had occasion recently to make some inquiry into one agency of the Government. That investigation has not yet been completed; but I was

astounded to find so many part-time workers on this kind of publicity. A great deal of information is entitled to be disseminated to the public. It is perfectly legitimate to provide the means of assembling and distributing such information.

The only suggestion I would make with regard to the pending amendment is that the figure could be safely made 50 percent, instead of 25 percent. No worthwhile services to the general public would suffer. I believe the amendment is a step in the right direction, and I shall support it.

I hope that before appropriation bills come to us in the next fiscal year we shall have looked into the problem fully and find where we can make specific cuts, and thus put a stop to the useless and stupid propaganda which is being disseminated all over the country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I should like to have a few minutes on the pending amendment. I too hope that before the next appropriation bills come to us we can actually require every agency to give a truthful statement as to every person who is connected in any way with publicity, including so-called information specialists and other propaganda agents.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I believe the Senator will find that many of them, although given a different classification and carried under a different title, are used part time, at least, for publicity purposes. Therefore, it will be necessary to go into the subject very thoroughly in order to obtain accurate information on it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Therefore I hope we can actually obtain information as to what is going on in the departments.

Mr. President, in 1913 Congress passed a law stating that no money appropriated by any act shall be used for the compensation of any publicity expert, unless specifically appropriated for that purpose.

That law does not work. We have been unable to get any action under the law. In the Digest the law is shown without one case listed under it. Therefore, it has not been used. It might be said, therefore, that the law is as good as new, or as good as on the day it was passed, for it has not been used, and no one thinks of using it.

In 1946 the Senator from Michigan was able to assemble some figures. Seventy-four million dollars was used for propaganda in the Executive Office alone. At that time there were 80,000 propaganda agents. Approximately 45,000 of them were permanently on the roll. There were temporarily on the roll about 43,000. They were doing this kind of work.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I am glad to yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. I should like to inquire whether the agencies this year have submitted the so-called green sheets, which carry a breakdown of the personnel by classification number. I know that up until about 2 years ago it was customary for them to submit the so-called green sheets, which gave the breakdown. Then the Budget Bureau, when it reorganized its methods of presentation, abandoned the custom of submitting green sheets. It made it difficult to tell not only the job classification, but the numbers of persons who were engaged in various lines of work.

Mr. FERGUSON. We do not call them green sheets. They are white sheets in the Senate. The information is broken down only by grades. In that way it is not possible to identify the propaganda agents. They are found in the office of the chief counsel, in the offices of economists and planners. At times they are found throughout the entire department. I recall that at one time when the OPA was suspended for a few days, practically everyone in that agency, including clerks, went to work on propaganda favoring the continuation of the OPA and urging that Congress pass a bill continuing it.

So, Mr. President, as one of the sponsors of the amendment, I feel as the distinguished Senator from Virginia does, namely, that we cannot accomplish our purpose in connection with this matter by means of passing a separate bill, but we must proceed by means of taking action in connection with appropriations. In other words, if we provide that appropriations shall not be used for propaganda purposes, we shall then be able to try to ascertain whether that restriction is violated. It is only in that way that Congress can put a stop to the propaganda which is being issued daily by the various Government agencies.

Mr. CASE. Of course, I am sure that the Senator from Michigan understands that I am distinctly in favor of the amendment.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; I appreciate that.

Mr. CASE. In fact if it met with the approval of the authors of the amendment to do so, I should like to see more than a 25-percent cut provided for.

Mr. FERGUSON. I agree that I should like to see more than a 25-percent cut made. However, under the circumstances, if this year we can accomplish an actual 25-percent reduction in the propaganda activities, we shall relieve the taxpayers to the extent of at least 25 percent of the burden of opening and looking at various Government-agency circulars and other items sent by mail.

If we look into the matter again next year I am sure that then we can make another 25-percent reduction, and finally we shall be able to reach the point where the Government agencies send to the public only what the public want sent to them for their own benefit, rather than for the benefit of the various Government agencies.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STENNIS in the chair). The time of the Senator from Michigan has expired.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. BYRD. I yield as much of that time as is required by the Senator from Nebraska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska is recognized.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am one of the cosponsors of the amendment. I wish to state briefly my position in regard to it.

In the Appropriations Committee we have attempted to do what is now sought to be done on the floor of the Senate by means of the amendment. The report of the Hoover Commission reveals that \$105,000,000 is spent annually on the personnel who are engaged in this type of work. We cannot ascertain the exact number who are engaged in this activity. Time and time again in the Appropriations Committee we have been told that it is impossible to determine the exact number or to get an exact breakdown. There have been estimates that anywhere from 4,000 to 23,000 persons, depending on their assignments, are paid by the taxpayers for doing what I call propaganda work in the various Government agencies and bureaus.

Mr. President, this amendment is certainly a step in the right direction. Therefore, I favor its adoption. In the event a record vote is not taken on the question of adopting the amendment, I wish the Record to show that I, as a member of the Appropriations Committee, am very anxious to have the Senate do what would be done as a result of adopting the amendment, and what we have attempted to do on a number of other occasions, namely, reduce the number of persons who are engaged in this activity. I feel that we can very well do that at this time.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, does the Senator from Virginia have control of any time at this point?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, let me ask how much time I have remaining.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Virginia yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. BYRD. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia whether any estimate has been made in regard to the funds which would be used for travel by those whom the Senator proposes to have stricken from the payroll by reason of the adoption of his amendment, if it is successful, as I hope it will be, in making an important reduction in the number of persons who are assigned to this type of work. It would also follow that the money they would use for travel should also be deducted from the appropriations in some way.

Mr. BYRD. It is very difficult to ascertain that, because we cannot determine who the publicity experts are. The compensation of publicity experts is prohibited by law, unless specifically appro-

priated for. However, the Hoover Commission has estimated that the operations of the various persons who are engaged in work of this type, work of a propaganda nature, cost the taxpayers approximately \$105,000,000 a year.

I say to the Senator from South Dakota that when the next appropriation bill comes before us we shall endeavor to get more accurate information. However, such persons are not listed as publicity experts or publicity agents, and therefore it is very difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain just who they are.

Mr. CASE. I am sure the Senator from Virginia will agree that it is customary to include in the estimates amounts for stationery and for travel for the persons who engaged in that work; and if we eliminate such positions, we should also eliminate funds for their travel, so that the money will not be used by other persons in those agencies.

Mr. BYRD. Of course, a number of persons who engage in this activity are engaged in grinding out the releases here in Washington.

Mr. CASE. That is true, but I happen to know that a few years ago there was a meeting in Minnesota to which committeemen from my State were brought, and at that time we were told that their expenses would be charged to the Department of Agriculture. Those expenses amount to a great deal of money.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 11 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does this amendment apply to all agencies of Government?

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, if I may reply, let me say that it applies to the agencies covered by the pending bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Does the amendment apply to the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. BYRD. The amendment applies to the Atomic Energy Commission if it has any publicity experts. However, certainly it should not have any publicity experts, for it should keep its operations secret.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield now to the Senator from New Mexico, who asked me a question in connection with this matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico is recognized.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I simply wish to point out that in my opinion the pending proposal is an extremely dangerous way of handling this matter.

I recognize that every time a Senator rises to defend any type of Government activity, he is charged with not wishing to make cuts.

I was in the Senate a few years ago when a Member of the Senate stacked books all over his desk and read from them in an attempt to show how ridiculous are some of the publicity releases of the Department of Agriculture. At that time I intended to reply to his statements, but unfortunately he was not on

the floor when I returned with the necessary material.

One of the things he talked about was how the Department of Agriculture had thrown away the money of the taxpayers by trying to make an identification of the various varieties of fleas; and he said, "Think of it! The Department of Agriculture, which is supposed to be looking after horses, cattle, and other agricultural matters, is throwing away its money by making a study of fleas."

I suppose some of the present Members of the Senate remember that occasion. At that time no one took the trouble to find out the reason why the Department of Agriculture had made that study. Actually, the reason was that the Department of Agriculture had been appealed to by the Military Establishment of the United States, which during World War II had said to the Department, "We are sending our soldiers to north Africa, and the greatest carrier of typhus is fleas. We find that no authority in the United States or elsewhere in the world can help us with that problem at the present time."

It so happened that the only persons who had made much of a study of that problem were Department of Agriculture scientists, who had studied it in connection with the diseases of cattle. The publication then referred to, which was ridiculed on the floor by one of the Members of the Senate, and was pointed out as an example of foolishness, happened to be a document for which the Armed Forces of the United States gave special thanks to the Department of Agriculture, which prepared it.

I went to Walter Reed Hospital and was told by some of the doctors there that that publication had been used more than any other publication in a number of months. Yet that publication, which was cited as an example of how the taxpayers' money is thrown away, was used to save the lives of countless soldiers in the north African campaign. Nonetheless, it was referred to as a specific example of how foolish we are in wasting our money.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the responsibility for some of these items should rest with the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee which deals with the appropriations for the particular agencies.

At this moment I am particularly interested because of the Atomic Energy Commission. Many of us were somewhat surprised in the last few days at the publication of some newspaper articles in reference to the tests at Eniwetok. Some of the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy have felt that it might have been better if some of the things in those articles had not been published. Certainly if there is need for a publications specialist at the present time, it is in the Atomic Energy Commission.

So I shall oppose this amendment because I believe all of us should oppose any attempt to use a meat-ax, so to speak, in an effort to strip the Atomic Energy Commission of its publications experts. At a time when atomic energy matters are of such great importance to us, such an attempt is most dangerous

to our country and is nothing to be proud of.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. BYRD. The amendment does not strip from the payrolls the experts at all, that is, the information specialists, because it makes a cut of but 15 percent more than that proposed by the Ferguson amendment. It leaves ample personnel in all the agencies to perform the legitimate functions of publicity.

Mr. ANDERSON. What does it leave in the Atomic Energy Commission?

Mr. BYRD. It reduces by exactly three the number of employees of the Atomic Energy Commission who are engaged in this character of work.

Mr. ANDERSON. Three?

Mr. BYRD. Three. They have 21. It takes 15 percent off the 21. There is not an agency of the Government which cannot absorb such a reduction as that.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I should like to say that in the appendix to the budget, where a statement of the total personnel appears, there are 24 information specialists listed under the Atomic Energy Commission. This amendment would reduce the number. It would mean there would still be 18 information specialists listed under the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. ANDERSON. But my point is, if the 24 were not needed, why did the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations approve that number? The Senator from Massachusetts was on the committee, which approved 24. Was the Senator right then, or is it right now to take off 6?

Furthermore, I do not know what the amendment would do to the film which has just been made. A film has been made by the Atomic Energy Commission in order that school children may have an opportunity to become acquainted with some of the very important facts in connection with atomic activity. Do we know whether, by this proposal, that sort of work would be stopped?

I voted against a great many of the proposals for reductions which have been made in the Senate, and I may say that I hope that I voted against all of them. I do not believe that the House of Representatives and the Senate can do their work unless they depend on their committees to go through the various items and to consider them carefully, one by one, in the endeavor to ascertain what a given organization or department of Government is entitled to, and then certify in their reports the appropriations that they think the departments ought to have. I do not know how we can simply cut them down and cut them down, steadily, without regard to what the committees have done. All that we would accomplish would be to tempt the committees to raise the appropriations 15 or 20 percent, upon the supposition that the Senate could be

counted upon surely to reduce them 15 or 20 percent after they reached the Senate. I say there are involved some problems which I think we had better consider, problems which indicate that we had better wait before taking drastic action.

I do not know what the cut does to the Atomic Energy Commission, because I have not carefully examined the budget, but if the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations examined into the positions involved in this amendment and felt that 24 employees were necessary to do this work, I do not see how it can now be said that the figures were not right and we can get along with 6 less.

I am going to support the recommendation of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. I think they knew what they were doing, and if they did not, then I am greatly surprised in the personnel of that subcommittee.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator refers to the subcommittee on appropriations having charge of the Independent Offices bill, who heard the members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I merely want to make the Record clear that members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy sit on the Subcommittee on Independent Offices of the Appropriations Committee, both in the House and in the Senate. I merely wanted the Record to be clear regarding that item.

Mr. ANDERSON. That is correct. I should like to say to the chairman of the subcommittee who is in charge of this bill that I attended some of the meetings of the Appropriations Committee when it was dealing with the items relating to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. He made certain recommendations.

Mr. ANDERSON. The members of the committee were extremely kind, and allowed me to state my position on two or three matters. I am happy to say that the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] was, it seems to me, thoughtful as to what the real needs of the committee might be, and I was happy to join with him in saying that I thought the cut which he was recommending was far more sensible than any other cut which had been suggested.

Mr. BENTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON. I yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BENTON. With the experience of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico in the Department of Agriculture, does he not think that the many Senators who are supporting this amendment are partially motivated by confusion over the use of the word "publicity," and by a misunderstanding of the extent to which the funds allotted go into publicity activities as such? I may ask the Senator what part of the items which would fall into the general category we

are discussing would he attribute to publicity in the Department of Agriculture, in contrast to the general activities of the Department in the field of education and instruction?

Mr. ANDERSON. I do not know, because, so far as I am aware, the amendment offered by the Senator from Virginia was not printed. I heard it read, but I am not able to say what it would accomplish.

Mr. BYRD. Let me say to the Senator that it was printed yesterday, and it is in substantially the same form as of today changed only slightly in order to meet the question of whether it is in order.

Mr. BENTON. May I ask that the first portion of the amendment, which describes the employees who are affected by it, be read, if the distinguished Senator can answer my question after it is read?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico has the floor. He has not yielded.

Mr. ANDERSON. I may say to my friend from Connecticut that I do not know that I could answer the question if I heard the amendment read, because it is impossible in a far-flung organization such as the Department of Agriculture, which, incidentally, is not included in this bill, to say how many employees might be involved; but I know that, connected with the agricultural colleges, there are employees whose task is like that of an information specialist. I do not regard them as propagandists. I do not regard them as persons who are today trying to do something harmful to their own Department.

Mr. BENTON. Or that they are persons who write the booklets?

Mr. ANDERSON. Or that they are the persons who write the booklets. But I do say there is a legitimate place for that type of work.

To refer again to the Department of Agriculture, when it was established, it was found that it was not sufficient to have a Department of Agriculture existing in the city of Washington, and very soon thereafter land grant colleges began to be established, in order that the information gathered in Washington might be transmitted to the field. It was then discovered that that was not sufficient, but that it was necessary to have experiment stations in order to test some of the theories, and then there was made what I thought was an important decision, namely, that there should be an extension service which would carry information to the farmers. One reason why the Department of Agriculture in this country is wholly different from the Department of Agriculture, for example, in France, is that it carries to the farmer himself the actual information which the farmer requires.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New Mexico has expired. All time for debate has expired. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD].

Mr. BYRD. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MAYBANK (when his name was called). Mr. President, I advised the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD] that I would take the amendment to conference. In view of the fact that I am chairman of the subcommittee, and the subcommittee authorized me to report the bill, I vote "nay."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senators from Kentucky [Mr. CLEMENTS and Mr. UNDERWOOD], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from New York [Mr. LEHMAN], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONOR] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] is absent by leave of the Senate.

The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. JOHNSTON] is absent on official committee business.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business, having been appointed a representative of our Government to attend the International Labor Conference being held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], the Senator from Washington [Mr. CAIN], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] are detained on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Vermont [Mr. FLANDERS] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MALONE] are absent on official business. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MARTIN] is absent because of illness, and, if present, he would vote "yea."

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent by leave of the Senate. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 10, as follows:

YEAS—63

Aiken	Hickenlooper	Mundt
E Bennett	Hill	Nixon
Bricker	Hoey	O'Mahoney
Bridges	Holland	Pastore
Butler, Md.	Humphrey	Robertson
Butler, Nebr.	Ives	Russell
Byrd	Jenner	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Case	Johnson, Tex.	Smith, Maine
Connally	Kem	Smith, N. J.
Cordon	Knowland	Smith, N. C.
Douglas	Lodge	Sparkman
Duff	Long	Stennis
Dworshak	Magnuson	Taft
Eastland	McCarran	Thye
Ecton	McCarthy	Watkins
Ferguson	McClellan	Welker
Frear	McKellar	Wherry
George	McMahon	Wiley
Green	Millikin	Williams
Hendrickson	Monroney	Young

NAYS—10

Anderson	Hayden	Moody
Benton	Kilgore	Neely
Chavez	Maybank	
Ellender	McFarland	

NOT VOTING—23

Brewster	Hennings	Martin
Cain	Hunt	Morse
Capehart	Johnston, S. C.	Murray
Clements	Kefauver	O'Connor
Dirksen	Kerr	Smathers
Flanders	Langer	Tobey
Fulbright	Lehman	Underwood
Gillette	Malone	

So Mr. BYRD's amendment in the nature of a substitute for section 603 was agreed to.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I now call up my amendment "6-18-51-E" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 18, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "\$107,757,800" and in lieu thereof insert "\$100,000,000."

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, this is a proposal to save \$7,750,000 in the General Services Administration appropriation. The 1951 act provided a total appropriation of \$78,200,000 for operating and administrative expenses, and additional functions were given to the agency. The budget request was for \$114,400,000 for this agency.

I congratulate the House and the Senate committees for reducing this appropriation to \$107,750,000, but I believe that additional economy can be made without any detriment to the service itself.

Mr. President, when the General Services Administration was established according to the recommendations of the Hoover Commission, it was believed that the consolidation of the housekeeping and purchasing functions of the Federal Government in one agency would result in an appreciable reduction in expense and in an appreciable reduction in the total number of persons employed. It was on that basis that the consolidation was approved.

In the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the 4th of May, on page 4995, will be found a statement, which I believe has been unchallenged, of the aggregate number of employees engaged in this character of work before the General Services Administration took it over, and the number now. I find that the aggregate number of persons employed in performing these functions in the agencies prior to their functions being taken over by GSA amounted to 29,562. I am informed that the present number in GSA performing these functions is 29,702. In other words, there has been no decrease in the total number. In fact, there is even a slight increase. The economies which were expected therefore have not been realized.

I should like to call to the Senate's attention that the GSA is strictly an overhead agency, performing overhead services for the Government. If we are to cut overhead, therefore, this is the place to do it. Reducing this appropriation to \$100,000,000 would be a cut of only about 12 percent which certainly should not hurt essential services.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. So far as I am concerned, as chairman of the subcommittee, I am glad to accept the amendment of the Senator from Illinois. However, if the Senator wishes to have a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment I shall be glad that he have such a vote.

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, Mr. President, in order to save time I shall not ask for a yea-and-nay vote, although I feel that such a vote would be favorable. I thank the Senator from South Carolina, and I hope he will help to hold this cut in the conference committee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] to the committee amendment on page 18, line 13.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, several Senators have heretofore intended to offer other amendments to the bill. I understand that certain amendments will be withdrawn in view of the action taken by the Senate today on the so-called housing amendment, the Dirksen amendment. Am I correct in my understanding that the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], intend to withdraw certain amendments which it had heretofore been their intention to offer?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me ask: Can any other amendment be taken up now?

Mr. MAYBANK. There is no amendment by any Senator on this side of the aisle that can be taken up now.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, I do not intend to offer any more amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum. I do that in order that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], who are now in a meeting of the Appropriations Committee, may be called back to the floor so we can ascertain from them whether the remaining amendments which they intended to offer will be offered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will therefore call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, do I understand that the absence of a quorum has been suggested?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. Are Senators engaged in the preparation of certain amendments? If so, would it be agreeable that the Senate take a recess for one-half hour?

Mr. WHERRY. No, Mr. President.

Mr. MAYBANK. Can they be prepared in 10 minutes?

Mr. WHERRY. Let us proceed with the quorum call.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Senate be in order. Debate is not in order. The absence of a quorum has been suggested. The clerk will resume the call of the roll.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the call of the quorum be rescinded. The reason I make that request is that the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS] has an amendment, which he can present at this time.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] has just entered the Chamber. It is my understanding that it is not the intention of the Senator from New Hampshire or the Senator from Michigan to offer any further amendments to the so-called housing section of the bill in view of the result of the vote had on the Dirksen amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No debate is in order. The Senate will have to proceed in regular order.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was asking a question, Mr. President, which relates to the present procedure.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from South Carolina reserve the right to object?

Mr. MAYBANK. I do.

Mr. BRIDGES. I will say in reply to the Senator from South Carolina that it is not our intention to present any further amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Nebraska. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, as I understand, there is only one amendment from the other side, and that is the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. Is that correct?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON] has an amendment to offer.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wanted to find out whether there were any further amendments to be offered from the other side. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] have advised me that, after conferring with Secretary Sawyer, they are preparing amendments in connection with the inland waterways amendment which was stricken out yesterday on a point of order because of the language in which the amendment was framed. As I understand, as of this time, the only amendments which are intended to be proposed are the amendment of the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the amendment of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS], and possibly one amendment or two amendments concerning the inland waterways, from this side of the aisle. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] has already stated that he has no further amendments to offer.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 36, line 4, it is proposed to strike out "two" and insert "one for replacement only"; and on page 36, line 12, it is proposed to strike the period, and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no funds appropriated by this section shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service."

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, I offer this amendment for myself and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. It is on page 36, and I will read the paragraph to which it applies:

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed 190, of which 164 shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$240,639,600, of which not more than \$70,998,000 shall be available for personal services, to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations.

Mr. President, when we look at the budget, on page 178, under the heading "Tennessee Valley Authority Fund," we find the following:

Aircraft to be purchased, 2; gross cost \$50,000.

Aircraft to be exchanged, 2; allowance (estimated) \$2,000.

Net cost of aircraft to be purchased, \$48,000.

Old aircraft still to be used, 5.

Cost of maintenance and operation of aircraft, \$85,000.

They have indicated in the budget that they want to replace two airplanes, but the language in the bill does not provide for replacement only, which is the proper language to be used, if the purpose is replacement only. So if we were to allow the bill to remain unamended, it would enable the agency to purchase two new aircraft.

The sponsors of this amendment propose that the number of two aircraft be reduced to one, and that it be for replacement only. The reason for feeling that the agency can get along with one airplane instead of two is that it is proposed to use one of the airplanes for personal services. I read from the budget itself:

Public purpose and users: In the transaction of official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority. One plane will be used principally for passenger service, serving the Board of Directors, General Manager, division heads, and other administrative personnel; one plane will be used mainly for * * * other purposes.

It is not the purpose of the sponsors of this amendment to interfere with the actual operation of the Tennessee Valley Authority, or to prevent that agency from using airplanes in the actual conduct of its work. The purpose is merely to take the same action in the case of airplanes that we took with respect to automobiles. The agency does not need airplanes for personal passenger or pleasure service. Everyone knows that the Tennessee Valley is located in a

great section of Tennessee. That section is being serviced by aircraft. It is being serviced by commercial lines. Many services operate to that section of the country. So those who are in the employ of the Government can use the regular passenger service for hire in the operation of TVA.

Let us look at the question of airplanes. The amount for repairs, maintenance, and operation is \$85,000 a year. That does not include an item for depreciation. To illustrate how great that is, consider the fact that when two new airplanes are purchased the agency pays \$50,000 for them; and it is proposed to exchange two aircraft now being used for two new aircraft. The agency is to receive an allowance of \$2,000. In other words, there is depreciation of \$24,000 on each airplane.

All the sponsors of the amendment seek to do is to make one aircraft available for replacement only, and eliminate from the bill the other airplane, which would be used for passenger service.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator uses in his amendment the words "appropriated by this act."

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The meaning may be indefinite. Would the Senator accept a modification so as to make the amendment read:

Provided that no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this section shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service.

Mr. FERGUSON. That would be perfectly proper. I modify the amendment accordingly.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I shall not oppose the amendment of the Senator from Michigan. I stated that I would not oppose the amendment of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. I told the Senator from Virginia that I would take his amendment to conference. If the Senator from Michigan desires me to do likewise with his amendment, I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. FERGUSON. I should like to have it taken to conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. I know that there would not be 10 votes against it. There were not 10 votes against the amendment of the Senator from Virginia. I had sense enough to know that. If any Senator wants to cut the bill further, even though he has not given thought to the various provisions of the bill, it is perfectly agreeable to me to take such amendments to conference. As the bill now stands, it is going to be written in conference. I simply wish the RECORD to show the reason for some of my votes. The Senator from Michigan will have to admit that in the committee I tried to cut many of the items which have been cut on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amend-

ment offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], as modified.

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated. It is designated "6-18-51-S."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 46, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "\$20,000,000."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to strike out the \$20,000,000 provided under the item "Operating-differential subsidies" for the merchant marine.

I know that some argument can be made for operational subsidies on the basis of the differential in labor costs as between the American merchant marine and ships under foreign flags but there are factors overriding this argument. I see no use whatever in continuing the operating-differential subsidies especially under existing circumstances. I have obtained from the Department of Commerce a list of the rates for ocean transportation. Since the outbreak of the war last June in Korea the average rates from the Gulf to ports north of Cape Hatteras have increased 111 percent over what they were at the outbreak of the war. By the same token, the average rates across the Atlantic Ocean from the east coast have increased from 115 to 186 percent since the outbreak of the war. As one further example, I noticed in the press this morning that the first boatload of wheat has left the United States for India, under the pact which we approved a few weeks ago. The transportation charges on wheat to India from the Atlantic seaboard have advanced from \$10.50 a ton, the rate prevailing 1 year ago, to \$25 a ton, or an increase of about 150 percent. In other words, it will cost us \$29,000,000 more to transport the 2,000,000 tons of wheat which Congress authorized for shipment to India than it would have cost 1 year ago. This goes to the same group asking for these subsidies.

The unsettled conditions in the world and the extra risk involved so far as the vessels are concerned cannot be used as an argument, because the vessels are insured by the United States Government under a law which we enacted. The operators pay for the insurance, but they get Government war-risk insurance.

There is a bill before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce which I am hopeful can be reported and passed, and which would place in effect some control over these rates. In the meantime, however, so long as the ship-owners are operating on an uncontrolled rate schedule, advancing their rates from 100 to 200 percent over and above the rates prevailing before the war, surely the least we can do is to eliminate the operating-differential subsidies. Only last week I placed into the RECORD a statement from the Comptroller General, Mr. Lindsay Warren, condemning

the manner in which the American merchant marine had profited enormously at the taxpayers expense. It is time we did something about it other than just talk.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am naturally quite concerned about this amendment. The Senator from Delaware has stated what he conceives to be the purpose of the amendment. The effect of the amendment, whether it is intended or not, would be completely to wreck the United States merchant marine.

Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 Congress authorized operating-differential subsidies in order to make possible the flying of the American flag on the high seas. That plan has been in operation over a period of time with respect to lines which operate over trade routes on which there is foreign competition.

Without the operating-differential subsidies we would have no American merchant marine, because the costs of the foreign operators are lower. They can build their ships more cheaply. Without the operating-differential subsidies the American flag ships would go off the seas.

We passed the Merchant Marine Act of 1936. We directed the Government to pay the subsidies, because we found ourselves at the end of World War I with the American merchant marine at the bottom of the ocean. It cost us almost \$50,000,000,000 to build it up for the defense of the country in World War II.

Mr. President, I am becoming a little tired of all the talk about our merchant marine and its subsidies. I have listened to some opponents of the merchant marine. Listening to them one would think that the ship operators were in Washington for the purpose of taking the dome off the Capitol and the roof off the Treasury. I think it is about time that the critics considered some facts. Incidentally, the same critics are warm supporters of subsidies for businesses and industries which are not required to meet foreign competition. The American merchant marine must meet competition in foreign parts of the world. It must ply foreign shipping lanes in direct competition with foreign operators.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. In a moment I shall be glad to yield. I do not have the exact figure, but during the first year we spent \$85,000,000 on operational differential subsidies, and we recaptured \$53,000,000. Figures for other years are comparable.

It costs us less to subsidize the most vital service we have in our country in times of war—and during World War II our ships carried 95.7 percent of all cargoes carried all over the world—it costs us less to fly the American flag in foreign countries and meet foreign competition than it has cost us to subsidize the production of peanuts and of cheddar cheese. I believe the American merchant marine is more important to the defense of the country and to the econ-

omy of the country than is cheddar cheese; and I am not against subsidies on cheese, either.

The purpose of the \$20,000,000 is to allow the Maritime Board to pay the operational differential subsidies which are directed by Congress. They are paid out over a period of years. In the bill itself we direct the Board to make long-term contracts so that operators cannot try to determine the differences between recapture and outgoing payments. This year it will be much less, because the lines are having more cargo.

If the Board cannot pay the lines the operational differential subsidies the ships will have to be tied up. If the Senator from Delaware desires to have the ships tied up, that is one story. If that is his purpose, he should say so. His amendment would not save one penny. It would cut out every penny that we are under contract to pay to ship operators, and they could go into court tomorrow and collect every penny.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. In a moment. The amendment of the Senator from Delaware would not save a nickel. He gives as an excuse high rates. Certainly rates have gone up. All rates have gone up. Tonnage is tight because of the world situation. Two years ago rates went down and we had to pay more in subsidies. The time to collect subsidies is when ship operators are in much better financial condition. I would not be surprised if at the end of this year the Board were able to recapture as much as twice the \$20,000,000 it is asking for.

There is a bill before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on which he shall begin hearings sometime next week. I told the Senator from Delaware I was trying to arrange for a hearing during next week.

We must not penalize American shippers and hold down their rates when foreign operators are on the high seas, charging whatever rates they want to charge. We must consider that fact, too. We are dealing with our fourth arm of defense. We had better be careful what we do to it. Therefore I hope that the amendment will not be agreed to.

We will take care of the subject of rates and other matters. We are dealing with an appropriation bill now. What the Senator from Delaware is trying to do is to legislate indirectly on something he does not like in the merchant marine and cut out every appropriation for operational differential subsidies, which were directed to be paid by Congress, and on which there are long-term contractual obligations on the part of the Board. I hope the amendment will not carry. Its effect would be to bring about a slow disintegration and a tying up of all ships of the American merchant marine, with the exception of a few tramp steamers.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Is it not correct to say that the Senator from Delaware has some ground for suspicion, in view of the reports of the Comptroller General of

the United States, which again and again have charged fraud, both in the building and in the operation of ships, and in the report of the subcommittee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, headed by Representative HARDY, of Virginia? I have read the reports, and they are scathing denunciations of overpayments permitted by the Maritime Commission. I believe the Senator from Delaware has good reason, therefore, to be suspicious. I do not know the facts in this case. Certainly the past record has not been a pleasant one. Does not the Senator from Washington agree?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President—

Mr. MAGNUSON. May I answer the Senator's question?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I should at least be permitted to answer the question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 7 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, in the old Commission, there was a great dispute about some payments which were made. We had the example of the *Mariposa* and the *Monterey*. I do not know whether fraud was involved. If fraud was involved, the Attorney General would be justified in initiating prosecution. I agree that there were some isolated cases of that kind. However, such cases did not involve the great, respectable American steamship companies.

I do not suppose anyone had more to do with the abolition of the Maritime Commission than had the Senator from Washington. We established a new board. I believe it is functioning very well. Some of the contracts involved are old contracts. The contracts are continuing contracts. That is why the Committee on Appropriations gave them money to continue the contracts. Admiral Cochrane is doing remarkable work. There have been some disputes with one or two shipping lines, which arose during World War I, and some of them are still pending to a certain extent. That does not mean that we should take a knife and cut the throat of the whole American merchant marine.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and I went into considerable detail during the hearings. In view of the fact that Admiral Cochrane made one of the best witnesses before our committee, and in view of the fact that I believe the charges which have been made have now been clarified, I wish to make a short statement. How much time do I have remaining, Mr. President?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Massachusetts, and 2 minutes to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, in my 2 minutes I wish merely to say that the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, for whom I have the highest respect, would not save the Gov-

ernment one penny. The Maritime Board has asked for \$26,000,000 to pay subsidies. We propose to appropriate \$20,000,000. There has been no settlement on subsidies since 1947.

I read from the hearings:

Senator MAYBANK. Do these represent 1947, 1948, and 1949?

Admiral COCHRANE. Yes, sir. This money is to pay and settle subsidies for 1947, 1948, and 1949. There are many more coming in 1950 and 1951.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to make clear the fact that the payments involved are to satisfy obligations of the United States Government. We cannot evade such obligations. We cannot save any money by adopting the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The contracts have been in process of settlement for the years 1945, 1946, and 1947. If we do not appropriate the money now, we shall have to appropriate it at some future time, in order to settle the contracts. I hope the distinguished Senator from Delaware will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is that the only objection of the Senator from Massachusetts, if the amendment were phrased so as to stop the payment of operational subsidies in contracts as of today, and to pay only the operational subsidies for which we are obligated, would the Senator from Massachusetts have any objection to the amendment?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would have serious objection to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is the point.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would have objection to it because the operating subsidies are paid for wages, maintenance, repairs, and subsistence, to equalize the operation costs of our merchant marine with the operation costs of the merchant marines of other countries. If we are to have any merchant fleet at all, we must have some of these subsidies. We might as well face that fact.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Does the Senator think these subsidies can be justified by a merchant marine which today is jacking up the ocean rates by as much as 150 percent over the rates of a year ago?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not have accurate knowledge about that matter. I have trust in Admiral Cochrane. He appeared before the subcommittee and testified in regard to the very difficult subject of construction differential subsidies and operating subsidies, and I believe he is trying to give the Government a square deal.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am not criticizing Admiral Cochrane. I think this is a responsibility of the Congress. Admiral Cochrane has nothing to do with the rates. Congress has not given Admiral Cochrane or the Maritime Commission or any other agency the power or right to control the rates, under the existing arrangements.

There is before our committee a bill on which the Senator from Washington

has stated the committee will hold hearings next week. The purpose of that bill is to take care of this situation. However, until that is done I propose to strike out this provision of \$20,000,000 subsidies.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope public hearings will be held on that matter. If the subsidies are wrong or if the law is wrong, a change should be made. However, the funds now requested are not for 1952 operations, but are for payments under contracts dating back to 1948 and 1949. They are for outstanding contracts, and we must settle them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield 2 minutes to the Senator from Oregon.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon is recognized for 2 minutes.

Mr. CORDON. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the amendment. I think there is more misinformation than information at the present time before the Senate. In the first place, an operating differential subsidy is the equivalent of a guaranty that a ship operator who has to pay higher prices, relatively, in order to operate his ship, than the operating expenses paid by a foreign ship operator, shall not lose as a result. It makes no difference whether the rates are raised 250 percent—although I have no knowledge whether that has been done—or 500 percent. Of course, no one claims that the rates have been raised 500 percent. However, whatever the situation may be, in each instance an accounting and determination must be made. If it is found that a profit in excess of a certain fixed amount has been made, no subsidy is due.

The only question now before us is whether the Senate will, without having any information at all before it, proceed on the assumption that Admiral Cochrane who is in charge of the Maritime Commission at this time is unfaithful to his trust and that the law under which he operates should be repealed. The question before us is whether we should take such action in ignorance.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from South Carolina has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I wish to read from the testimony of Admiral Cochrane at the subcommittee hearings:

There is a possibility of as much as \$67,000,000 estimated obligations which will not be cleaned out even with this appropriation as of the end of fiscal year 1952.

Senator SALTONSTALL. So that we will still have \$67,000,000 to appropriate, over and above this \$35,000,000 to clean up the past obligations; is that correct?

Admiral COCHRANE. All of the backlog as of the end of next year; yes, sir.

So there is nothing to be saved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, may I have half a minute in which to make an insertion in the Record?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the Senator's time has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I yield one-half minute of my time to the Senator from Washington. I think I have some time left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized for one-half minute.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. President, I merely wish to place in the Record a further statement in regard to the Maritime Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

The language which the Senator from Delaware proposes to eliminate relating to the liquidation of War Shipping Administration obligations incurred prior to January 1, 1947, has been included in appropriation acts for the past several years. The Government still owes approximately \$30,000,000 to various contractors for services performed during World War II. By specific language in the act, these bills can be paid by the Maritime Administration only with the approval of the General Accounting Office. To eliminate the language will not save the Government any money in that these bills as finally adjusted must be paid sooner or later. The proposed amendment could cost the Government more money in the end in that many claims would be placed in the courts where experience indicates that judgments may be at a higher amount than those that would be paid by the Maritime Administration and the General Accounting Office.

Admiral Cochrane, and the other members of the Federal Maritime Board, are attempting to perform the onerous task of improving the operations of the former United States Maritime Commission. It behooves us to assist them in this task of correcting the maritime situation that was so severely criticized by both Houses of the Congress and the General Accounting Office. Reductions in appropriations that do not effect economies and ultimately cost the Government more money can only lead to confusion and inefficiency.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I should like to add that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] is exactly correct in what he says, because in view of the recapture clause, which many persons forget about in connection with this matter, if the rates are high and if the operators make more money, the additional profits will be recaptured. In the first year \$53,000,000 out of \$85,000,000 were recaptured.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has some time remaining. Does he yield?

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield half a minute to me?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the Senator who is in charge of the opposition to the amendment state categorically, on his own responsibility, whether the \$20,000,000 referred to in the amendment is to pay existing obligations which morally and legally should be paid and are due at this time. The answer to that question will influence my vote on the amendment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I can categorically state that that is the testimony which was given by Admiral Cochrane to the subcommittee, of which I was chairman.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Is that the basis on which the subcommittee has taken its position?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is the basis of the subcommittee's report. That statement was made to us.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware has 12 minutes remaining.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Oregon has stated that the amendment would reduce the funds available for the payment of all operating subsidies. Of course, we cannot do away with any subsidies which now have been promised or assured but we can cut out future authorizations.

The statement has been made that the funds now requested are for the purpose only of paying obligations under contracts 3 or 4 years old. Mr. President, if the Maritime Commission is 3 or 4 years behind in paying their obligations then certainly we need new management in the Maritime Commission; and if that Commission is 3 or 4 years behind in its work, Senators should not brag about its administration but rather assist me in cutting out this appropriation at least until their records are in order. If the Commission is behind in its work it should bring its work up to date.

The American merchant marine is asking for this \$20,000,000 subsidy; at the time when the rates have been increased an average of from 110 percent to 200 percent, on the coastwise and as much as 200 percent on foreign shipping. Mr. President, at this time I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a list of the rates, beginning in July 1950 and extending through April 1951, broken by months, for shipments from United States Gulf ports to United States ports north of Cape Hatteras.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Average rates, United States Gulf to United States north of Hatteras

	Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds	Rate in relation to former USMC rate of \$2.85 per ton
		Percent
July 1946.....	\$2.81	-1
July 1947.....	2.85	
July 1948.....	2.35	-17
July 1949.....	1.28	-56
July 1950.....	1.93	-32
August 1950.....	2.52	-12
September 1950.....	3.71	+30
October 1950.....	4.19	+47
November 1950.....	4.89	+70
December 1950.....	6.26	+120
January 1951.....	7.81	+174
February 1951.....	8.55	+200
March 1951.....	7.46	+162
April 1951.....	6.01	+111

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record the average rates to the United Kingdom, beginning

in July 1950 and extending through April 1951. Those rates have increased 115 percent over the rates of a year ago, and 2 months ago they were 186 percent higher. Why should this group be allowed to profiteer in this manner at a time when our country is confronted with a grave emergency?

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Average rate, Aruba or Curacao to United Kingdom-Continent

	Rate per ton of 2,240 pounds	Rate in relation to former USMC rate of \$6.55 per ton
		Percent
July 1946.....	\$6.55	-----
July 1947.....	7.21	+10
July 1948.....	5.90	-10
July 1949.....	3.28	-50
July 1950.....	4.59	-30
August 1950.....	5.57	-15
September 1950.....	7.86	+20
October 1950.....	10.15	+55
November 1950.....	10.61	+62
December 1950.....	13.43	+105
January 1951.....	17.29	+164
February 1951.....	18.73	+186
March 1951.....	17.16	+162
April 1951.....	14.08	+115

Mr. WILLIAMS. I also ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the Record a table showing the rates on grain shipped from United States Gulf ports to India and a table showing the rates on grain shipped from Gulf ports to the west coast of Italy. The first table shows that in July 1950 those rates on grain shipped to India were \$10.50 a ton, when shipped on American-flag ships, but today the rate is quoted at \$25 a ton. This increase means that the United States, when sending the 2,000,000 tons of wheat to India, will have to pay extra shipping charges of over \$25,000,000 more than it would have had to pay under the July 1950 rate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Grain trip charter rates

UNITED STATES GULF TO INDIA

[In dollars per cargo ton of 2,240 lbs.]

Date	Average
July 1950.....	10.50
January 1951.....	22.30
February 1951.....	25.00

UNITED STATES GULF TO WEST COAST OF ITALY

July 1950.....	10.50
February 1951.....	16.90
April 1951.....	17.50

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, this same group was defended by the Senator from Washington and by many other Senators on this floor 3 or 4 months ago when some of the American shipping companies were trying to purchase new ships costing as much as \$6,000,000 or \$8,000,000 for as little as \$100,000 or \$200,000. At that time those Senators were just eloquent in pleading for those companies as they are today in pleading for the subsidy.

When Senators speak of the great job the American merchant marine has

done, remember we have paid the companies for doing it; and after the war ended we sold as surplus at bargain rates a number of ships to the same companies, which are today receiving these subsidies. Some of the ships were purchased from the Government for as little as \$17,000 apiece. Those figures have been placed in the RECORD before. Now we are subsidizing the operation of these same ships, and I say it is time to call a halt.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield for a question; I do not have much time remaining.

Mr. MAYBANK. I merely wish to make a statement, if the Senator will permit. In regard to the argument against the increase in rates, no one knows better than I do, that the rates have increased, and no one knows better than the Senator from Alabama and I do that the rates on nitrate from Chile have been raised, so that every cotton farmer and every other farmer in the South will have to pay more for nitrates. I was simply trying to reply to the question asked me by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. HICKENLOOPER], and I said that these funds are to pay for the subsidies which already have been approved.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, it is my position that the only way to call a halt to this unwarranted rate increase on the part of the American merchant marine is to stop paying the subsidies.

I insist upon a vote on the amendment, Mr. President. I think the amendment should be adopted. That is the only way by which we can speak in regard to this matter.

In my opinion, there is no justification for paying \$20,000,000 to a segment of American industry which is hijacking the American people in the manner in which the American merchant marine is doing that today. It cannot be justified. No such increased rates as are now being extended can be justified. I ask for a vote on the amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, no one is inclined to view the activities of the Maritime Commission with any more suspicion than myself, because of my having read the report of the Comptroller General made a year ago, when Lindsay Warren spoke of the Maritime Commission as he did, in the most scathing terms ever to appear in any report I have read at any time, from the Comptroller General's Office. I am inclined to believe that the Senator from Delaware is certainly on sound ground in viewing the activities of the Maritime Commission with suspicion. At the same time, it must be recognized that this operating differential subsidy was added to the bill, and the question which bothers me in voting on this amendment is this simple fact: If this audited bill is for services, or for differentials, determined to have existed in 1947, 1948, and 1949, I am unable to see how, by denial of the money in this bill, we can wipe out the

obligation. If we cannot wipe out the obligation, we might as well pay the bill now.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, how much time do we have left?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 6 minutes remaining.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, since many Members of the Senate are more concerned with the back payments than with future payments, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what we are doing, I modify my amendment as follows, on page 46, line 19, to strike out to and through line 3, on page 48, as follows:

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$200,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this act, or in any prior appropriation act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of 1,830 which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

As modified, it proposes to strike not only the \$20,000,000, but also authority for any future operational subsidies. I ask for a vote.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Since the Senator has amended his amendment, I presume there would be allowed 15 minutes for debate on the amendment by proponents, and 15 minutes by opponents. Am I correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the rules, the Senator simply modifies the amendment, in which case additional time is not permitted.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Is it not correct that the time was allotted for debate on amendments which were read by the clerk? Would it not be correct that, if a modification of the amendment changing the whole tenor of the law, were made after the expiration of time for debate, additional time for debate would be in order?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator may, if he desires, make a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I ask unanimous consent that, in view of the modification, this be considered as a new amendment, and that we be allowed the regular time allotted for debate on an amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object, and I ask for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, as modified.

Mr. MAYBANK. I move to lay the amendment on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Carolina to lay on the table the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, as modified. Debate is not in order.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, is it in order for me to propose a substitute to the Williams amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator would not be in order in offering a substitute now, when a motion to table is pending. The question is on the motion to table the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, as modified. [Putting the question.]

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 62, line 15, it is proposed to strike out "Not" and in lieu thereof insert the following: "Not to exceed \$3,000,000 may be obligated for the purchase of equipment on the credit of the Corporation but not on the credit of the United States, and the Secretary of Commerce may authorize the Corporation to mortgage or pledge its equipment as security for the payment of any obligations representing the balance of the purchase price of equipment so purchased, and for this purpose, may authorize the Corporation to enter into purchase money mortgages, conditional sales contracts, equipment trusts, or other similar methods of financing; and not."

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, this amendment seeks to accomplish substantially what the committee amendment on page 63 originally provided. The committee amendment was stricken on a point of order raised by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, who had some objection to the amendment in the form in which it was written. The amendment offered by me has

been prepared to limit the amount of money which could be borrowed for the purchase of new equipment by the Inland Waterways Corporation, and to make it clear that in the purchase of such equipment, the credit of the United States could not be pledged, but that only the equipment belonging to the Corporation could be pledged, as well as the additional equipment being purchased. In that form, the Senator from Colorado, chairman of the committee, who has extensively considered this matter, feels that he would not object to it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Louisiana.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 3880) was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference thereon with the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. HILL, Mr. McMAHON, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. FERGUSON conferees on the part of the Senate.

ORDER FOR THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR TOMORROW

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after the Senate reconvenes following the joint meeting with the House of Representatives, there be a call of the calendar from the beginning for the consideration of measures to which there is no objection.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, that is perfectly agreeable to the minority. I assumed that that would be what would be done after the address tomorrow by the distinguished President of Ecuador.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to address an inquiry to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, as to when he expects the control bill to be ready for consideration by the Senate.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was unanimously agreed by the committee yesterday that the committee would meet at 9:30 tomorrow morning. I might say that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART], who is the ranking Republican member of the committee, was one of those who agreed. He stated that he had to leave the city at 1:30, so we arranged a meeting at 9:30, so that the bill could be presented to the committee tomorrow for

printing and be before the Senate on Friday. That is as far as we have gone.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I have no objection. I hope the majority leader will carry out his suggestion and make Senate bill 719, the basing-point bill, the unfinished business, with the understanding that when the control bill is ready for consideration—

Mr. McFARLAND. I should prefer to wait until the calendar is called tomorrow.

Mr. WHERRY. That is all right.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wanted the Senator to know that the control bill would be ready tomorrow.

Mr. McFARLAND. I was merely making inquiry, because, as previously announced, so-called basing-point bill, if made the unfinished business, will be laid aside for appropriation bills and for the control bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. That was the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I should like to suggest to the distinguished majority leader and the distinguished minority leader that in the opinion of the junior Senator from Louisiana, hearings should be held on Senate bill 719. I do not think the hearings need to be lengthy; they would probably consume at least a week or 10 days. I certainly hope that the distinguished majority leader will consider whether we should hold hearings so that the independent tire dealers, the independent retail druggists, and the independent grocers may have an opportunity to be heard. Otherwise, there will be a strong feeling on the part of many persons that the bill was passed without hearing their side of the story. I hope the majority leader and the minority leader will go along with us in connection with hearings on this question.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not control the Judiciary Committee. The Senator should address his remarks to that committee. I do not feel that I should take the responsibility of asking that the proposed legislation be sent back to the committee.

Mr. LONG. The point I had in mind was that with various other bills coming up, which may be far more important than Senate bill 719, by the time we actually get around to doing anything affirmatively about Senate bill 719 the hearings probably could have been held. I think it would be a more orderly legislative process to hold hearings.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I hope the majority leader will go right ahead with the program which he has announced. Ten days ago the program was announced. If any Senator wanted to have the bill sent back to committee, a motion to that effect should have been made. There have been plenty of hearings on the basing-point bill. A year ago the Senator from Louisiana, on motion of the junior Senator from Nebraska, got further consideration of the bill

EXECUTIVE OFFICE AND INDEPENDENT
EXECUTIVE AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman from Texas whether I am correct in the assumption that the other body in acting upon this bill since we have last seen it has increased the amount of the total appropriations?

Mr. THOMAS. Yes, by some \$62,000,000 over and above the amount fixed by the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have a figure in front of me of \$66,432,303.

Mr. THOMAS. That is approximately correct. They raised the House figures that much.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Am I correct in the assumption that when this bill goes to conference the conference committee will consist of the members of the subcommittee in addition to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

Mr. THOMAS. I did not understand the gentleman.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The conference committee will consist of the seven members of the subcommittee, in addition to the chairman of the full committee and the ranking Republican member of the full committee?

Mr. THOMAS. We will be glad to include the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] if the gentleman so desires.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to know from the gentleman whether or not this is the usual conference request without instructions to conferees? They are free to act in accordance with the rules of the House?

Mr. THOMAS. That is right.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. CANNON, THOMAS, GORE, ANDREWS, YATES, TABER, PHILLIPS, COUDERT, and COTTON.

REVENUE ACT OF 1951

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4473) to provide revenue, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4473, with Mr. RAINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I yield 35 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SIMPSON].

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I think the debate yesterday, among other things, certainly disclosed the fact that the job imposed upon the Ways and Means Committee is a very heavy and severe one. In my opinion, in view of what I choose to call the lack of close cooperation between the spending agencies of Government and our committee, which is the taxing agency, the job of balancing the budget is an almost impossible job when those in charge of spending are on a spending spree. There is not an individual in this room but who knows that if this administration is given a dollar it will spend a dollar and twenty cents or more. It has proved that throughout the years that have passed, and this great Committee on Ways and Means, because it attempts to do what has proved to be an impossible job, has again done what the majority considers the best it can do. But, at that we failed miserably, for on that basis we do not give the administration the money they say they are going to spend in the next 12 months. What is even worse, the fact that we bring this bill out short of what is demanded is, in my opinion, an indication that the members of the Committee on Ways and Means of both political parties know beyond any doubt that we have scraped the bottom of the tax barrel, that we are now in the wood, if you please, and that under our economy as it exists today there is no way short of actual confiscation or short of imposing taxes upon the people who cannot afford to pay them without very seriously crippling their standards of living, and there is no way by which this spending spree of the current administration can be met and the budget balanced.

The members of the committee know what the alternative is, and it is more inflation. Some foolish individuals have said, "Well, the tax receipts next year will be greater than anticipated or estimated. We will have some inflation, and instead of collecting \$66,000,000,000, if we pass this bill in conjunction with existing law, we will collect more than that and the budget will be balanced despite the apparent deficit." Well, that is only wishful thinking of the most dangerous kind, because if you have inflation, and if thereby the base upon which the taxes are levied is broadened, then everything you buy will have increased correspondingly and inflation will be out of hand surely, as it has been, and we will be in a most dangerous situation. I think that the time has come for every Member of this body to realize the truth, to realize that fact which I have just stated to you, that we have and are now scraping the bottom of the tax barrel and that any further steps will result in real suffering upon the lower-income groups in particular, and a retarding of our expansion of industries so essential in this time of war. Do you realize that 1 year ago today we were meeting with every expectation that we were going to cut a billion dol-

lars off the tax burden of the American people? How utterly little we knew of the facts of life when an administration was so taken by surprise that within the following 12 months three very large new tax bills have imposed and will impose new taxes in the amount of \$17,000,000,000 and when, after having imposed those taxes, we know in advance that the budget will not, and what is worse, cannot be balanced if the present spending spree continues.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. FULTON. I would like to compliment the gentleman on his basic premise. I would like to ask this question, Does not the gentleman agree that the premise that the higher the tax the better the fight against inflation is completely incorrect?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. Oh, yes, it is entirely fallacious, and I think this bill illustrates that, and I do full justice to all the members of the committee. They know it. They do not take this bill with an expectation it will stop inflation. I think I am speaking for them on that because it is obvious.

In the first place, I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, we increased the tax bill of the lowest income taxpayers 12½ percent. We thereby give him the most valid argument for an increase in his wages, for that individual, I know and the gentleman knows, is barely making ends meet today.

At the other end of the bill we impose taxes upon that man's employer, the corporation, on the theory as expressed by some men here when the rule was under consideration that, oh, a corporation is big, and it can afford to pay the taxes, forgetting entirely that a corporation never has one single penny to pay in taxes unless it first of all takes it from the man that buys the product of that corporation. And who are the customers? Why, they are the millions upon millions of low-income groups in our country. Do you realize there is not a corporation of any size in the country today that could remain in business 1 year if it were not for that mass purchasing power of the American people?

Mr. FULTON. The effect of the bill then, as I understand the gentleman, all through every wage and salary group, is to cut down the incentive to hustle, to work, and to produce, which is inflationary; and secondly, when it is putting a 12½ percent tax on the incomes of the lowest groups, it is then making greater pressures for further wage and price increases, which again makes it inflationary.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. That is true. That is one of the things it does. It causes suffering, too. Imagine the group who are earning less than \$1,000 a year, who are taxed today, having their taxes increased, or the group earning less than \$2,000 having theirs increased. It requires desperate remedies. It does seem to me that 12½ percent is too large an increase, particularly as the net effect of the bill, as I see it, is inflationary.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The gentleman spoke of the increased spending on the part of the Government. Perhaps the most amazing example of that is that the State Department in 10 years, from 1940 to 1950, increased its cost to the American taxpayers from \$20,000,000 to \$361,000,000, or 1,800 percent in 10 years. I do not believe this Government or any other government on the face of the earth can continue that program of spending and survive.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. One might wonder how that was foisted upon the Members of this House and the Congress, yet I am told that the ticker tape here in our lobby yesterday carried a story to the effect that many of the representatives of the American Government abroad are right now on their way back home for the avowed purpose of having increases made in their budgets, in their allowances, and that they are coming here to exert pressure or influence or one thing or another to induce Congress to pass legislation which will inure to their benefit.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is my understanding from what the gentleman has already said that his committee, no matter how it might try, had not been and would not be able to get money enough to meet the appropriations we are making.

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. At the level at which they are being made. We have proved we are not able to raise sufficient money to balance the budget.

There is one other phase of this tax picture we should consider.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. If the gentleman will yield further, then the obvious answer is that until we cut down appropriations the gentleman's committee is not going to get anywhere in balancing the budget?

Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania. I am of the opinion that we cannot and will not balance the budget unless we are willing to cause such undue sacrifices by the low-income groups of our people that they cannot stand it, or unless we are willing to actually have the Government take over and operate our business.

What we have been doing in recent years through our tax program, as a result of what has been called a soak-the-rich policy—and I am not here defending the rich because almost without exception they are eliminated today, and you will recall you were told yesterday by the gentleman from New Jersey how extreme the taxes are and how much money must be paid to an individual in order that he may retain forty or fifty thousands of dollars income—for example, I recall that in order to have \$50,000 remaining in a man's hands, he must receive a salary of \$500,000, and of course you realize that that \$500,000 will be included in the cost of producing the article that the corporation manufactures, and \$450,000 will go back to the

Government with \$50,000 being retained by the man.

But as I was saying, as a result of what has been called the soak-the-rich policy, we have wiped out that group of taxpayers who have in the past been paying a large share of our tax burden. They are gone.

As you were told yesterday, if we were to take every penny they earn, when you get above \$10,000 we would have sufficient money to operate our Government for only a few months.

The result of all that is that the burden of any tax increase which comes along in the future will rest squarely upon the people who earn from five to ten thousand dollars. And it will not be for only 1 year that they assume the burden. They will assume it permanently. You will have eliminated the great source of income—people who earn more than \$10,000 and the people who have in the past provided the capital by which jobs have been provided. They will be gone.

Under the bill before us, when and if it becomes law, the man who has money and who is in the high-income brackets, but has his money invested in business will, I think, be foolish if he does not sell that stock and invest the proceeds in United States Government bonds, or in tax-exempt securities, unless he is one of those who is motivated, as I will admit he should be, and as was described by our great chairman yesterday, a really patriotic man. That man will take it easy unless he is such a person. And who will suffer if the man takes his money out of business and puts it into Government bonds or tax-exempt securities? Why, the worker, the man who is going to have all the tax burden imposed upon his shoulders. He is the man who will suffer. There will not be jobs unless the Government proceeds to provide the jobs. I do not think there is a man or woman in this audience who wants the Government to assimilate the industries of our country.

Why, today, taxes are so high that in order for us to expand our industries to take care of the war effort we have to have special tax concessions which we call accelerated amortization. In other words, Government has to say to industry—industry which wants to expand, "You go out and build a new plant and help us win this Korean police action." And industry is happy to do it. But looking over their expense accounts, advertising the fact that they want to sell stock and secure money to expand their plants, they simply do not have the money.

So I believe it is about \$20,000,000,000 that industry has already asked our Government to give them special tax concessions on so that they can charge off the cost of their new plant in 5 years, instead of the customary period of from 15 to 20 years. Billions upon billions of dollars are being given to industry on that basis. I am for it. I am for it only because our tax laws so penalize our corporations that they do not have the money with which to expand.

It was stated yesterday that the corporations will have a lot of money left this year under this bill after they pay

their taxes. They will have a lot of dollars left, there is no doubt about that, but the dollars are not the equivalent of the dollars of only 2 or 3 years ago. At that time, after the corporations paid their dividends—and I point out that they must pay dividends or they will not have any capital to invest in business—after they had paid their dividends and after they had paid their taxes—and they must pay their taxes—the money which remained in their hands amounted to about \$17,000,000,000. Now it is said because the corporations are earning \$48,000,000,000, as estimated in the current year, a figure which is contestable in view of certain current economic conditions—but accepting the figure of forty-eight billion and knocking off this 59-percent tax levied against them, which we are doing in this bill, it is said they will have about \$21,000,000,000 remaining in their hands. From that they will pay their dividends of about one-third, which is about \$7,000,000,000, leaving \$14,000,000,000. It is that money which they will have to maintain the current industrial plants of our country and to use as their share of the cost of expanding their industry. They had \$17,000,000,000 before dividends from 1946 to 1949, but the comparison of \$21,000,000,000 today with that \$17,000,000,000, keeping in mind the greatly increased cost, and keeping in mind the fact that people today will not invest in business with the same freedom as they did a few years ago, you will find that business will not be able to expand as it must do if the industrial might of America is to help us win this war in Korea.

Under this bill we have raised the taxes on corporations far beyond what President Truman and Secretary Snyder said was the amount we should increase the taxes to; namely, 55 percent. We do not do it on corporations that are making great profits. We go into your community, and your community, and we pick out any small corporation, perhaps your milk distributor or your coal dealer or your bank, and we say to that corporation: "If you do not earn one penny more than you earned back between 1946 and 1949, we are going to say that you have an excess profit; that you are a profiteer as a result of the Korean War, and we are going to soak you a higher tax of 25 percent on that which you think is normal; that which you earned between 1946 and 1949. We are not going to tax you 52 or 55 percent, but on 25 percent of what you earned back in those years we are going to soak you 82 percent. You will have \$18 left out of \$100. You can do with that what you want to."

What will you do? Perhaps you will take a little trip, have some heavy traveling expenses, because it is only an 18-cent dollar; or some man who has worked for you a great many years comes in and says, "I would like to have an increase in wages." You say, "Oh, sure. I will give you \$500 or \$1,000, because it only costs me \$40 and Uncle Sam will pay the rest." That is inflationary. That is what will happen under this excess-profits tax which this committee adopted, and adopted, I am sorry to say,

nection therewith; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. O'CONOR when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. O'CONOR (for himself and Mr. TAFT):

S. 1748. A bill to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, with reference to the designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. O'CONOR when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

ORGANIZED CRIME IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. HUNT], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], members of the Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith, and I ask unanimous consent that a statement by me be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1747) to permit the compelling of testimony under certain conditions and to grant immunity from prosecution in connection therewith, introduced by Mr. O'CONOR (for himself and other Senators), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. O'CONOR is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

The bill carries out another important recommendation made in the third interim report of the committee, filed in the Senate on May 1, 1951.

This bill relates to the privilege against self-incrimination conferred on witnesses by the fifth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. For more than 50 years the courts have held that this privilege can be modified and the witness compelled to testify when his testimony is deemed important enough to warrant immunity from prosecution for any crime revealed in the course of such testimony. Committees of Congress and more than 20 administrative and quasi-judicial agencies now have statutes which make it possible for them to confer immunity and elicit testimony from witnesses notwithstanding this privilege against self-incrimination. Yet, curiously, the principal law-enforcement agency of our Government is unable to do the same thing in the course of ordinary grand jury investigations and criminal prosecutions. This situation came to the attention of the committee many times in the course of its investigation and has been noted by the Attorney General himself on numerous occasions.

The bill which I am introducing today is the result of full cooperation between the committee staff, Department of Justice officials, and other interested persons, and is designed to put Federal prosecuting officers on a parity with other investigative and enforcement officials in this respect. It will operate to confer full Federal immunity

upon any witness before a court or grand jury who, after pleading his privilege, is ordered to give testimony or produce records which might otherwise be incriminating to him.

Since the operation of this proposed law, applying as it does to all Federal cases, will be very widespread, and since its application in each case involves a balance of the public interest between immunizing a criminal to prosecution and eliciting his testimony, it was felt that the immunity should be conferred on a discretionary basis rather than automatically. The proposed law, therefore, provides for its use in any particular case only after the Attorney General has made a finding that such action is in the public interest.

AMENDMENT OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY ACT, RELATING TO DESIGNATION OF ORGANIZATIONS AS SUCCESSORS TO DECEASED PERSONS

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT], I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, with reference to the designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons, and I ask unanimous consent that an explanatory statement by me be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the statement will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 1748) to amend section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, with reference to the designation of organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons, introduced by Mr. O'CONOR (for himself and Mr. TAFT), was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The statement presented by Mr. O'CONOR is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

One of the problems arising as an aftermath of World War II, particularly in Europe, is the disposition to be made of that considerable amount of property as to which there are no claimants because the owners and their prospective heirs have died in concentration camps or elsewhere.

There were bills introduced both in the Eightieth and Eighty-first Congress regarding the disposition of such property, with particular respect to its utilization in the United States for relief and rehabilitation purposes. These bills passed the Senate on the Consent Calendar and in the Eighty-first Congress the bill which reached the floor of the House (S. 603) was approved with certain minor amendments, by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. Objected to on the Consent Calendar it was never granted a rule by the House Rules Committee and, therefore, died with the Eighty-first Congress. In essence, the bill was predicated on the principle that the property of those who had been persecuted should not be used by this Government for war claims against the governments which persecuted the owners of such property. In accordance with this principle, it has been possible for nearly 4 years for an individual thus persecuted to be able to obtain his property by entering the proper claim.

There is a large amount of property, however, for which there are no claimants and it is this so-called heirless property which, under the bill I am submitting, would be turned over to successor organizations, to

be designated by the President and its proceeds to be used for relief and rehabilitation.

For different types of property different successor organizations could be designated, as for instance a Catholic successor organization for Catholic persecutees, the JRSO, for Jewish persecutees, etc. The procedures outlined in the bill are quite simple and provide merely for a presumption of heirlessness where no claim has been filed for a period of 2 years after vesting of the property.

A top limit of \$3,000,000 was inserted in the legislation in the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in order to meet the objections that there was no predictable limit to the amount which might be returned under this legislation. According to the best estimates obtainable at this time it is expected that the actual amount which could be claimed would be somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS, 1952—REENGROSSMENT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution providing for the reengrossment of the Senate amendments to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive and Independent Offices for the fiscal year 1952, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reengross the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and to reengross Senate amendment No. 79 so as to read as follows:

"(79) On page 35, line 23, strike out '\$875,-163,335' and insert '\$873,105,770'."

EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION AND HOUSING AND RENT ACTS—AMENDMENTS

Mr. MCCARRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1717) to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. LEHMAN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 1717, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. CAPEHART submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 1717, supra, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. FERGUSON submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 1717, supra, which were severally ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. IVES (for himself and Mr. CAPEHART) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to Senate bill 1717, supra, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. DIRKSEN submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to Senate bill 1717, supra, which were severally

ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. FULBRIGHT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to Senate bill 1717, *supra*, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF TARIFF ACT OF 1930— AMENDMENT

Mr. CASE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 2192) to amend section 313 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

Address entitled "The Farm Program Succeeds—Tobacco Sets an Example," delivered by him, at the meeting of the Burley Auction Warehouse Association, in Louisville, Ky., June 18, 1951.

By Mr. WILEY:

Address entitled "Restoring Bipartisan Foreign Policy," broadcast by him from Radio Station WGN, Chicago, Ill., June 23, 1951.

By Mr. LEHMAN:

Remarks by the Ambassador from India, Madame Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit at Girard Point Landing, Philadelphia, Pa., June 19, 1951, on the departure of the first shipment of food grains to India.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Editorial entitled "If Truman Had His Way," published in the Jackson (Miss.) Daily News, and reprinted in the Southern Weekly.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

Statement of travel of State Department personnel during the year 1950 to the Mediterranean and north African and the European and Baltic Sea areas, with letter of transmittal dated June 22, 1951, from W. K. Scott, Deputy Assistant Secretary, Department of State, to Honorable EDWIN C. JOHNSON, chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, United States Senate.

By Mr. MAGNUSON (for Mr. MURRAY): Letters in opposition to the proposed deepening of the upper Missouri River Basin channel to 9 feet.

By Mr. BENTON:

Two articles written by Jack Gould and published in the New York Times of June 24 and June 25, discussing the effect of television on the living habits of the American people, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.

ANTIRELIGIOUS NATURE OF COMMUNIST IDEOLOGIES

Mr. O'CONOR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a statement prepared by me relative to further religious persecutions by Soviet-dominated countries.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR O'CONOR

The venom of communism's leaders against any moral force which might question their despotic and unjust actions, revealed so shockingly to the world in the case of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, is being disclosed again from two centers of Communist activity.

And once again the whole Christian world has been alerted to the basic antireligious nature of the Communist ideologies.

In one Russian satellite country, Hungary, where the grossest abuse of justice was employed to jail and discredit Cardinal Mindszenty before the world, a Hungarian court again has gone through the mockery of a trial. This time it was directed against the person of Archbishop Joseph Groesz, the highest ranking member of the Hungarian Catholic Hierarchy, and the successor in office to Cardinal Mindszenty, imprisoned Primate of Hungary.

The pattern of these alleged trials is too well known to the world, from the publicity attendant upon the so-called conviction of His Eminence Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, and more recently in the much publicized Vogeler case, to require any comment. That the Communist leadership has felt it necessary to go through such a mockery again is proof conclusive, if such a proof were needed, that despite all the efforts of their godless leaders to drive out from the hearts of their enslaved subjects the love of God and regard for morality, their efforts have failed.

Along the same pattern are the restrictions which have been placed upon Bishop James E. Walsh and other personnel of the Catholic Central Bureau in Shanghai, following their usual denouncement as tools of imperialism. Having known Bishop Walsh and his family intimately for many years, and in the conviction borne of such intimate knowledge that there is no more moral or priestly gentleman to be found anywhere in the world, the inescapable conviction is that it is his religion, and the moral force represented by Christians everywhere, which is being attacked by the Chinese Communists in the persons of Bishop Walsh and his associates.

In the name of Christianity and of the members of the Christian faiths everywhere, our Government should protest vigorously against such indefensible attacks upon Archbishop Groesz and Bishop Walsh. They must seek to impress upon the responsible officials, as they did in the Mindszenty case, that the whole world looks with horror upon such evidence of hatred towards that Christian morality which is the lone force which despots cannot overcome.

ORGANIZATION OF AIR FORCE AND DEPARTMENT OF AIR FORCE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 1726) to provide for the organization of the Air Force and the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LONG. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. HUNT, Mr. BYRD, Mr. STENNIS, Mr. SALTONSTALL, and Mr. KNOWLAND conferees on the part of the Senate.

REVISIONS IN TITLES I THROUGH IV, OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as

amended, and for other purposes, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. LONG. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. STENNIS, Mr. BYRD, and Mr. FLANDERS conferees on the part of the Senate.

PROTECTION AGAINST MISBRANDING, ETC., OF FUR PRODUCTS AND FURS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2321) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendment, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. McFARLAND, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. BREWSTER, and Mr. CAPEHART conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF DEFENSE PRODUCTION, AND HOUSING AND RENT ACTS

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order of the Senate of June 21, the unfinished business, Senate bill 719, is temporarily laid aside for the consideration of Senate bill 1717.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1717) to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended.

Mr. McCARRAN obtained the floor.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Anderson	Green	Monroney
Bennett	Hayden	Moody
Benton	Hendrickson	Mundt
Brewster	Hennings	Neely
Bricker	Hickenlooper	Nixon
Bridges	Hill	O'Connor
Butler, Md.	Hoyer	O'Mahoney
Butler, Nebr.	Holland	Pastore
Cain	Humphrey	Robertson
Capehart	Ives	Russell
Carlson	Jenner	Saltonstall
Case	Johnson, Colo.	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kem	Smith, Maine
Clements	Kerr	Smith, N. J.
Connally	Kilgore	Sparkman
Cordon	Knowland	Stennis
Dirksen	Langer	Taft
Douglas	Lehman	Thye
Duff	Long	Tobey
Dworshak	Magnuson	Underwood
Eastland	Maybank	Watkins
Ellender	McCarran	Welker
Ferguson	McCarthy	Wherry
Flanders	McClellan	Wiley
Frear	McFarland	Williams
Fulbright	McKellar	Young
George	McMahon	
Gillette	Millikin	

main blind to the times. The world today is a small community; oceans are but ditches; continents but hops between starting and stopping points. It is, as Wendell Willkie truly said "one world." I put it to you whether we have not reached the point where it is no longer safe to go it alone? Even if we stubbornly adhered to splendid isolation—to quote a famous remark of an English statesman—and actually emerged victorious from a war, we might still be the losers. No less an authority than Gen. Omar Bradley says:

There are no victors in modern warfare. The winner in the next war stand amid its own ruins in an impoverished world.

And so, my colleagues, shall we not on this our national feast day, manifest humble gratitude to the Power which has made and preserved us a Nation by joining with other nations to guarantee, protect and preserve the peace of all?

At all costs we must uphold the United Nations. As General Marshall rightly says, "Its success is the hope of the world."

CARLOS SANCHEZ PEREZ

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 795) for the relief of Carlos Sanchez Perez, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That for the purposes of the immigration and naturalization laws, Carlos Sanchez Perez shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of the date of the enactment of this act, upon payment of the required visa fee and head tax. Upon the granting of permanent residence to such alien as provided for in this act, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper quota-control officer to deduct one number from the appropriate quota for the first year that such quota is available."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GRANTING STATUS OF PERMANENT RESIDENCE TO CERTAIN ALIENS

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 90) favoring the granting of the status of permanent residence to certain aliens, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 14, after line 17, insert:
"A-7450475, Szasz, Alexander."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SIDNEY YOUNG HUGHES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1103) for the relief of Sidney Young Hughes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the Senate amendment, and ask for a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WALTER, FEIGHAN, and GRAHAM.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 89]

Adair	Gillette	Murphy
Allen, Ill.	Gordon	Murray, Wis.
Allen, La.	Hall	O'Brien, Mich.
Anfuso	Leonard W.	O'Konski
Auchincloss	Irving	O'Neill
Berry	Jackson, Calif.	Powell
Boggs, La.	Jones, Ala.	Preston
Breen	Judd	Redden
Buckley	Kearney	Scott, Hardie
Carnahan	Kearns	Smith, Kans.
Chatham	Kelley, Pa.	Sutton
Dawson	Kilday	Trimble
Dingell	King	Velde
Durham	Larcade	Vorys
Elliott	LeCompte	Weichel
Evins	McKinnon	Wengel
Flood	Marrow	Whitten
Frazier	Miller, Calif.	Woodruff
	Miller, N. Y.	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 374 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1726. An act to change the date for the beginning of annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States, including the Territory of Alaska, from the 1st day of July to the 1st day of November, and to extend the time during which annual assessment work on such claims may be made for the year beginning July 1, 1950, to the 1st day of November 1951.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1590) entitled "An act to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act"; requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. NEELY, Mr.

CLEMENTS, and Mr. WELKER to be conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4200) entitled "An act to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes."

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 35) ordering the reengrossment of the Senate amendment to H. R. 3880, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to reengross the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; and to reengross Senate amendment numbered 79 so as to read as follows:

On page 35, line 23, strike out "\$875,163,335" and insert "\$873,105,770."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] please explain the reason for the request on the part of the other body?

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, this resolution authorizes reengrossment of amendment No. 79 of the independent offices appropriation bill. It all adds up to this: Apparently the other body has made a mistake in printing or engrossing this amendment. Amendment No. 79 deals with salaries and expenses for the Veterans' Administration. What happened was that they show a reduction in that appropriation of about \$1,200,000 more than the figure actually agreed upon by the Senate.

This merely rectifies the mistake in printing at the other end of the Capitol.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. It was just a clerical error?

Mr. THOMAS. That is all.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

The Senate concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

Mr. VINSON submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Off-

cer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. NO. 656)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
DEWEY SHORT,
Managers on the Part of the House.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD,
JOHN C. STENNIS,
RALPH E. FLANDERS,
Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

LEGISLATION IN CONFERENCE

On June 18, 1951, the House of Representatives passed H. R. 4200, to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes.

The principal purpose of H. R. 4200, as passed by the House, was to give the President the authority in time of war and national emergency to suspend certain provisions of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947 relating to the Navy and Marine Corps. These amendments would give the Navy and Marine Corps flexibility in the administration of this act similar to that now authorized for the Army and Air Force.

On June 21, 1951, the Senate considered the House bill and amended it by adding five new sections. The Senate amendment had the effect of adding the provisions of S. 780, Eighty-first Congress, to H. R. 4200. No other change in H. R. 4200 was made by the Senate amendment.

S. 780, Eighty-first Congress, which bill was identical to the Senate amendment, provided for the review of the records of those Regular officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who failed of advancement during World War II. A bill somewhat similar to S. 780, Eighty-first Congress, was considered in the House, but twice failed to pass when it met objections upon the calling of the Consent Calendar.

The House conferees took the position in conference that this legislation should not be tacked on H. R. 4200, inasmuch as the Eighty-first Congress had rejected a similar bill and since no committee hearings had been held on the legislation in the Eighty-second Congress. Furthermore, the amendment would have required the review of over 1,700 officers' records, who, for some reason or other, failed of advancement during the past war. It was considered that this would place an unwarranted administrative burden upon the Department of the Navy at this time.

The deletion of the Senate amendment, as recommended by the House conferees and as agreed to by the Senate conferees, restores the proposed legislation to exactly the same form as approved by the House.

CARL VINSON,
OVERTON BROOKS,
DEWEY SHORT,
Managers on the Part of the House.

CIVILIAN PHYSICAL FITNESS AND
TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution No. 19, to express the sense of the Congress that a civilian physical fitness and training program should be established in the interest of national security, and that the concurrent resolution be re-referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA EMERGENCY
RENT ACT

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (S. 1590) to extend and revise the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act, with an amendment of the House thereto, insist on the amendment of the House and agree to a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HARRIS, ABERNETHY, and O'HARA.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR
GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 287, Rept. No. 657), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 277) making temporary appropriations for the fiscal year 1952, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and continue not to exceed 3 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment. No amendment shall be in order to said joint resolution except amendments offered by the direction of the Committee on Appropriations. At the conclusion of the consideration of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the joint resolution to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN AGRICUL-
TURAL WORKERS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 3283) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further

consideration of the bill H. R. 3283, with Mr. GORE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday there was pending the amendment of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. POLK], and the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. CELLER] to the Polk amendment.

Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CELLER to the amendment offered by Mr. POLK: Add a new section as follows:

"Sec. —. Any person who shall employ as a farm laborer any Mexican alien not duly admitted by an immigration officer or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States under the terms of this act, when such person knows or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect or by reasonable inquiry could have ascertained that such alien farm laborer is not lawfully within the United States, or any person who, having employed such an alien without knowing or having reasonable grounds to believe or suspect that such alien farm laborer is unlawfully within the United States and who could not have obtained such information by reasonable inquiry at the time of giving such employment, shall obtain information during the course of such farm labor employment indicating that such alien farm laborer is not lawfully within the United States and shall fail to report such information promptly to an immigration officer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 1 year, or both, for each farm laborer in respect to whom any violation of this section occurs."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. CELLER. This amendment that I have offered puts teeth into this bill. Without these teeth the bill is not worth a sou-morque. Without the sanctions which my amendment involves you have here an engraved invitation for the predatory interests along the border, the huge cotton growers in Texas and Arizona and New Mexico—I do not speak of the small cotton growers—and the huge citrus-plantation owners, for example, in the Imperial Valley to go into Mexico and induce people, smugglers, and procurers to round up all these wetbacks and bring them in and sweat them on the plantations and on the ranches, and on the huge farms. I wager that if the penalties are added to this bill, it would be defeated.

Why do I offer this amendment in addition? Attempts have been made earnestly and sincerely by the border patrol of the Immigration Office to prevent the coming into this country of these huge numbers of wetbacks. They

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

JULY 24, 1951.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 3880]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 22, 27, 28, 29, 33, 52, 55, 56, 59, 62, 71, 74, 76, 77, 84, 89, 92, 94, 95, 97, 100, 107, 111, 115, and 116.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 25, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 93, 96, 99, and 106, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,362,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *three hundred and seventy-five*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert *two hundred and fifteen*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$310,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$25,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$7,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$6,116,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,805,325; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,940,400; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$104,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$3,010,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$9,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,784,935; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,250,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,250; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert *(not to exceed one hundred and thirty-six, of which one hundred and twenty-three shall be for replacement only)*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$238,389,600; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert : *Provided, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$850,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1952 shall not exceed \$150,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$4,949,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert : *Provided further, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$23,300,000*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,780,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to same.

The Committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 13, 35, 39, 45, 60, 86, 87, 88, 98, 102, 108, 109, 110, 112, and 113.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
ALBERT GORE,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

BURNET R. MAYBANK,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
LISTER HILL,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Amendment No. 1—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$1,883,615 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,585,553 as proposed by the Senate.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

Amendment No. 2—*Care, maintenance, and operation*: Appropriates \$315,600 as proposed by the House, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$3,362,000, instead of \$3,412,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,134,750 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the Senate language placing a limitation on personal services.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 5, 6, and 7—*Salaries and expenses*: Insert the language of the Senate authorizing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; appropriate \$719,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$710,400 as proposed by the House; and insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation of \$504,000 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 8—*Construction of memorials and cemeteries*: Reported in disagreement.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the purchase of 375 passenger motor vehicles, instead of 300 as proposed by the House and 450 as proposed by the Senate of which 215 shall be for replacement only, instead of 229 as proposed by the

House and 200 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$1,139,932,750 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,168,932,750 as proposed by the Senate; and insert the amendment of the Senate placing a limit of \$25,135,000 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 13—*Construction*: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move that the House recede and concur in this amendment, with the understanding that the requirements provided therein shall not be retroactive.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$17,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House; and authorize the use of \$575,000 for travel expense as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$520,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—*Civil-service retirement and disability fund*: Appropriates \$310,000,000, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$320,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Amendment No. 17—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$25,000, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$33,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$7,000,000, instead of \$6,195,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and insert the amendment of the Senate providing that not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting displaced persons of German ethnic origin.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 20, 21, and 22—*Salaries and expenses*: Authorize the purchase of 10 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 20 as proposed by the House; appropriate \$6,116,650, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,233,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 23, 24, and 25—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$3,805,325 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$3,926,800 as proposed by the House and \$3,683,850 as proposed by the Senate; insert the Senate language placing a limitation on personal services; and authorize the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle as proposed by the Senate, instead of two as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$3,940,400, instead of \$3,891,695 as proposed by the House and \$3,-989,130 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the language of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29—*Salaries*: Appropriate \$29,894,000 for salaries as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,325,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the language of the House authorizing the establishment of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34—*Operating expenses*: Appropriate \$104,500,000, instead of \$109,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the language of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; delete the language of the House limiting funds available for moving of activities within the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of five as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the moving of Government agencies in the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

Amendment No. 35—*Purchase of typewriting machines*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 36—*Purchase and distribution of typewriting machines*: Strikes out the provision of the House in connection with this subject.

Amendment No. 37—*Renovation and improvement of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia*: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$273,150 on funds available for personal services in connection with this activity.

Amendment No. 38—*Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia*: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$1,661,400 on funds available for personal services under this heading.

Amendment No. 39—*Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41—*Refunds under Renegotiation Act*: Insert certain amendments to the language of the paragraph as proposed by the Senate made necessary by the passage of the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43—*Expenses, general supply fund*: Strike out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate; and place a limitation of not more than \$8,201,000 on funds available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Amendment No. 44—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$3,010,000, instead of \$3,446,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,907,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase in the Senate bill is to enable this Agency to finish certain research projects presently under way and is not intended to permit the establishment of new projects dealing with research work.

Amendment No. 45—*Salaries and expenses*: Reported in disagreement.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Amendment No. 46—*Annual contributions*: Strikes out the provision of the House limiting to 5,000 dwelling units the number of such units which may be started during the fiscal year 1952 and placing restrictions on the number which may be started in subsequent years, and inserts the provision of the Senate authorizing the commencement of construction of not in excess of 50,000 dwelling units during the fiscal year 1952.

Amendment No. 47—*Administrative expenses*: Appropriates \$9,500,000, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$89,600 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of not more than \$84,600 on funds available for personal services.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 50, 51, and 52—*General expenses*: Appropriate \$8,784,935, instead of \$8,569,870 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; and authorize the purchase of 9 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 19 as proposed by the House. A substantial portion of the increase allowed by the conference committee over the House figure is provided for the Bureau of Motor Carriers for purposes other than safety work. No part of the increase is for the valuation of pipelines or railroads. It is the understanding of the conferees that an increase of \$100,000 recommended in the bill as reported to the House for the Section of Certificates of the Bureau of Motor Carriers shall be applied to use by the Section of Complaints of that Bureau.

Amendment No. 53—*Railroad safety*: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$743,700 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 54—*Locomotive inspection*: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$540,000 on funds available for personal services.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$34,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$36,500 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$49,250,000, instead of \$48,112,980 as proposed by the House and \$51,362,500 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; and authorize the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of eight as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60—*Construction*: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendments No. 61 and 62—*Land acquisition*: Provide \$17,250 for personal services, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,500 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the language of the House for "or other necessary expenses" stricken from the bill by the Senate.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$5,378,480 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,699,000 as proposed by the House; and insert a limitation on funds available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$2,363,620 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,391,200 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68—*Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art*: Appropriate \$1,089,160 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,154,000 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$1,144,600 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,259,300 as proposed by the House; and insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Amendments Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75—Appropriate \$238,389,600, instead of \$236,139,600 as proposed by the House and \$240,639,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of two aircraft as proposed by the House, instead of one for replacement only as pro-

posed by the Senate, it being the understanding of the conferees that two helicopters are to be purchased under this authorization; authorize the purchase of not to exceed 136 passenger motor vehicles of which 123 shall be for replacement only, instead of 190 of which 164 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the House, and not to exceed 82 for replacement only as proposed by the Senate; remove the limitation on funds available for personal services as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the operation and maintenance of aircraft for passenger service amended to provide that such operation and maintenance may not be provided unless the use of aircraft is confined specifically to use for official business by officers or employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Amendments Nos. 76 and 77—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$818,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$783,900 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 78, 79, 80, and 81—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$873,105,770 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$875,-163,335 as proposed by the House; insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care and strike out the provision of the House placing a limitation on funds available only for medical, hospital, and domiciliary services; authorize the purchase of 37 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 74 as proposed by the House; and authorize the use of \$7,388,000 for repair and alterations to facilities as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,888,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 82, 83, and 84—*Hospital and domiciliary facilities*: Appropriate \$27,505,080 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,955,440 as proposed by the House; insert the limitation of the Senate on funds available for personal services; and restore the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of additional passenger motor vehicles.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 85—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriates \$850,000, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 86—*Purchase of passenger motor vehicles*: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88—*Operating-differential subsidies*: Reported in disagreement. In connection with amendment No. 88, the conferees on the part of the House point out that for several years the House has been urging that the monopoly which presently exists in connection with operating-differential subsidy shipping contracts be broken. The former Maritime Commission showed little inclination to break the monopoly and it is believed that the present Federal Maritime Board is favoring the monopoly. The present Maritime Board which has been in office during the past year, has approved long-term contracts covering a maximum of 379 voyages for 2 companies and there are contracts for a maximum number of 842 voyages pending for 10 companies that have not been renewed, all of which are for companies which have heretofore enjoyed long-term subsidy contracts. It is the understanding of the conferees that the Maritime Administration, both past and present, in renewing these long-term contracts have increased the minimum and the maximum number of voyages by the present holders of contracts, rather than decreasing them, to the exclusion of new applicants. The members of the conference committee insist that the number of voyages of the companies who enjoy and have enjoyed the benefits of subsidized operating-differential subsidy contracts since the inception of the law in 1937 be reduced so that other companies or individuals who have not enjoyed these benefits be permitted to do so. The managers on the part of the House will recommend that a flat limitation of 1,522 voyages be allowed. That number is in excess of the number of voyages approved in recent years by 88. These subsidized voyages have increased practically every year. The managers on the part of the House will recommend that 307 of the 1,522 voyages allowed be set aside for companies who have not participated heretofore in these subsidies. The conferees are of the opinion that it is grossly unfair for a monopoly to exist between 13 or 14 companies in this field and that the monopoly should be broken.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, and 92—*Salaries and expenses*: Appropriate \$15,651,400 as proposed by the House, instead of \$16,200,350 as proposed by the Senate; insert the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of five as proposed by the House; and provide \$8,029,400 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$8,578,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 93, 94, 95, and 96—*Maritime training*: Appropriate \$3,724,500 as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,108,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of \$69,300 as proposed by the House, instead of \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate for use by the Public Health Service in connection with services rendered the Maritime Administration; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of four as proposed by the House; and insert the words "and other trainees" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97—*State marine schools*: Restores the provision of the House appropriating \$683,000 for such purposes in lieu of the Senate provision appropriating \$1,206,800.

Amendment No. 98—*Reimbursement for loss or damage to vessels requisitioned by the United States*: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 99—*National defense*: Strikes out the provision of the House continuing the 1951 unexpended balance available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1952 and inserts the provision of the Senate in connection with this item.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Amendment No. 100—*Federal National Mortgage Association*: Authorizes the use of \$3,060,000 for expenses of this activity as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 101—*Nonadministrative expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association*: Restores the provision of the House amended to clarify the type of expense to which the limitation shall apply.

Amendment No. 102—*Prefabricated housing*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 103 and 104—*Federal Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$4,949,000 of funds available to the Administration for administrative expenses, instead of \$4,824,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,074,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses increased to \$23,300,000, instead of \$22,320,000 as provided in the House bill.

Amendments Nos. 105, 106, and 107—*Public Housing Administration*: Authorize the use of \$12,780,000 for the expenses of this activity including \$9,500,000 appropriated under title 1 of this act, instead of \$8,240,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of three passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of seven as proposed by the House; and restore the provision of the House placing a limitation of \$33,000,000 on funds available for nonadministrative expenses.

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Amendment No. 108—*Purchase of equipment*: Reported in disagreement.

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISION

Amendment No. 109—*Purchase of passenger motor vehicles*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 110—*Limitation on persons employed or acting as chauffeur of Government-owned passenger motor vehicles*: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 111—*Annual leave*: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate limiting such leave to 20 days during the fiscal year 1952, it being the understanding of the conferees that such subject is adequately covered under amendment No. 112.

Amendment No. 112—*Limitation on annual leave to civilian officers and employees*: Reported in disagreement. If changes made by this amendment in annual leave give to the "blue-collar" workers an hourly pay scale lower than that prevailing in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work, the wage board or administrative authority, having authority to adjust or fix the salaries of such employees, is directed to adjust all rates set by them to place said blue-collar workers on a parity with rates of pay in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work.

Amendment No. 113—*Publicity, propaganda, and other information personnel*: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 114—*Prohibition against the appointment of personnel and reduction in funds available for personal services*: The recommendation of the conferees will eliminate both the Senate and House provisions.

Amendment No. 115—*Appropriations or authorizations for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles*: Strikes out the provision of the Senate in this connection, appropriate reductions having been made by the conferees in the individual items in the bill.

Amendment No. 116—Corrects the section number.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
ALBERT GORE,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,

Managers on the Part of the House.



S. 1028. An act for the relief of Mrs. Lou Wong Shong Ngong;

S. 1133. An act for the relief of Sophie Strauss;

S. 1146. An act to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations;

S. 1166. An act to create a commission to make a study of the administration of overseas activities of the Government, and to make recommendations to Congress with respect thereto;

S. 1279. An act for the relief of Davis Min Lee;

S. 1345. An act to amend acts relating to fees payable to the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1349. An act to establish a Department of Food Services in the public schools of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

S. 1365. An act to assist Federal prisoners in their rehabilitation;

S. 1390. An act to amend sections 1505 and 3486 of title 18 of the United States Code relating to congressional investigations;

S. 1403. An act to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to transfer to the Department of the Navy certain property at Shumaker, Ark.;

S. 1474. An act for the relief of E. C. Browder and Charles Keyton;

S. 1562. An act for the relief of Harvey Marden; and

S. 1704. An act to amend section 9 of the Shipping Act, 1916, relating to transfer of vessels documented under the laws of the United States to foreign citizens, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 1717) entitled "An act to amend and extend the Defense Production Act of 1950 and the Housing and Rent Act of 1947, as amended," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. MAYBANK, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. FREAR, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. BRICKER, and Mr. IVES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. WILSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I inserted in the Appendix of the RECORD, at page A4778, an article which by mistake of the Public Printer was attributed to the Dallas Star-Telegram instead of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram. I ask unanimous consent that the permanent RECORD be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 753)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corpora-

tions, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, 4, 11, 22, 27, 28, 29, 33, 52, 55, 56, 59, 62, 71, 74, 76, 77, 84, 89, 92, 94, 95, 97, 100, 107, 111, 115, and 116.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 5, 6, 7, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 23, 25, 30, 31, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 57, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 93, 96, 99, and 106, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,362,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "three hundred and seventy-five"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert "two hundred and fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$310,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 17: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 17, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$25,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$7,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$6,116,650"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,805,325"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,840,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 32: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 32, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,940,400"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 44: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 44, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,010,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 47: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 47, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$9,500,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 51: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 51, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,784,935"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 58: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 58, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$49,250,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 61: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 61, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$17,250"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 72: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 72, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "(not to exceed one hundred and thirty-six, of which one hundred and twenty-three shall be for replacement only)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 73: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 73, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$238,389,600"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 75: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 75, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert "Provided, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 85: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 85, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$850,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 101: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 101, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by said amendment insert "Provided further, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1952 shall not exceed \$150,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 103: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 103, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$4,949,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 104: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 104, and

agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken by said amendment insert "": *Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$23,300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 105: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 105, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$12,780,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 114: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 114, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Omit the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8, 13, 35, 39, 45, 60, 86, 87, 88, 98, 102, 108, 109, 110, 112, and 113.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
ALBERT GORE,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

BURNET R. MAYBANK,
JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
LISTER HILL,
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL,
STYLES BRIDGES,
HOMER FERGUSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

The White House Office

Amendment No. 1—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$1,883,615 as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,585,553 as proposed by the Senate.

Executive Mansion and Grounds

Amendment No. 2—Care, maintenance, and operation: Appropriates \$315,600 as proposed by the House, instead of \$300,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Bureau of the Budget

Amendments Nos. 3 and 4—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$3,362,000, instead of \$3,412,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,134,750 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the Senate language placing a limitation on personal services.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

American Battle Monuments Commission

Amendments Nos. 5, 6, and 7—Salaries and expenses: Insert the language of the Senate authorizing the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; appropriate \$719,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$710,400 as proposed by the House; and insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation of \$504,000 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 8—Construction of memorials and cemeteries: Reported in disagreement.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the purchase of 375 passenger motor vehicles, instead of 300 as proposed by the House and 450 as proposed by the Senate of which 215 shall be for replacement only, instead of 229 as proposed by the House and 200 as proposed by the Senate; appropriate \$1,139,932,750 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$1,168,932,750 as proposed by the Senate; and insert the amendment of the Senate placing a limit of \$25,135,000 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 13—Construction: Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will move that the House recede and concur in this amendment, with the understanding that the requirements provided therein shall not be retroactive.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$17,500,000 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$17,000,000 as proposed by the House; and authorize the use of \$575,000 for travel expense as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$520,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 16—Civil-service retirement and disability fund: Appropriates \$310,000,000, instead of \$300,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$320,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

Amendment No. 17—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$25,000, instead of \$20,000 as proposed by the House and \$33,000 as proposed by the Senate.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 18 and 19—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$7,000,000, instead of \$6,195,000 as proposed by the House and \$7,500,000 as proposed by the Senate; and insert the amendment of the Senate providing that not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting displaced persons of German ethnic origin.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 20, 21, and 22—Salaries and expenses: Authorize the purchase of 10 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of 20 as proposed by the House; appropriate \$6,116,650, instead of \$6,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,233,300 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 23, 24, and 25—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$3,805,325 for salaries and expenses, instead of \$3,926,800 as proposed by the House and \$3,683,850 as proposed by the Senate; insert the Senate language placing a limitation on personal services; and authorize the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle as proposed by the Senate, instead of two as proposed by the House.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 26 and 27—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$3,940,400, instead of \$3,891,695 as proposed by the House and \$3,989,130 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the language of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Amendments Nos. 28 and 29—Salaries: Appropriate \$29,894,000 for salaries as proposed by the House, instead of \$30,325,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the language of the House authorizing the establishment of additional positions in grades 16, 17, and 18.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34—Operating expenses: Appropriate \$104,500,000, instead of \$109,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$100,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the language of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; delete the language of the House limiting funds available for moving of activities within the District of Columbia as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of five as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the moving of Government agencies in the District of Columbia to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions.

Amendment No. 35—Purchase of typewriting machines: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 36—Purchase and distribution of typewriting machines: Strikes out the provision of the House in connection with this subject.

Amendment No. 37—Renovation and improvement of Federal buildings outside the District of Columbia: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$273,150 on funds available for personal services in connection with this activity.

Amendment No. 38—Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: Inserts the provision of the Senate, placing a limitation of \$1,661,400 on funds available for personal services under this heading.

Amendment No. 39—Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 40 and 41—Refunds under Renegotiation Act: Insert certain amendments to the language of the paragraph as proposed by the Senate made necessary by the passage of the Renegotiation Act of 1951.

Amendments Nos. 42 and 43—Expenses, general supply fund: Strike out the proposal of the House authorizing the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate; and place a limitation of not more than \$8,201,000 on funds available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Office of the Administrator

Amendment No. 44—Salaries and expenses: Appropriates \$3,010,000, instead of \$3,446,200 as proposed by the House and \$2,907,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase in the Senate bill is to enable this Agency to finish certain research projects presently under way and is not intended to permit the establishment of new projects dealing with research work.

Amendment No. 45—Salaries and expenses: Reported in disagreement.

Public Housing Administration

Amendment No. 46—Annual contributions: Strikes out the provision of the House limiting to 5,000 dwelling units the number of such units which may be started during the fiscal year 1952 and placing restrictions on the number which may be started in subsequent years, and inserts the provision of the Senate authorizing the commencement of construction of not in excess of 50,000 dwelling units during the fiscal year 1952.

Amendment No. 47—Administrative expenses: Appropriates \$9,500,000, instead of \$5,000,000 as proposed by the House and \$11,400,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 48 and 49—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$89,600 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$90,000 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of not more

than \$84,600 on funds available for personal services.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 50, 51, and 52—General expenses: Appropriate \$8,784,935, instead of \$8,569,870 as proposed by the House and \$9,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; and authorize the purchase of 9 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 19 as proposed by the House. A substantial portion of the increase allowed by the conference committee over the House figure is provided for the Bureau of Motor Carriers for purposes other than safety work. No part of the increase is for the valuation of pipelines or railroads. It is the understanding of the conferees that an increase of \$100,000 recommended in the bill as reported to the House for the Section of Certificates of the Bureau of Motor Carriers shall be applied to use by the Section of Complaints of that Bureau.

Amendment No. 53—Railroad safety: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$743,700 on funds available for personal services.

Amendment No. 54—Locomotive inspection: Inserts the provision of the Senate placing a limitation of \$540,000 on funds available for personal services.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 55 and 56—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$34,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$36,500 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Amendments Nos. 57, 58, and 59—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$49,250,000 instead of \$48,112,980 as proposed by the House and \$51,362,500 as proposed by the Senate; strike out the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; and authorize the purchase of four passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of eight as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 60—Construction: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 61 and 62—Land acquisition: Provide \$17,250 for personal services, instead of \$12,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,500 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the language of the House for "or other necessary expenses" stricken from the bill by the Senate.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 63 and 64—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$5,378,480 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$5,699,000 as proposed by the House; and insert a limitation on funds available for personal services as proposed by the Senate.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Amendments Nos. 65 and 66—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$2,363,620 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$2,391,200 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

Amendments Nos. 67 and 68—Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: Appropriate \$1,089,160 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,154,000 as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Amendments Nos. 69 and 70—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$1,144,600 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$1,259,300 as pro-

posed by the House; and insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limit on funds available for personal services.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Amendments Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, and 75—Appropriate \$238,389,600, instead of \$236,139,600 as proposed by the House and \$240,639,600 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of two aircraft as proposed by the House, instead of one for replacement only as proposed by the Senate, it being the understanding of the conferees that two helicopters are to be purchased under this authorization; authorize the purchase of not to exceed 136 passenger motor vehicles of which 123 shall be for replacement only, instead of 190, of which 164 shall be for replacement only as proposed by the House, and not to exceed 82 for replacement only as proposed by the Senate; remove the limitation on funds available for personal services as proposed by the House; and insert the provision of the Senate prohibiting the use of funds for the operation and maintenance of aircraft for passenger service amended to provide that such operation and maintenance may not be provided unless the use of aircraft is confined specifically to use for official business by officers or employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Amendments Nos. 76 and 77—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$818,000 as proposed by the House, instead of \$783,900 as proposed by the Senate; and strike out the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Amendments Nos. 78, 79, 80, and 81—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$873,105,770 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$875,163,335 as proposed by the House; insert the proposal of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and outpatient care and strike out the provision of the House placing a limitation on funds available only for medical, hospital, and domiciliary services; authorize the purchase of 37 passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate instead of 74 as proposed by the House, and authorize the use of \$7,388,000 for repair and alterations to facilities as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$6,888,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments Nos. 82, 83, and 84—Hospital and domiciliary facilities: Appropriate \$27,505,080 as proposed by the Senate, instead of \$27,955,440 as proposed by the House; insert the limitation of the Senate on funds available for personal services; and restore the provision of the House authorizing the purchase of additional passenger motor vehicles.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

Amendment No. 85—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$850,000, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$900,000 as proposed by the Senate.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 86—Purchase of passenger motor vehicles: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Activities

Amendments Nos. 87 and 88—Operating-differential subsidies: Reported in disagreement. In connection with amendment No. 88, the conferees on the part of the House point out that for several years the House has been urging that the monopoly which presently exists in connection with operating-differential subsidy shipping contracts be broken. The former Maritime Commission showed little inclination to break the monopoly and it is believed that the present Federal Maritime Board is favoring the monopoly. The Present Maritime Board which

has been in office during the past year, has approved long-term contracts covering a maximum of 379 voyages for 2 companies and there are contracts for a maximum number of 842 voyages pending for 10 companies that have not been renewed, all of which are for companies which have heretofore enjoyed long-term subsidy contracts. It is the understanding of the conferees that the Maritime Administration, both past and present, in renewing these long-term contracts have increased the minimum and the maximum number of voyages by the present holders of contracts, rather than decreasing them, to the exclusion of new applicants. The members of the conference committee insist that the number of voyages of the companies who enjoy and have enjoyed the benefits of subsidized operating-differential subsidy contracts since the inception of the law in 1937 be reduced so that other companies or individuals who have not enjoyed these benefits be permitted to do so. The managers on the part of the House will recommend that a flat limitation of 1,522 voyages be allowed. That number is in excess of the number of voyages approved in recent years by 88. These subsidized voyages have increased practically every year. The managers on the part of the House will recommend that 307 of the 1,522 voyages allowed be set aside for companies who have not participated heretofore in these subsidies. The conferees are of the opinion that it is grossly unfair for a monopoly to exist between 13 or 14 companies in this field and that the monopoly should be broken.

Amendments Nos. 89, 90, 91, and 92—Salaries and expenses: Appropriate \$15,651,400 as proposed by the House, instead of \$16,200,350 as proposed by the Senate; insert the provision of the Senate placing a limitation on funds available for personal services; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of five as proposed by the House; and provide \$8,029,400 for administrative expenses as proposed by the House, instead of \$8,578,350 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendments Nos. 93, 94, 95, and 96—Maritime training: Appropriate \$3,724,500 as proposed by the House, instead of \$4,108,500 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the transfer of \$69,300 as proposed by the House, instead of \$77,000 as proposed by the Senate for use by the Public Health Service in connection with services rendered the Maritime Administration; authorize the purchase of two passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of four as proposed by the House; and insert the words "and other trainees" as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 97—State marine schools: Restores the provision of the House appropriating \$683,000 for such purposes in lieu of the Senate provision appropriating \$1,206,800.

Amendment No. 98—Reimbursement for loss or damage to vessels requisitioned by the United States: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

Amendment No. 99—National defense: Strikes out the provision of the House continuing the 1951 unexpended balance available for this purpose during the fiscal year 1952 and inserts the provision of the Senate in connection with this item.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

Housing and Home Finance Agency

Amendment No. 100—Federal National Mortgage Association: Authorizes the use of \$3,060,000 for expenses of this activity as proposed by the House, instead of \$3,260,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 101—Nonadministrative expenses, Federal National Mortgage Association: Restores the provision of the House

amended to clarify the type of expense to which the limitations shall apply.

Amendment No. 102—Prefabricated housing: Reported in disagreement.

Amendments Nos. 103 and 104—Federal Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$4,949,000 of funds available to the Administration for administrative expenses, instead of \$4,824,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,074,000 as proposed by the Senate; and restore the limitation of the House on nonadministrative expenses increased to \$23,300,000, instead of \$22,320,000 as provided in the House bill.

Amendments Nos. 105, 106, and 107—Public Housing Administration: Authorize the use of \$12,780,000 for the expenses of this activity including \$9,500,000 appropriated under title I of this act, instead of \$8,240,000 as proposed by the House and \$15,000,000 as proposed by the Senate; authorize the purchase of three passenger motor vehicles as proposed by the Senate, instead of seven as proposed by the House; and restore the provision of the House placing a limitation of \$33,000,000 on funds available for nonadministrative expenses.

Inland Waterways Corporation

Amendment No. 108—Purchase of equipment: Reported in disagreement.

Corporations—General Provision

Amendment No. 109—Purchase of passenger motor vehicles: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 110—Limitation on persons employed or acting as chauffeur of Government-owned passenger motor vehicles: Reported in disagreement.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Amendment No. 111—Annual leave: Strike out the proposal of the Senate limiting such leave to 20 days during the fiscal year 1952, it being the understanding of the conferees that such subject is adequately covered under amendment No. 112.

Amendment No. 112—Limitation on annual leave to civilian officers and employees: Reported in disagreement. If changes made by this amendment in annual leave give to the "blue-collar" workers an hourly pay scale lower than that prevailing in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work, the wage board or administrative authority, having authority to adjust or fix the salaries of such employees, is directed to adjust all rates set by them to place said blue-collar workers on a parity with rates of pay in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work.

Amendment No. 113—Publicity, propaganda, and other information personnel: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 114—Prohibition against the appointment of personnel and reduction in funds available for personal services: The recommendation of the conferees will eliminate both the Senate and House provisions.

Amendment No. 115—Appropriations or authorizations for the acquisition of passenger motor vehicles: Strikes out the provision of the Senate in this connection, appropriate reductions having been made by the conferees in the individual items in the bill.

Amendment No. 116—Corrects the section number.

CLARENCE CANNON,
ALBERT THOMAS,
ALBERT GORE,
GEORGE ANDREWS,
SIDNEY R. YATES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the minority of that subcommittee I ask unanimous consent that we may insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at this point a statement on behalf of the minority.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The statement referred to follows:

STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF MINORITY MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE ON INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL

It will be apparent, when the House reads the conference report, on the independent offices appropriation bill, when it is filed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] on behalf of the conference, that it was not signed by the minority Members of the House.

There were several reasons for this. Primarily, there are two items, No. 46 and No. 105, which may be considered as one, on the number of housing units to be authorized, and No. 114, on the so-called Jensen-Ferguson personnel reduction, concerning which the House had expressed itself so recently, and so clearly, that the minority did not feel itself justified simply to yield to the Senate action. We felt that the least the conference should do was to report these items back in disagreement and ask for specific instructions.

The total requests for fiscal year 1952, in this bill, as it came from the Bureau of the Budget, were approximately \$6,800,000,000. The final figure for the cut is, we understand, approximately \$630,000,000. That is 9.2 percent. In the opinion of the minority that is not enough, in a time of national emergency. We felt it could be deeper.

Forty-seven of the 116 items had to do with money items on which the House and Senate figures differed. In 17 of these, where the Senate had reduced the House figure, the House receded and accepted the Senate figure, and in 7 the Senate receded. In 23, the conference split the difference between the two figures.

We point out to the House that the difference of opinion over the housing authorization involves not only item 46, which establishes the limit, for authorization, but also item 105, which will add \$4,540,000 to the administrative costs.

Certain changes in wording were left to the clerical staff to prepare, and the minority members also felt, in these instances, we did not want to sign without seeing the actual conference report. We felt that differences in policy, and in principle, are just as compelling in appropriation bills, as in legislative bills. We are in agreement on the majority of the 116 items under discussion in the conference. Other comments, both for and against conference decisions will be made when the report comes before the House for action.

JOHN PHILLIPS.
FREDERICK R. COUDERT, JR.
NORRIS COTTON.
JOHN TABER.

CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 121, July 20, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday of this week be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4740, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday, the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] had 2 hours and 17 minutes remaining and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] had 1 hour and 37 minutes remaining.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask if the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY] will yield some time now? I am not ready to put a speaker on at this time.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, we are in this position: We have no requests whatever for time on this side.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman give me some additional time, then?

Mr. ROONEY. I do not know what might happen later in the day.

As long as we are now speaking about time for speeches, may I suggest that hereafter when these mimeographed Republican speeches that emanate from the same mimeograph machine are sent to the Press Gallery the Members' names be spelled correctly. I cannot comprehend a Member's office sending a speech to the Press Gallery with the Member's name incorrectly spelled. If the gentleman would like to see one of them, I shall be glad to show it to him.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And the gentleman comes from Brooklyn, too.

Mr. ROONEY. No, this gentleman comes from Ohio. His name is A-y-e-r-s, according to the press release. I understand the correct spelling of his name is A-y-r-e-s.

Mr. AYRES. May I say to the gentleman that I do not have a mimeograph machine in my office. I typed that speech up in my office. That name is quite often misspelled. The people that made the mimeographed copies for me made the error. If there is any doubt in the gentleman's mind, I should like him to pay a visit to my office. I would enjoy seeing him.

Mr. ROONEY. No, I accept the gentleman's explanation and will drop in for a social visit as soon as I have time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Nebraska desire to yield time?

sented, but at the trial of the issue of just compensation, whether or not he has previously appeared or answered, he may present evidence as to the amount of the compensation to be paid for his property, and he may share in the distribution of the award. No other pleading or motion asserting any additional defense or objection shall be allowed.

"§ 2706. Amendment of pleadings.

"Without leave of court, the plaintiff may amend the complaint at any time before the trial of the issue of compensation and as many times as desired, but no amendment shall be made which will result in a dismissal forbidden by section 2709. The plaintiff need not serve a copy of an amendment, but shall serve notice of the filing, as provided in rule 5 (b) of the Rules of Civil Procedure, upon any party affected thereby who has appeared and, in the manner provided in section 2704, upon any party affected thereby who has not appeared. The plaintiff shall furnish to the clerk of the court for the use of the defendants at least one copy of each amendment, and he shall furnish additional copies on the request of the clerk or of a defendant. Within the time allowed by section 2705 a defendant may serve his answer to the amended pleading, in the form and manner and with the same effect as there provided.

"§ 2707. Substitution of parties.

"If a defendant dies or becomes incompetent or transfers his interest after his joinder, the court may order substitution of the proper party upon motion and notice of hearing. If the motion and notice of hearing are to be served upon a person not already a party, service shall be made as provided in section 2704 (c).

"§ 2708. Trial.

"If the action involves the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the law of the United States, any tribunal specially constituted by an act of Congress governing the case for the trial of the issue of just compensation shall be the tribunal for the determination of that issue; but if there is no such specially constituted tribunal any party may have a trial by jury of the issue of just compensation by filing a demand therefor within the time allowed for answer or within such further time as the court may fix. Trial of all issues shall otherwise be by the court.

"§ 2709. Dismissal of action.

"(a) As of right: If no hearing has begun to determine the compensation to be paid for a piece of property and the plaintiff has not acquired the title or a lesser interest in or taken possession, the plaintiff may dismiss the action as to that property, without an order of the court, by filing a notice of dismissal setting forth a brief description of the property as to which the action is dismissed.

"(b) By stipulation: Before the entry of any judgment vesting the plaintiff with title or a lesser interest in or possession of property, the action may be dismissed in whole or in part, without an order of the court, as to any property by filing a stipulation of dismissal by the plaintiff and the defendant affected thereby; and, if the parties so stipulate, the court may vacate any judgment that has been entered.

"(c) By order of the court: At any time before compensation for a piece of property has been determined and paid and after motion and hearing, the court may dismiss the action as to that property, except that it shall not dismiss the action as to any part of the property of which the plaintiff has taken possession or in which the plaintiff has taken title or a lesser interest, but shall award just compensation for the possession, title or lesser interest so taken. The court at any time may drop a defendant unnecessarily or improperly joined.

"(d) Effect: Except as otherwise provided in the notice, or stipulation of dismissal, or

order of the court, any dismissal is without prejudice.

"§ 2710. Deposit and its distribution.

"The plaintiff shall deposit with the court any money required by law as a condition to the exercise of the power of eminent domain and, although not so required, may make a deposit when permitted by statute. In such cases the court and attorneys shall expedite the proceedings for the distribution of the money so deposited and for the ascertainment and payment of just compensation. If the compensation finally awarded to any defendant exceeds the amount which has been paid to him on distribution of the deposit, the court shall enter judgment against the plaintiff and in favor of that defendant for the deficiency. If the compensation finally awarded to any defendant is less than the amount which has been paid to him, the court shall enter judgment against him and in favor of the plaintiff for the overpayment.

"§ 2711. Condemnation under a State's power of eminent domain.

"The practice as herein prescribed governs in actions involving the exercise of the power of eminent domain under the law of a State, provided that if the State law makes provision for trial of any issue by jury, or for trial of the issue of compensation by jury or commission, or both, that provision shall be followed.

"§ 2712. Costs.

"Costs are not subject to rule 54 (d) of the Rules of Civil Procedure."

Sec. 2. The analysis preceding part VI of title 28 of the United States Code is amended by adding the following:

"173. Procedures in Condemnation Proceedings----- 2701"

Sec. 3. The amendments made by this joint resolution shall be effective with respect to all proceedings brought on or after the date of its enactment and to all proceedings pending on such date except to the extent that in the opinion of the court their application in a particular action pending on such date would not be feasible or would work injustice.

Sec. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 2072 of title 28 of the United States Code, as amended, the amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts reported to the Congress on May 1, 1951, shall not become effective.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 to 5, inclusive, all of pages 2 to 10, inclusive, and lines 1 to 4, inclusive, on page 11, and the following words in line 5, page 11: "Sec. 4. Notwithstanding" and insert "That notwithstanding."

Page 11, line 9, after the word "effective", insert "until April 1, 1952."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended to as to read: "Joint resolution to postpone the effective date of amendments to the Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States District Courts."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RETURN OF CERTAIN BILLS TO THE SENATE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request from the Senate:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,

July 24, 1951.

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill S. 1146, entitled "An act to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations"; also S. 1166, entitled "An act to create a commission to make a study of the administration of overseas activities of the Government, and to make recommendations to Congress with respect thereto."

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,
Secretary.

The SPEAKER. The Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments will be discharged from further consideration of bills S. 1146 and S. 1166 and the bills will be returned to the Senate in compliance with its request.

KAY ADEL SNEDEKER

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 367) for the relief of Kay Adel Snedeker.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, solely for the purposes of section 4 (a) and section 9 of the Immigration Act of 1924, and notwithstanding any provisions excluding from admission to the United States persons of races ineligible to citizenship, Kay Adel Snedeker, a minor Japanese child, shall be considered the alien natural-born child of Charles W. Snedeker and his wife, Amelia Mary Snedeker, citizens of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, in my remarks on July 23, page 8860 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, seventh line from the bottom, the word "great" should read "regret." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

[Mr. BENDER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of March 24, 1951.)

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 132]

Allen, Ill.	Gillette	O'Brien, Mich.
Arends	Gore	Powell
Boggs, La.	Gossett	Radwan
Bolling	Gwinn	Ramsay
Bonner	Hall, Edwin	Scott,
Breen	Arthur	Hugh D., Jr.
Brehm	Halleck	Secrest
Brooks	Hays, Ohio	Sheehan
Busbey	Hébert	Shelley
Bush	Hoffman, Ill.	Short
Chatham	Irving	Smith, Kans.
Chelf	Jackson, Calif.	Staggers
Chipherfield	Jenkins	Steed
Cole, Kans.	Jonas	Tackett
Curtis, Mo.	Judd	Vail
Dawson	Kelley, Pa.	Vursell
Dempsey	Mack, Ill.	Watts
Dingell	Miller, Calif.	Wier
Durham	Miller, N. Y.	Wilson, Ind.
Eberhart	Murray, Tenn.	Wood, Ga.
Fellows	Murray, Wis.	Woodruff
Gavin	Norblad	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and sixty Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. JACKSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, on roll call 118, on what is known as the Andresen amendment, I am recorded as having voted "nay." I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

(Mr. ANFUSO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, as you all know, tomorrow, July 26, 1951, at 10 a. m., in the rotunda of the Capitol, we celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Constantino Brumidi, the artist who spent many years decorating the Capitol Building of the United States and who died as a result of a fall while working on the rotunda frieze, his last assignment in the Capitol.

This followed resolutions introduced in both the House and in the Senate.

The joint committee of the Senate and the House have arranged a very elaborate ceremony to which all Members of the Congress are invited.

I shall give you some of the high lights of this program.

Miss Lois Hunt, star of the Metropolitan Opera Co., has been kind and generous enough to come here and sing the Star-Spangled Banner, as well as an aria, Un Bel Di, from Puccini's Madam Butterfly.

Pvt. Vic Damone, popular cinema and radio star, has been loaned to us by the United States Army to sing God Bless America, as well as Sorrento.

Senator JOHN O. PASTORE, of Rhode Island, will act as chairman and speak on behalf of the Senate.

Our colleague, GEORGE A. DONDERO, will speak on behalf of the House of Representatives.

The principal address will be made by Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock, wife of our distinguished colleague the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK]. In all frankness, all the members of the committee will admit that Mrs. Murdock was the inspiration and the real sponsor of this very appropriate ceremony. We are all indebted to her.

I include the entire program, which is as follows:

COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI, MICHELANGELO OF THE UNITED STATES CAPITOL, IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1951, AT 10 O'CLOCK

PROGRAM

Selections by United States Navy Band
Orchestra Ensemble -----
Lt. Comdr. Charles Brendler, Leader
Invocation---- Rev. Frederick Brown Harris
Chaplain, United States Senate
The Star-Spangled Banner... Miss Lois Hunt
Metropolitan Opera Co.
Accompanist----- Miss Lys Bert
The Occasion----- Hon. JOHN O. PASTORE
United States Senator from Rhode Island
Remarks--- Hon. GEORGE ANTHONY DONDERO
Representative from Michigan
Aria Un Bel Di from Puccini's Madam
Butterfly----- Miss Lois Hunt
Address----- Dr. Myrtle Cheney Murdock
Author, Constantino Brumidi--
Michelangelo of the United States Capitol
God Bless America----- Pvt. Vic Damone,
United States Army, Fort Dix, N. J.
(star of stage, screen, and radio)

Benediction----- Rev. Bernard Braskamp
Chaplain, House of Representatives

JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS COMMEMORATING THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF CONSTANTINO BRUMIDI

Hon. John O. Pastore, chairman, Senator from Rhode Island; Hon. Theodore F. Green, Senator from Rhode Island; Hon. Clinton P. Anderson, Senator from New Mexico; Hon. Margaret Chase Smith, Senator from Maine; Hon. James H. Duff, Senator from Pennsylvania; Hon. George A. Dondero, secretary, Representative from Michigan; Hon. Foster Furcolo, Representative from Massachusetts; Hon. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., Representative from New Jersey; Hon. Victor L. Anfuso, Representative from New York; Hon. Albert F.

Morano, Representative from Connecticut; David Lynn, adviser, Architect of the Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I thank you for allowing me to make this announcement and I trust all of the Members and their staff will be present tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, the conference report contains 116 amendments, of which 16 are brought back in disagreement. In truth and in fact the disagreement as to a vast majority of those amendments is merely technical; so what we do, as a matter of fact, is to bring back to the House a report in which there is agreement and understanding between the conferees of the House and Senate on all items with the exception of one amendment which deals with the Inland Waterways Corporation calling for an expenditure of \$3,000,000 with which to buy some 42 barges. Since that item has been pending before the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House for some time we thought we should bring it back here and ask for a separate vote on the amendment.

Generally, let me give you the figures in this bill and I want to stress the savings that we have made. In the first place we had under consideration budget estimates amounting to \$6,837,902,465. As you will recall, the Rules Committee was kind enough to give to the subcommittee a rule. There was a lot of legislation in the bill, which was the reason the subcommittee asked for a rule.

What are the savings in this bill? That is, the direct savings as far as budget estimates are concerned and the language provisions? They all add up to a figure of about \$1,500,000,000 plus.

What is the plus? To be added to that \$1,500,000,000 is a shipping item. There is no man alive who can tell you what that language is worth to the taxpayers in the matter of savings unless and until this country goes into an all-out shooting war. Then, of course, it will be dependent on the number of ships that are sunk. It could be worth a flat billion dollars or it could be worth two or three hundred million dollars.

There are other items not covered in that \$1,500,000,000, such as prohibitions against the use of funds for chauffeurs, and publicity, and automobiles, and several other items. Now the other body increased the House bill by about \$67,000,000. In conference we knocked out about \$50,000,000 of that raise, which we think was a good compromise. Generally we followed a pattern that if the Senate was lower than the House, we took their figure, and where the Senate was higher than the House, with one or two exceptions—and I will mention those—we insisted that they recede to the House figure, and they did.

Now, there are three small exceptions. Dollar-wise, they do not amount to much money. One was the Court of Tax Appeals, where a very few dollars were involved, but that is one of the greatest collection agencies this Government has

for collecting taxes, to be perfectly frank about it, even though it is a court. And, I do not mean to call it a collection agency, but I am telling you that in truth and in fact they collect taxes by settling the cases. We all know that their workload is going up and up and up all the time; we all know that. We passed a tremendous tax bill, and the more taxes the more litigation you have. We restored the President's fund for his own office, his secretarial staff, and regardless who that President happens to be, which party, he ought to be able to write his own ticket. He lets the House and the other body write their own tickets and he never vetoes a single item. That has never been done in the history of this Government so far as I know until the other body did it, and we asked them to recede from their position, and they did.

My friends over on the other side of the aisle filed a dissenting report yesterday. It was mild; it was very much to the point, and it covered, frankly, two items. Now, let us get down to cases, and I will not take up much of your time. One was the amendment offered by our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], and the other was as to the number of public housing units which could be commenced in the fiscal year 1952. I understand there will be a motion to recommit, an over-all motion that will cover everything in the bill, but, basically, I understand it is aimed at public housing and the Jensen amendment. The House conferees accepted the 50,000 housing units provided by the Senate bill. That was the original figure that the committee came out with. Of course, that figure was reduced to 5,000 units by the House, and the House attached to the bill the Jensen amendment. It was discarded by the Senate, and then your conferees adopted what we call the Ferguson amendment, which we think is better than the Jensen amendment.

Now, if you will permit me, let me come right down to cases: (1) The Jensen amendment and, (2) housing. Do not misunderstand me. All in the world I am going to talk about is the application of the Jensen amendment. To what? To this bill, and that alone, and not to any other bill. Why? I think the other Members that handle other bills are far better qualified to talk about them than am I. Now let us see what the Jensen amendment does as far as this bill is concerned. Bear in mind that your independent offices subcommittee, since 1949, has cut these independent agencies to the bone. We have brought in here for the last 3 years tremendous savings under the budget, year after year, and all of you know it. Now let us see exactly what the Jensen amendment does. In the first place it says—and I am confining it to the independent offices, and that is all, to these same 35 or 40 agencies that have been cut, and cut, and cut, in 1950, 1951, and 1952—"You can only fill 20 percent of the vacancies up to 80 percent of what is on the roll at the end of the fiscal year 1951." Over a period

of the fiscal year it brings in a reduction of 20 percent. If what? If the employees resign. There is nothing in the world that can make them resign.

Suppose it gets broadcast among the agencies, and it will, do not make any mistake about that, that employment is becoming tougher in the Government agencies and that if you resign you are not going to get back in. So they do not resign. Bear in mind, there is not 5 cents taken from these appropriations by virtue of the Jensen amendment for employment or for travel or for automobiles or for telephone calls or stationery, or for other supplies and materials. We call those other objects, and they usually run to about 15 percent of the personnel cost. That is what it does. It does not take away a dime. If they do not resign, you cannot make them.

What else does it fail to do? Any agency can take every dime of this money the minute they get it and start employing and employing people, so there is not a reduction but further employment. I am just talking about what could happen. I am not saying they are going to do it, but it would be perfectly legal for them to up the employment.

Then it says this inhibition shall not apply to positions filled from within the agency. In other words, that is an exception. That is bad, and I will show you why. If it said "fill from other agencies," it would certainly have been fine. But it does not say that.

Here is agency B and agency A. A is overstaffed. They do not need these employees. B needs them and is going to have to hire some more people. They have extra duties. The one that needs them cannot get them from A, which has too many, because the head man at A says, "No, employee X, you cannot transfer to B because if you do you are going to create a vacancy here and I cannot fill it. Therefore, I will hold you."

Do you not think they will do just exactly that? You have seen it time and time again. It happens just that way. So the one that needs the employee is going to have to go out to get a fresh man with no Government experience and training and so forth, and you create a loss.

Not only that, it says that you exempt the Atomic Energy Commission. Why it should I do not know. They have in the neighborhood of 5,500 to 5,900 employees in some 14 or 15 installations. Is that all? Why, no. They have contractors' employees besides their own, whereby the Government pays every dime of their salaries, even though they are working for a contractor, and the taxpayers pay them some type of social security, too. They number between 85,000 and 90,000. Yet under this amendment they are exempt.

Under the House bill we cut them 10 percent. Do you want to throw away 10 percent of this tremendous amount of money for the Atomic Energy Commission? If you do, just adopt the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. PRICE. I am really disturbed about the 10-percent personnel reduction in the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. THOMAS. My good friend from Illinois is a member of the legislative committee and is one of the valuable Members of the House. I know that he knows this subject as well as any man in the House. We have gone into this thing carefully and I might say prayerfully. But when you have an organization of 100,000 employees, including contractors' personnel, and you cut them 10 percent so far as the Washington staff, and the staff in the field that are not working for the contractors you are not hurting them. We have not hurt them.

Mr. PRICE. I call the attention of the chairman of the subcommittee to the fact that the Congress has given an edict to the Atomic Energy Commission to extend their program and to double and triple it in some instances.

Mr. THOMAS. And our committee has supplied the money. We have gone along and helped in every way in the world. I repeat to my friend from Illinois that this will not hurt them. I am positive about that and I am willing to stake anything on it.

Mr. PRICE. I am informed by the Commission on one item alone they may have to cut their security work by 20 percent.

Mr. THOMAS. If you listen to that Commission you will find that you cannot change a comma, cross a "t," that they do not come here and "tummy-ache." They are the biggest "tummy-achers," if you want me to be honest about it, in the whole Government set-up. I am talking about the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. PRICE. I am sure that the gentleman does not want the committee to take any action that will in any way impede or hamper the atomic energy program at this time.

Mr. THOMAS. Not a bit. We are just as much for that program as any living man. Of course, we only gave them about \$1,140,000,000 this year. That is not exactly chicken feed, is it?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. While it is true that there are 90,000 employees of contractors who are working in the production field, there are about 5,000 here in Washington. The thing that worries me about this 10-percent cut is that we have put an added burden on the security work of these people because we have practically doubled the program this year of the Atomic Energy Commission and we have also put an added burden on them to inspect all these construction projects. They have to have men to go around and ride herd on these contractors. I am afraid if the Atomic Energy Commission has to cut five or six hundred of their Washington staff off then the work of inspecting and riding herd on these contractors will not be properly done.

Mr. THOMAS. If you cut several hundred employees out of the Washington staff that will not hurt them. But they are not going to do that. They are going to do that in the field.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. This cut applies to the 5,600 employees.

Mr. THOMAS. Who are scattered in 14 installations from one corner of the country to the other. The Atomic Energy Commission is working in the field and their employees are working along side by side with the contractors' employees and, undoubtedly, there is duplication and overlapping.

Mr. Speaker, if I may continue. I wish I had more time because I know my friend the gentleman from California knows his subject and has worked long and hard at it. His intentions are nothing in the world but the best and I might say that the intentions of your subcommittee are nothing in the world but the best.

Mr. Speaker, I call your attention to this further point. The Jensen amendment exempts the employees of the General Accounting Office. It says you cannot touch them. Let me call your attention to what the House did with reference to the General Accounting Office. In 1949 the General Accounting Office had 9,686 employees. Lo and behold, for 1952 we gave them 7,585 employees or a reduction of 21½ percent in a 3-year period. Here you are saying in the Jensen amendment that you do not want to touch the General Accounting Office. Do you want to throw away that saving that the House effected? Do you not see how unnecessary the Jensen amendment is? That is all I am pointing out. And I am pointing this out with reference to this bill only. I am not talking about other bills. I am talking about something that we know about.

Now, reading further, the amendment exempts all employees of the veterans' medical facilities. Let me tell you what your committee has done about the Veterans' Administration. Other than medical facilities, in 1949 they had 80,000 employees. This year we have allowed only 50,000. That is in the non-medical service. This amendment of Mr. JENSEN's exempts medical employees. Let me give you the figure on that. In 1949 they had 112,406 employees and they had 127,618 beds. In 1952 they have 130,817 employees, and they have 145,790 beds. The beds have been going up and the employees have been going up, but we have cut some three or four hundred employees out of the medical service in the District of Columbia. Yet the Jensen amendment says you cannot touch them. There are several hundred doctors and dentists and nurses in the District of Columbia—doing what? Supervising. We say, "Go back to the hospital and practice medicine."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] has again expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself two additional minutes.

I think these figures will show to you that substantial reductions have been made in the Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Communication Commission,

General Accounting Office, and even the General Services Administration has been reduced 31½ percent since 1949, from 35,000 down to 22,490 under the bill as presented to you today. Certainly you could not use the Jensen amendment there.

So I hope you vote down the motion to recommit, as far as the Jensen amendment is concerned. It is not needed here. It does not take away a dime.

Under the Ferguson amendment, under which we acted in connection with this bill, it takes away the money.

Now, about the housing amendment: Your subcommittee at the very beginning had headaches. We figured it was inflationary to allow the full budget estimate. Reluctantly we reduced that figure down to 50,000. The General Accounting Office, at our request, made a study and analyzed the thing. They wrote the language for us. We changed it a half a dozen times and rewrote it. The House reduced the figure to 5,000 and the Senate restored it to 50,000. The conferees went along with the Senate figure for 50,000 units. Now, as a part of the motion to recommit, you will have an opportunity to vote on that restoration. The language in the original housing bill prevented what we call leapfrogging. If you will turn to the original bill in the House, you will note that the second proviso also said that in the years beyond 1952 you could not build more than 50,000 units. Then the House amendment, as amended further by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GOSSETT] in proviso No. 1, changed that figure from 50,000 to 5,000 units. In proviso No. 2 he overlooked, or for some reason best known to himself he did not change the 50,000 unit figure.

So we give it to you. We hope you will agree with us.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Texas has again expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS].

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, as you will see when you read the conference report, that report was not signed by the Republican managers on the part of the House. Let me assure you immediately that does not mean that we are in great controversy with our friends on the majority side of the conference. We feel there is just as important issues in many of the conference reports that are returned to this House as there would be in a legislative matter returned to the House, with both a majority and minority reports.

In this particular bill there are items with which we might not have agreed fully, but in the process of legislation or in the process of appropriation, we would have said, "That is the best we can get and we will concur." But there are in this bill several fundamental issues that we felt we should bring back to the House. We felt the House had already expressed itself plainly upon some of these issues and that we did not have the right to agree on a decision in a conference which was so radically against the expressed opinions of the

House. Those in general have to do with the amount of money in the bill, with the general subject of housing, and particularly with the wording which was written into the bill by the House, the provision to which the Chairman has just called attention, and which I think personally is a very important issue; and then the final matter as to whether we shall apply the Jensen amendment and how.

In order that these may all be brought to an issue so that the House may express itself in the only way that it can express itself upon record, I shall at the proper time on behalf of the minority offer a straight motion to recommit. In order that there may be no confusion in anyone's mind I want the points understood upon which we believe the bill should be recommitted to the conference committee for further study.

The three points on which we think this report should be sent back to the committee on conference are these, and I will take them up without any suggestion of relative importance. The first is the question of the amount in the bill. We brought this bill out of the subcommittee with a cut of approximately \$665,900,025, approximately 10 percent. On the floor the House further reduced that by \$27,237,085. The minority Members felt that when the House reduced it that much we knew what we were doing, and, therefore, it was not within our authority simply to give up \$18,000,000 in conference, unless you yourselves had acted upon it and had agreed that you did not mean what you said when you took off \$27,030,000. So I would hope that we may review some of these items in conference and see whether it is not possible to take off a little more of the money. Being an old-fashioned Member of the House, I still think that a million dollars is money.

The second point on which I think we should send it back to conference is the question of housing, and I want to be clearly understood on that point. Practically all of the discussion on the floor was on whether you want 5,000 houses started this fiscal year or 50,000. I am still of the opinion that while that is important, and some of us think that housing should not be a Federal matter but a State matter or a county matter or a city matter; but that is not as important as is the wording. We covered it in the House bill, but it was simply stricken out in the conference; and, as the chairman said a moment ago, it is a question of whether or not you want the Housing Administration to plan houses, to go to communities and commit the United States informally. Do you want any agency to go out into various communities of the country and commit the Government to the building of housing units which have not yet been authorized and for which no money has been appropriated?

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it not a fact, however, that an affirmative vote on the motion to recommit means that we turn down the 50,000 housing units this year?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Each person will have to decide that for himself. It does not mean that to me. I would think that we would go into conference to perfect the wording and if there were still a material issue between the 5,000 and the 50,000, I would presume—and I cannot speak for the chairman—but I would presume that the conference committee could bring it back to the House for a specific vote upon the number of houses.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GOSSETT. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the figures on public housing authorizations. I have here the accurate figures. In January, February, March, April, and May, the maximum number authorized in any 1 month was 3,200. Total for the 5 months was 18,200. In the month of June, to get under the deadline, the Public Housing Administration, being afraid that their position would not be sustained in this bill, authorized 43,200. That is for the month of June alone. If the committee stood by the House position and only authorized 5,000 new units for the fiscal year 1952 it still would not impede public housing construction in any particular, maybe a few thousand here and there.

Another thing that I resent, and I feel some of the rest of the Members do too, was the propaganda which the Public Housing Administration put out following the adoption by the House of this amendment. They literally contacted everybody back home and told them that we were sabotaging the public housing program. That is not true.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Especially housing for veterans, which is decidedly untrue.

Mr. GOSSETT. It seems to me there is a principle involved here. The Public Housing Administration through subterfuge and dishonest propaganda is trying to mislead the country in reference to the sound position the House took concerning public housing construction during the fiscal year 1952.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I concur with the gentleman and I think it is a little worse than he stated, because of all of these communities which feel they have a commitment for a certain number of houses. We will all hear from them saying how Congress should make good on that commitment.

The third point on which we think this should be sent back to conference has to do with the difference between the so-called Jensen amendment and the so-called Ferguson amendment. I am not sure, I do not think the gentleman from Iowa is sure, that we should insist upon the Jensen amendment absolutely as it was written into the original bill. For that reason we ask you to send us back to try to apply the Jensen formula, because the Jensen formula will probably not produce as serious an impact upon the Federal personnel as does the Ferguson amendment, which the conference did accept. It will save money. The conference report requires the Ferguson amendment to be applied. It averages now about 5 percent. It

averaged a little higher than that at first. The Jensen amendment, if applied to the principles in the Ferguson amendment, would say that this could be applied by taking advantage of the lapses.

I can assure you from personal knowledge that the departments are already giving notice to people who are in sensitive positions, for example, employees with large families, knowing that pressure will accumulate against the Congress, while the adoption of the Jensen formula, applied to the cut, would then produce as nearly painless an application, in my opinion, as it is possible to get. You cannot get that unless you return this bill to conference under the terms of the motion to recommit which will be offered.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. The same thing is true, I assume, in respect to the housing amendment. If it is sent back to conference you would have authority and you could possibly agree on a figure in between 50,000 and 5,000?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I would expect to, but that is entirely up to the conferees. If we were in grave doubt, we would bring it back to the House for a special vote. I am not so much concerned over the number of units as I am about this leap-frog amendment which permits commitments that the Congress never authorized and for which it has appropriated no money.

Those in general are the problems before us and those are the reasons we will ask you in a motion to recommit to support us to send this bill back to conference.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. When the gentleman yielded to another Member I wanted to ask him about the Jensen amendment and to explain it to the House, which he has already done.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Does the gentleman agree with what I said?

Mr. JENSEN. I do. However I want it understood that I hope we can get a greater cut than the 5 percent which actually the Ferguson amendment would do.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The gentleman is correct. The Ferguson amendment as it now appears in the bill is only about 5 percent. I think that an ordinary turnover in a department would come to a good 5 percent. We are trying to cut a Federal burden imposed upon the taxpayers, and you will not do that under the present formula.

Mr. JENSEN. Everyone that has supported the Jensen amendment is sincere in the desire to reduce Federal employees to a reasonable figure eventually, and to do it the painless way without taking people off the payroll who would suffer by being relieved of their employment at this time. It must be said again that under the provisions of the Jensen amendment no employee loses a job unless, of course, he is not fit for the job.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Certainly the Jensen amendment has in it all the elements of a painless application of economy.

Mr. JENSEN. The system has been used so frequently, both in counties and States and municipalities, and has been so successful, that certainly it is the proper method to pursue in reducing overstaffing. We have exempted those agencies that should be exempted, that have made a good showing, so far as not overstaffing their agencies is concerned.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. ALLEN of California. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ALLEN of California. May I ask with reference to the proposal in regard to subsidized voyages for the maritime activities whether the gentleman is satisfied that the numbers allowed will take care of the numbers that will probably sail during the coming year?

Mr. PHILLIPS. The answer to that question would depend entirely upon maritime conditions during the ensuing year. If some condition should arise in which the present business dropped off, it might exhaust the number of voyages that will take place, but, unless those conditions did occur, it might not. You are asking me to look ahead and tell how many voyages would be needed and to tell what the maritime conditions would be. I cannot tell whether it is likely.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. THOMAS. I want to thank my distinguished friend from California for bringing up that matter, but I want to point out in regard to the statement made by our distinguished friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] that there is another group of employees who are not exempted from the application of this bill; in other words, you cannot cut a one of them, and those are the employees in grades CPC 1 and 2. Who are they? That is the custodial force, the guards, the mechanics, the light tenders, the carpenters, the janitor force. There is not a building in this Government set-up that is overstaffed from 10 to 20 percent, and you cannot take a one of them off. This committee has already taken off in a good many instances 18 and 20 percent and again, I say, we are only speaking for independent offices and not the other agencies.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I do not understand why my chairman says we cannot do it if we send it back, because it will then go back to conference for general discussion.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I hope that when the motion to recommit is offered, the House will vote for it, because I think there are several very important items here. I want to go into just one thing right now, the Jensen amendment. It provides that after people are separated from the roll, their places shall not

be filled unless in those cases where it is absolutely necessary.

Let me tell you about the General Accounting Office. There they applied this Jensen amendment to getting their forces down to where they belong. That is the reason why they have been exempted. Let me tell you that in the G-1 and the G-2 set-up the turn-over is so rapid, and they are in the really low grades, that it is impossible to prevent the filling of the vacancies there. The real thing about it is that if we have that amendment in force we will be able to reduce the governmental expenses without any serious difficulty.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman mentioned G-1 and G-2. He meant CPC-1 and 2. Those grades are the custodial force, the elevator operators, and so forth.

Mr. TABER. Yes; the ones who operate the elevators, do the cleaning, and all that sort of thing.

The amendment has been very carefully drawn so that it would not do any harm to any agency of the Government.

The housing item is in there. It should be considered by the conference very carefully. We should certainly maintain that part of the amendment which prevents this publicity business and going out and trying to build up trade.

I would be willing to go along with a great many of the other amendments involved, because they are necessary compromises between the House position and the Senate position, but the other things very largely ought to go back to the conference and the conference ought to consider them, and we ought to have a chance to work them out in an intelligent way and have them presented to the Congress in an intelligent way.

I hope that when the motion to recommit is offered, the House will vote for it and will adopt it.

The question as to whether or not we are to have a solvent Government very largely depends upon the way we approach this problem. The whole Government picture with this terrific war requirement puts us in an awful hole. We are going to have a busted Government unless we pay some attention to keeping things down and stop whatever waste we can.

Mr. GARY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Texas yield to me for a question?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. GARY. The Senate added an amendment to this bill dealing with publicity, propaganda, and other information personnel, which I favor. I should like to ask the gentleman, however, if there is any chance of this amendment applying to the Voice of America. The language is somewhat involved.

Mr. THOMAS. As the gentleman from Virginia has pointed out, it was an amendment of the other body. The

House conferees accepted it. I have studied it carefully. It says "this act." The Voice of America is not included in this act. It is my opinion that the Voice of America does not come within the prohibition of the amendment.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I hope the House will vote down the motion to recommit for many reasons, the first of which is that in my opinion the Independent Offices Subcommittee under the able leadership of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] did a thorough job in cutting appropriations to the bone. There is no need for the Jensen amendment. The committee worked diligently and conscientiously to cut the personnel requirements of the various agencies to minimum figures. In the conference, our subcommittee went even further. It accepted the Senate amendments in every instance where the Senate-approved figures were lower than those which had come out of the House, and more than that, our subcommittee accepted the Ferguson amendment limiting the appropriations to be used for hiring personnel. As I listened to my friend from Illinois [Mr. PRICE] condemn the action of the subcommittee in cutting funds from the Atomic Energy Committee and thereby restricting its activity, I wonder whether we may not have gone too far beyond the bounds of reasonable curtailment. I favor economy in government and elimination of all nonessential expenditures, but we must realize that departments of the Government have a very necessary function to perform. They cannot perform the duties and responsibilities bestowed upon them by their authorizing statutes if they do not have sufficient funds to permit them to operate.

The gentleman from California [Mr. PHILLIPS] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] have both told the House that the Jensen amendment is the painless way of reducing the number of Federal employees. I say to you that if you compel the subcommittee to attach the Jensen amendment to the pruning work that is already completed, the painlessness ascribed to the Jensen amendment will amount to the same sort of painlessness one gets when one goes to a painless dentist. It will not be the Federal employees who say "Ouch," for I am sure that with the tight labor markets they can find jobs almost at will. It would be the public which depends upon the services afforded by our Government, who will truly hurt.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, I urge the House not to recommit the conference report because it would hinder the public housing program. The action of the House when this bill was first before it amounted to killing the public housing program, and I am sure that many Members consider the action they took at that time much too precipitate. Let me recall to your memory the declaration in the Housing Act which the Congress passed 2 years ago, the declaration which

stated that every American is entitled to a decent home in a decent environment in which to raise his family. I am sure that every Member of this House will subscribe to that declaration, every American is entitled to a decent home in a decent environment in which to raise his family. The purpose of that bill was to provide homes for the American people through a system which would permit private enterprise to construct homes not only for those who had sufficient incomes to pay for their own homes—and there are many who can do so—but as well for the many who make less than \$3,000 a year, who cannot pay for homes at today's market prices. The purpose of the bill was to give such people, no less than those whom good fortune had bestowed with more worldly possessions, a chance to live in the sun, to come out of the dingy, sordid slums in which they are compelled to live, so that they, too, could enjoy the benefits of a decent home in a decent environment in which to raise their families.

Let me tell you about the city of Chicago where I live and with which I am familiar—the 1950 census showed that Chicago needs 292,000 additional dwellings to eliminate unfit housing in the slums, provide separate homes for doubled-up families who need their own quarters, and provide a margin of vacancies to allow normal moving around. Of the families who need housing, 130,000 have incomes below \$3,000 a year, requiring low-rent dwellings. These are the ones who need the public housing program, for it is their only hope for decent housing. Homes in the city of Chicago cost at least \$11,000. I ask you—can people who make less than \$3,000 a year buy such homes?

Let me suggest to you further a fact that may have been overlooked by many Members at the time the Gossett amendment was approved. There are many in this House who favor slum clearance and the construction by private industry of modern dwellings to replace urban blights. In undertaking slum clearance, what would you do with the families now living there, which much be relocated? If their housing accommodations are to be torn down to make way for new construction, they must be given the opportunity to find new quarters. Where can these people be relocated? Most of them cannot buy homes because they do not have enough money. The only possible place where they can live is in low-rent housing projects, and such projects are necessary if slum clearance is to proceed. The city of Chicago is today engaged in trying to clear its slums, in order to permit companies like the New York Life Insurance Co. to build the multiple units necessary to house people with low incomes. This is a job that private industry and private financing can undertake provided the families can be relocated; but unless the families can be relocated, the whole slum-clearance program must terminate.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YATES. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Is it not a fact that this is a matter of first impression to a third of the House which did not vote on the Gossett amendment when it came up before, and that the result of that vote struck such consternation into the hearts of people in the big cities like Chicago, New York, and many others, that this vote today will be considered very important? Members who vote for the motion to recommit should do so with the realistic understanding that they must be prepared to have it considered as a vote against the 50,000 low-rent housing units, the housing provision in this conference report, in those places where it counts.

We are asking the American people for real sacrifices in terms of military service, taxes, hard work, and consumer and credit restrictions in aid of the defense mobilization program, yet if favorable action is not taken on this conference report the lower income families in the cities who need it the most would find their opportunities for housing in the coming year considerably reduced. When restrictions on materials and high housing costs are the order of the day it is the higher-priced housing which the lower-income families in the cities cannot attain which is constructed; precisely at such a time the lower-income families need the help of publicly assisted low-rent housing more than ever. Just as we call for an equality of sacrifice to aid in the defense mobilization by strengthening morale, so we must call for an equality of benefits for the same purpose.

Should we fail to approve this conference report thousands of units of low-rent publicly assisting housing, in New York City alone almost 20,000 housing units, already counted on by municipalities and prospective tenants will be cut out. A sharp reduction was already made in the number of housing units to be provided this year from 135,000 to 75,000 on the findings of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. From the inflationary, the materials, and the availability of labor point of view, 75,000 units was considered entirely feasible. This is cut by this conference report to 50,000. There is no reason why this should not be considered, therefore, as a conservative measure.

I emphasize again that publicly assisted low-rent housing is bipartisan. The provision for constructing 810,000 such units in six years was enacted in the Housing Act of 1949 with bipartisan votes. The 1948 platform of the Republican Party recommends Federal aid for low rental housing programs where there is a need that cannot be met by private enterprise or by the States and localities. Much as I appreciate the desire of my colleagues for personnel cuts in Government agencies, I trust that in the spirit of bipartisan support of the 1949 Housing Act this conference report will be approved, as housing, not personnel cuts, is the primary issue here.

Mr. YATES. I thank the gentleman for his statement, and will say to the gentleman that I certainly consider the

question of public housing as being an inherent part of this motion to recommit. If the conferees are sent back to conference, the question of the number of public housing units to be constructed will certainly be considered.

I happened to be in New York over the week end and I saw the wonderful public-housing projects that the city of New York has constructed and is now undertaking to construct. Chicago, like New York City and the other cities of the Nation, wants to move forward in rebuilding its congested areas. This requires the continuance of the slum-clearance and public-housing program.

Mr. Speaker, the slum-clearance and public-housing program are vital to this Nation. We want to develop our natural resources, and I say to you, Mr. Speaker, the men and women who comprise this Nation are its greatest natural resource. Soil conservation, and I recognize its great importance to the well-being of our Nation, is no more essential than human conservation. Congressional action which permits the wealth of our soil to be washed into the rivers is equally inept when it condemns millions of Americans to a continued blighted existence in crowded metropolitan hovels. Give our people the chance to free themselves so they may rise from the throttling, crushing hopelessness which is now their daily existence. Give our people the opportunity to realize that which is every American's goal—a decent home in a decent environment in which to raise his family.

I hope the motion to recommit will be defeated.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COUDERT].

(Mr. COUDERT asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COUDERT. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. YATES] has just observed that a vote for the motion to recommit is a vote against the 50,000 housing units. I respectfully disagree. Let me say, first, that a vote against the motion to recommit is a vote squarely against the Jensen amendment, a vote squarely against the principle of economy in Government departments, which this House has valiantly upheld throughout this session, and done so far more effectively than our colleagues on the other side of the Capitol.

As to the housing matter, let me say to my friends who seem to be primarily interested in that, that in my humble opinion a vote to recommit is not a vote against the 50,000 units.

In the first place, if the Democratic members of the conference stand pat on the 50,000 units—and I might add I will vote with them on it, as I have before—there is not the slightest chance of the conference turning down the 50,000 units. The only way there can be a reduction will be if the conference should send the question back to the

House, and the House will have its opportunity to work its will and everyone can vote as his conscience dictates.

Now, let us just examine the bill as it stands today and as it went out of the House. The 50,000 limitation as it comes back from conference is an utterly meaningless limitation. In my humble judgment, it is misleading and unfair to the House. It leaves the door completely wide open for the housing agency to make any commitments it likes without regard to the limitation. All that the amendment which came back from conference does is to limit the starts that might be authorized in 1952 not the number of binding commitments that may be entered into for future starts.

My minority colleagues and I on the subcommittee are interested primarily in going back to conference in the hope that we might persuade our colleagues, with the support of this House, to accept the language of the 50,000 appropriation for housing units as it left this Chamber. That is important. That is vital, and that will determine whether or not the 50,000 housing units limitation means anything.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. COTTON].

(Mr. COTTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. COTTON. Mr. Speaker, at the risk of some slight reiteration I speak because I believe the Members of this House are entitled to have a statement and a pledge from their Members of the conference committee and to know exactly the reason why those of us on the Republican side found ourselves unable to sign this conference report—reluctant as we were not to sign it, in view of the high esteem and confidence in which we hold our colleagues on the other side.

For my part, I first want to suggest that the dollars and cents involved in this compromise report are comparatively small. Eighteen million dollars is, of course, a small proportion of a \$6,000,000,000 bill, although as our Nation watches with fear and trepidation to see whether its representatives are going to compromise in Korea they are also watching, if I read my mail correctly, to see how much we are going to compromise on economy at home.

More important than this dollar difference is the housing provision. I agree with those who have previously spoken that the number of units authorized for this year is not the paramount issue, although personally I feel bound by the vote of the House on this point. The real issue, however, is the language which the other body and the conference committee struck from the bill. Let me remind the membership that the housing bill passed 2 years ago which, by the way, by the claims of its supporters could build houses for no more than 20 percent of the low-income

people of the country, pledged the credit of the United States for 40 years come peace or war, hell or high water. It permitted the enthusiastic bureaucrats downtown to bypass the Congress and its Committees on Appropriations and pledged the full faith and credit of the United States to the tune of \$300,000,000 each year. It left the Congress and its committees no choice but to appropriate from thirteen to fifteen millions each year for administrative expenses alone.

The reason that the language contained in the House bill is of such paramount importance is because it recapitulates for the Congress of the United States and its Committees on Appropriations some control of these expenditures and forces the Housing Administration to consult us at least before entering into contracts binding us for future years. Should we continue to face wars and preparation for wars, the people may yet thank God that we recaptured that control. We should not yield on this vital point.

More important than all these, however, is the Jensen amendment, which was abandoned by your representatives in the conference. Clever and able arguments have been made for the dollar reduction contained in the Ferguson amendment, which took its place. The Ferguson amendment is watered down until it averages far, far less than 10 percent. It is an extremely unsure and unsafe method of reducing Federal employees. It can be circumvented by head of bureaus who fail to make even its small reductions and then come back to us before the end of the year for deficiency appropriations, which we must give them or essential departments could not continue to function. It is unsafe because it permits the same bureau heads to lay off employees in the field or where it hurts most, and thus create pressure upon the Congress to restore the jobs. I agree with the chairman of this subcommittee on the other side, who just asserted that there might be few resignations and few people separating themselves from the payroll. One thing is sure, however, that old age, disability, and death create a certain number of vacancies, and the Jensen amendment limits the number of these that may be filled. You may be sure that "old bureaucrats eventually die, but they almost never fade away."

The Jensen amendment is sure; the Jensen amendment is fair; and I think you should give us another opportunity to return to conference and fight for it. I believe the country relies on this House to stand up for the economies that we fought for on this floor. I believe we surrendered them too readily. I hope you will support the motion to recommit.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the majority leader the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, any conference report that comes in does not meet with the satisfaction of everyone, and certainly the conference report brought to us by the gentleman from Texas is no exception, but it represents very able work on the part of his con-

ference committee. The gentleman from Texas has ably presented the report to the membership of the House and it seems to me he has done so in a very convincing way.

Addressing myself specifically to the housing provisions of the conference report, may I call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that a number of my colleagues during the past 2 weeks have told me that they voted to reduce from 50,000 to 5,000 units under a misunderstanding.

Specifically, the fact has come to light that four crucial misconceptions were the foundation for the action taken by the House.

In the first place, it was indicated that the amendment would have no effect on existing contracts between the cities and the Federal Government providing for the construction of low-rent housing for low-income families.

This is far from the case. In nearly 300 communities, existing contracts would be negated. Nearly 100,000 units are now under final contract. In Boston, for instance, where more than 10,000 veterans and servicemen eligible for public housing are awaiting accommodation, a total of 2,490 units are under final contract. Sites have been obtained for most of these units. Under the stringent limitation approved by the House, these units would stand very little chance of being built in the year ahead, badly as they are needed. The same story would be repeated in hundreds of other communities the country over.

Furthermore, assurances were given during the debate that this limitation would, in no way, interfere with the plans in many places for undertaking long-delayed slum-clearance and redevelopment projects.

As it turns out, this is true only in a narrow legalistic sense. As a practical matter, the virtual ban on public-housing construction would stop these projects dead in their tracks. The reason is that the law requires rehousing families living in the slum areas to be cleared. Many of them are low-income families who could be accommodated only in low-rent public housing. If no homes are to be provided for such families, there can be no slum clearance.

The suggestion also was made that the limit on public housing would contribute to defense through the conservation of labor and materials. As a matter of fact, this notion was exploded in the debate by the sponsors of the amendment themselves by their comment that the labor and materials withheld from public-housing construction would go into privately built housing.

As a matter of fact, during the past year there were over 850,000 housing units built throughout the country. Only about 6 percent of them were public housing.

Finally, the impression was circulated that some economy in Federal expenditures might be achieved by slashing 45,000 units from the number approved by the Appropriations Committee. This is incorrect. The fact is that no appropriated funds would be required to

put public-housing projects into construction, no matter what number we may permit. These projects are financed primarily by private borrowings. Federal funds would be loaned—not granted—only on a short-term basis until private financing could be arranged. The loan funds would be repaid to the Treasury with interest.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. The gentleman recalls, and it is a matter of record, my vote in support of 50,000 versus 5,000 housing units when this appropriation bill was first considered.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman this question. If the bill is recommitted so that other items in it may be reconsidered, does the gentleman feel that the 50,000 units as regards housing could be changed in conference without being brought back here for a roll-call vote?

Mr. McCORMACK. It may be changed in conference, yes. Of course, there is always a roll call on the acceptance of the conference report. You would have no possibility, in case of an agreement, of getting a separate vote on this particular item unless the conferees brought it back in disagreement.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a correction?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. TABER. A motion to recommit would bring that up.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know that, but I am sure the gentleman from Connecticut did not have that in mind when he asked me the question.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. I do not mean to interrupt, but those of us who want to see the 50,000-unit provision kept in still may have serious questions as regards the other items in this bill. If the other items could be taken care of, does the gentleman feel that the Democratic majority of the subcommittee in conference would still stick by that 50,000 figure?

Mr. McCORMACK. I cannot speak for them. All I can say is that if the conference report is recommitted those who favor 50,000 units take a serious chance of getting a considerably less number in any future conference report.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

(Mr. ROONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, there has been no matter yet brought up in this Eighty-second Congress which has concerned me more than the reduction from 50,000 public housing units for fiscal year 1952 to 5,000 units. This previous action of the House would result in the disruption of New York City's low-rent public-housing program and have a disastrous effect on poorly housed low income families, many of whom are war veterans.

As a Member of the House Committee on Appropriations, I congratulate my distinguished colleague the gentleman from Texas [Mr. THOMAS] and his fellow

conferees on the independent offices appropriation bill for 1952 upon their sensible agreement with the conferees representing the other body on this matter of low-cost public-housing and slum clearance which is vitally important not only to the people of my congressional district but to all the people of the city of New York.

I trust that our colleagues on the other side of the aisle will go along with this vitally important legislation and join in defeating the motion to recommit this conference report. To do otherwise would be a severe blow to many thousands of poorly housed families in the city of New York and cause abandonment of a proposed low-cost public-housing project in my congressional district.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of the time on this side.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of this your humble subcommittee, I want to thank the House for having been nice to us throughout the year. Through the year your subcommittee has worked hard for you and if I may brag on behalf of the other members of the subcommittee, whom I love and admire and respect, let me say that for the last 3 years it has done a tremendous amount of work in cutting appropriations below the budget estimate.

Let me point this out to you. Just take, for instance, the Maritime Commission, now the Maritime Administration. In 1949 they had 6,403 employees and in 1951 they have 3,109. That is a reduction of what? Twenty percent as the Jensen amendment would do? No; 50 percent.

Let us be perfectly candid with each other. If you send this bill back to conference you are going to send it back in your own hearts and your own minds on two items. You are not going to expect us to take in all the numerous items that have been cut and cut and cut for 3 years. You really do not intend for us to do that, do you? Of course, you do not. As far as this amendment offered by my good friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], is concerned, I do not have anything to say except for this bill it will cost you money and not save you money. If the gentleman can tell me how you are going to save money, except in grades CPC-1 and 2, and the Atomic Energy Commission where we have cut 10 percent, I wish you would do so.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMAS. I yield to my very dear friend from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman from Texas is such a gracious man, and I respect him.

Mr. THOMAS. I hope my friend will withdraw his objections then.

Mr. JENSEN. The gentleman has been bragging about a lot of folks. Let me brag about him a little.

I hope the district of Texas which the gentleman represents so ably will send him back until his whiskers touch his shoes. Now the gentleman asked me where we are going to make savings? The gentleman knows that most every

agency of Government many of the independent offices as well as every other agency of Government, are overstaffed. I know the gentleman will admit that, and regardless of what cuts you have made in the last 3 years, they are still overstaffed.

Mr. THOMAS. I cannot agree with my good friend as to the independent agencies. Do not press me on some others because if you do, I may agree with you; but, not as to the independent offices.

The SPEAKER. All time has expired. Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I have a motion to recommit at the desk. Would it be in order to offer it now?

The SPEAKER. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the conference report?

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. PHILLIPS moves to recommit the conference report on H. R. 3880 to the committee of conference with instructions to the managers on the part of the House to insist further on the disagreement with the Senate amendments.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 183, nays 186, answered "present" 3, not voting 56, as follows:

[Roll No. 133]

YEAS—188

Aandahl	Chipfield	Graham
Abbitt	Church	Gross
Abernethy	Clevenger	Hagen
Adair	Cole, N. Y.	Hale
Allen, Calif.	Colmer	Hall
Andersen,	Corbett	Leonard W.
H. Carl	Cotton	Harden
Anderson, Calif.	Coudert	Harrison, Va.
Andresen,	Cox	Harrison, Wyo.
August H.	Crawford	Harvey
Armstrong	Crumpacker	Herlong
Baker	Cunningham	Herter
Bates, Mass.	Curtis, Nebr.	Hess
Beall	Dague	Hill
Beamer	Davis, Ga.	Hillings
Belcher	Davis, Wis.	Hinshaw
Bennett, Mich.	Dempsey	Hoeven
Berry	Denny	Hoffman, Mich.
Betts	Devereux	Hope
Bishop	D'Ewart	Horan
Blackney	Dolliver	Hunter
Boggs, Del.	Dondero	Jackson, Calif.
Bonner	Dorn	James
Bow	Doughton	Jarman
Eramblett	Ellsworth	Jenison
Bray	Elston	Jensen
Brown, Ohio	Fellows	Johnson
Brownson	Fenton	Jones
Bryson	Fernandez	Hamilton C.
Budge	Fisher	Jones,
Buffett	Ford	Woodrow W.
Burdick	Forrester	Kearney
Burleson	Gamble	Kearns
Burton	Gathings	Keating
Burtler	George	Kersten, Wis.
Byrnes, Wis.	Golden	Kilburn
Carlyle	Goodwin	Kilday
Chenoweth	Gossett	Lantaff

Larcade	Poage	Smith, Va.
Latham	Potter	Smith, Wis.
LeCompte	Poulson	Springer
Lovre	Prouty	Stanley
Lucas	Rankin	Stefan
McConnell	Redden	Stockman
McCulloch	Reece, Tenn.	Taber
McDonough	Reed, Ill.	Talle
McGregor	Reed, N. Y.	Thompson,
McVey	Rees, Kans.	Mich.
Mack, Wash.	Regan	Towe
Martin, Iow	Richards	Van Pelt
Martin, Ma.	Riehlman	Van Zandt
Mason	Riley	Vaughn
Meador	Rivers	Velde
Morrow	Rogers, Mass.	Vorys
Miller, Md.	Rogers, Tex.	Weichel
Miller, Nebr.	Sadiak	Werdel
Morano	St. George	Wharton
Morton	Schwabe	Wheeler
Mumma	Scrivner	Wigglesworth
Nelson	Scudder	Williams, Miss.
Nicholson	Seely-Brown	Wilson, Tex.
O'Hara	Shafer	Winstead
Ostertag	Simpson, Ill.	Wolcott
Phillips	Simpson, Pa.	Wood, Idaho
Pickett	Smith, Miss.	

NAYS—186

Addonizio	Gordon	Multer
Albert	Graham	Murdoch
Allen, La.	Granger	Murphy
Andrews	Grant	O'Brien, Ill.
Anfuso	Green	O'Konski
Angell	Greenwood	O'Neill
Aspinall	Gregory	O'Toole
Auchincloss	Hand	Passman
Bailey	Hardy	Patman
Bakewell	Harris	Patten
Baring	Hart	Patterson
Barrett	Havenner	Perkins
Bates, Ky.	Hays, Ark.	Philbin
Battle	Hays, Ohio	Polk
Beckworth	Hébert	Powell
Bender	Hedrick	Preston
Bennett, Fla.	Heffernan	Price
Bentsen	Heller	Priest
Blatnik	Heslton	Quinn
Bolton	Holifield	Rabaut
Bosone	Holmes	Rains
Boykin	Howell	Reams
Brown, Ga.	Hull	Rhodes
Buckley	Jackson, Wash.	Ribicoff
Burnside	Javits	Roberts
Byrne, N. Y.	Jones, Ala.	Robeson
Camp	Jones, Mo.	Rodino
Canfield	Karsten, Mo.	Rogers, Colo.
Cannon	Kean	Rogers, Fla.
Carnahan	Kelly, N. Y.	Rooney
Case	Kennedy	Roosevelt
Celler	Keogh	Sabath
Chelf	Kerr	Sasser
Chudoff	King	Saylor
Clemente	Kirwan	Shelley
Combs	Klein	Sheppard
Cooley	Kluczynski	Sieminski
Cooper	Lane	Sikes
Crosser	Lanham	Sittler
Davis, Tenn.	Lesinski	Spence
Deane	Lind	Stigler
DeGraffenried	Lyle	Sutton
Delaney	McCarthy	Taylor
Denton	McCormack	Teague
Dollinger	McGrath	Thomas
Donohue	McGuire	Thornberry
Donovan	McKinnon	Tollefson
Doyle	McMullen	Trimble
Elliott	Machrowicz	Vinson
Engle	Mack, Ill.	Walter
Evins	Madden	Watts
Fallon	Magee	Welch
Feighan	Mahon	Whitaker
Fine	Mansfield	Whitten
Flood	Marshall	Wickersham
Fogarty	Miller, Calif.	Widnall
Forand	Mills	Willis
Frazier	Mitchell	Withrow
Fugate	Morgan	Wolverton
Fulton	Morris	Yates
Garmatz	Morrison	Yorty
Gary	Moulder	Zablocki

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—3

Ayres	Scott, Hardie	Williams, N. Y.
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NOT VOTING—56

Allen, Ill.	Bush	Furcolo
Arends	Chatham	Gavin
Barden	Cole, Kans.	Gillette
Boggs, La.	Curtis, Mo.	Gore
Bolling	Dawson	Gwinn
Breen	Dingell	Hall
Brehm	Durham	Edwin Arthur
Brooks	Eaton	Halleck
Busbey	Eberharter	Hoffman, Ill.

Irving	Norrell	Staggers
Jenkins	O'Brien, Mich.	Steed
Jonas	Radwan	Tackett
Judd	Ramsay	Thompson, Tex.
Kelley, Pa.	Scott,	Vail
McMillan	Hugh D., Jr.	Vursell
Miller, N. Y.	Secrest	Wier
Murray, Tenn.	Sheehan	Wilson, Ind.
Murray, Wis.	Short	Wood, Ga.
Norblad	Smith, Kans.	Woodruff

Mr. HARDIE SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. HALLECK. If he were present he would voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire how the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] is recorded.

The SPEAKER. He is not recorded.

The Chair thinks this vote is close enough so that if anyone desires to ask for a recapitulation he may do so.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a recapitulation of the vote.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the vote is close enough so that there should be a recapitulation. The Clerk will call the names of those voting in the affirmative.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, if I am correctly recorded on the roll call, may I afterward change my vote?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may before the vote is announced.

The Clerk will call the names of those voting in the affirmative.

The Clerk called the names of those voting "yea."

The SPEAKER. Is there any Member voting "yea" who is incorrectly recorded?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I think the Clerk read my name on the list of those voting "yea." I voted "nay."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recorded as voting "yea."

Mr. CASE. That is an error, Mr. Speaker. I voted "nay."

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made.

Is there any other Member voting "yea" who is incorrectly recorded?

If not, the Clerk will call the names of the Members recorded as voting "nay."

The Clerk called the names of those voting "nay."

The SPEAKER. Is there any Member voting "nay" who is incorrectly recorded? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. AYRES. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Michigan, Mr. WOODRUFF. If he were present he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote of "nay" and vote "present."

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I have a live pair with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. MURRAY. If he were here he would vote "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote of "nay" and vote "present."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the names of those recorded as voting "present."

The Clerk called the names of those voting "present."

The SPEAKER. Is there any Member voting "present" who is incorrectly recorded? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HUGH D. SCOTT, JR. Mr. Speaker, I was not in the Chamber when the original vote was cast, having been called to Lafayette College this morning. Is it possible for me to qualify on a recapitulation and vote "no"?

The SPEAKER. Not unless the gentleman was present in the hall listening and failed to hear his name called.

So the motion to recommit was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Woodruff for, with Mr. Ayres against. Mr. Murray of Wisconsin for, with Mr. Williams of New York against.

Mr. Halleck for, with Mr. Hardie Scott against.

Mr. Short for, with Mr. Hugh D. Scott, Jr., against.

Mr. Durham for, with Mr. Judd against.

Mr. Busbey for, with Mr. Boggs of Louisiana against.

Mr. Gillette for, with Mr. Steed against.

Mr. Jenkins for, with Mr. O'Brien of Michigan against.

Mr. Vail for, with Mr. Eberharter against.

Mr. Curtis of Missouri for, with Mr. Bolling against.

Mr. Sheehan for, with Mr. Thompson of Texas against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Dingell with Mr. Arends.

Mr. Dawson with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Furcolo with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Norrell with Mr. Gavin.

Mr. Staggers with Mr. Vursell.

Mr. Tackett with Mr. Smith of Kansas.

Mr. Secrest with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania with Mr. Jonas.

Mr. Irving with Mr. Bush.

Mr. Brooks with Mr. Miller of New York.

Mr. Chatham with Mr. Norblad.

Mr. Murray of Tennessee with Mr. Radwan.

Mr. McMillan with Mr. Cole of Kansas.

Mr. Wier with Mr. Brehm.

Mr. Wood of Georgia with Mr. Wilson of Indiana.

Mr. Barden with Mr. Edwin Arthur Hall.

Mr. Ramsay with Mr. Gwinn.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have three legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on the conference report.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. BAKEWELL. Mr. Speaker, the conference report on H. R. 3880 contains an authorization for appropriations for 50,000 public housing units in the next fiscal year. Heretofore by action of this body the recommendation of the House Appropriations Committee was modified and the number of units authorized was

reduced to 5,000 for the coming fiscal year.

I understand that the proposed motion to recommit the conference report would have the effect of eliminating the increased housing units. For this reason I shall vote against the motion to recommit.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that to talk in terms of 5,000 units when discussing a national housing program is to talk in meaningless platitudes, paying lip service to a concept, but misleading the public. It is inconsistent with the tradition of this great body. If this body is courageous, it will either authorize an adequate public-housing program or else it will have the courage to say to the American people that it is unalterably opposed to public housing and will eliminate it entirely from the bill.

I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that it is the sense or intention of this body to say to the American people that the Congress of the United States is opposed to helping the needy, the homeless, and the disabled to find decent housing in which they can preserve their self-respect and rear a family.

In my home city, St. Louis, there has been formed the St. Louis Housing Authority in order to take advantage of and cooperate with the Federal Government in accordance with the public-housing program heretofore authorized. This authority is headed by one of our most distinguished local citizens, who has a record of a lifetime of public service to his community and to his fellow citizens. He is Arthur A. Blumeyer, president of the Bank of St. Louis. Neither Mr. Blumeyer nor his associates in the St. Louis Housing Authority are starry-eyed idealists nor impractical dreamers. They are hardheaded, successful business and professional men. They know the need which exists. They can see through a visual inspection of some of the slum areas of the city of St. Louis the conditions in which many of our citizens are compelled to live.

Mr. Speaker, everyone in this Chamber knows what has happened to construction costs. Each one here is aware of the fact that it is impossible for a person of very limited means to undertake the construction of his own dwelling in these times of inflation. Construction costs are reflected in rentals. Certainly I believe that landlords should receive a fair return on their investments. How then can we expect persons of very limited means, old people living on pensions or annuities, the disabled who cannot earn a livelihood, and the other unfortunates as well as inflation victims to afford—especially in large urban areas—housing which will enable them to live with self-respect and to rear families.

Mr. Speaker, the body has spent many hours, much effort, and many dollars of tax revenue in investigating communism and Communist activity in the United States. Much of their effort has been productive of showing the results of Communist infiltration in our society and in our Government, but I submit, Mr. Speaker, that if we are truly concerned about communism in the United States, we should go further back to the roots and concern ourselves with the

places from whence communism springs and the basic conditions which predispose American citizens to acceptance of the Communist doctrine. The slums of our large cities, Mr. Speaker, provide the most fertile breeding ground for the virus of communism. These people who see all about them nothing but squalor, filth, suffering, and ignorance naturally do not highly regard nor deeply revere the great free society which is the United States. For them the Constitution and the Bill of Rights have no real meaning. For them the "four freedoms" seem but a hollow mockery. Some of them believe that there is a fifth freedom: the freedom to suffer. Naturally Communist agitators, with their glib promises of a bright future, of improved conditions, and of assistance and equality find an attentive and a sympathetic audience. I submit, Mr. Speaker, that the appropriation called for in this bill for public housing is a much better investment against Communist infiltration in the future than any sums ever spent by either House of Congress in investigating communism in America.

There is also a question of good faith involved. Prior Congresses have authorized public housing and provided appropriations. In reliance upon this such groups as the St. Louis Housing Authority have been set up. For the next fiscal year the St. Louis Housing Authority has plans for 4,488 units. Through private funds, tax exemptions authorized by the State Legislature, and the Board of Aldermen of the city of St. Louis, and other statutes, the St. Louis Housing Authority has proceeded to acquire large sections of land in the blighted slum areas of St. Louis. It is contemplated that in the next fiscal year enough land will be acquired to construct 1,312 units of public housing, bringing the total for the first two years of the construction program to 5,800. Thus far, the Public Housing Authority has approved the 1,522 units. Architects' plans have been completed for the balance of the program. The St. Louis Housing Authority has purchased land of a value in excess of \$500,000. Options have been obtained on the balance of land which will be required for the completion of this program.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that we cannot break faith with such groups as the St. Louis Housing Authority at this time. I feel certain that it is not the intention of this Congress to abandon public housing. In order successfully to complete public housing programs, however, it is necessary to have the cooperation of semiprivate agencies such as the St. Louis Housing Authority. They, of necessity, must make plans. This involves continuity of the program by the Congress. To speak in terms of 5,000 units for the entire Nation is palpably ridiculous.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I will support the conference report on this bill. The bill now before us provides for a total of 50,000 units of public housing to be built during the fiscal year

which began on July 1. This matter is one of considerable controversy, but I feel that the conference report in providing 50,000 units deals fairly with the question.

When we passed the Housing Act of 1949, it is my recollection that we provided for the construction of 130,000 units of low-rent housing per year for a period of 6 years. Thus a cut from 130,000 to 50,000 units is a cut of 61 percent, and I dare say that no Government program has been cut by such a large percentage. If we build 50,000 units this year that will only be 39 percent of the number that we originally provided for this year.

I say the conference report in providing for the construction of 50,000 units this year deals reasonably fairly with the question, because we all realize that all programs of the Government except those dealing directly with the defense of the Nation must be curtailed to some extent in order to more nearly reach a balance of our budget.

But, Mr. Speaker, there are those here, who argue that the number of low-rent housing units to be constructed during this fiscal year should be cut to 5,000 units. What these Members mean is that they would like to kill the public-housing program altogether. I am against reducing the number of units to 5,000. It is grossly wasteful, as I see it, to carry on the program at all if only 5,000 units are to be built. What does 5,000 units mean? It means the construction of an average of 11 units in each congressional district during the next year. If the program is to be restricted to 5,000 units, the cost of administration will be out of all proportion to the benefits received.

All across the country these housing projects have been approved. The preliminary work on them has been done. The Government has paid the cost of planning. Sites have been selected, and in many cases acquired. Architects have drawn the plans. Condemnations of land have been made. Accountants have set up the books. Many of the projects are ready to build. To fail to build those already approved seems to me to be folly. It is the type of irresponsibility that many people are already saying they can expect from this Congress.

Slum clearance is a subject that we have heard much about during the past several years. If slum clearance is to go forward under the Housing Act of 1949, then we must necessarily build enough public housing for those people who are dispossessed in the slum-clearing process to live in temporarily.

Low-income people, such as those who live on small pensions, those who have physical handicaps that prevent them from earnings as much as the more fortunate ones among us, disabled veterans dependent upon veterans' pensions, cannot pay the high prices that individual homes are selling for today. In our hurry to make headlines, let us not forget these people. Our Government cannot afford to forget the needs, the aspirations, the hopes of any segment of our people.

STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, AND THE JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1952

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 4740) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 4740, with Mr. COOPER in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Committee rose on yesterday the Clerk had read the first paragraph of the bill. If there are no amendments to this paragraph, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Department of State not otherwise provided for, including expenses authorized by the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended (22 U. S. C. 801-1158), not otherwise provided for; expenses of the National Commission on Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Cooperation as authorized by sections 3, 5, and 6 of the act of July 30, 1946 (22 U. S. C. 287c, 287r); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with activities provided for under this appropriation; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance and operation of aircraft outside the continental United States; printing and binding outside the continental United States without regard to section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); services as authorized by section 15 of the act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of uniforms; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; dues for library membership in organizations which issue publications to members only, or to members at a price lower than to others; rental of tie lines and teletype equipment; employment of aliens, by contract, for services abroad; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for passports; establishment, maintenance, and operation of passport and despatch agencies; examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; ice and drinking water for use abroad; excise taxes on negotiable instruments abroad; loss by exchange; radio communications; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and similar services abroad; relief, protection, and burial of American seamen, and alien seamen in foreign countries and in the United States Territories and possessions; expenses incurred in acknowledging services of officers and crews of foreign vessels and aircraft in rescuing American seamen, airmen, or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe abroad; rent and expenses of maintaining in Egypt, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, and care and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane; expenses, as authorized by law (18 U. S. C. 3192), of bringing to the United States from foreign countries persons charged with crime; and procurement by contract or otherwise, of services, supplies, and facilities, as follows: (1) translating, (2) analysis and tabulation of technical information, (3) preparation of special maps, globes, and geographic aids, (4)

maintenance, improvement, and repair of diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including minor construction on Government-owned properties, (5) fuel and utilities, for Government-owned or leased property abroad, and (6) rental or lease, for periods not exceeding 10 years, of offices, buildings, grounds, and living quarters for the use of the Foreign Service, for which payments may be made in advance; \$75,500,000; *Provided*, That not less than \$10,000,000 of this appropriation shall be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the United States for carrying out the purposes of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That pursuant to section 201 (c) of the act of June 30, 1949 (41 U. S. C. 231c), passenger motor vehicles in possession of the Foreign Service abroad may be exchanged or sold and the exchange allowances or proceeds of such sales shall be available without fiscal year limitation for replacement of an equal number of such vehicles and the cost, including the exchange allowance, of each such replacement shall not exceed \$3,000 in the case of the chief of mission automobile at each diplomatic mission and \$1,400 in the case of all other such vehicles except station wagons.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. STEFAN: On page 4, line 4, after the semicolon strike out "\$75,500,000" and insert "\$73,000,000."

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the amendment I offer seeks to reduce the amount of \$75,500,000 allowed by the committee for salaries and expenses in the Department of State. It will be recalled that the Foreign Service budget has been placed under the salaries and expenses of the Department of State. Previously the Foreign Service budget appeared in the bill separately, and in that way the Members had better opportunity to see what the cost of the Foreign Service was as compared to the staff here in Washington.

The reason for my offering this amendment is because I have for some time believed that we should look again into the reorganization of the Foreign Service. I believe we should go into that matter some time in the future and have another look at it. However, the amendment I offer I am positive will not injure the operations of the Department in view of the fact that about \$3,000,000 of these funds are transferable into other agencies, and in view of the further fact that there has grown up here in Washington too many divisions of the Department. I sometimes wonder whether or not we should have as many divisions in the Department of State in Washington. We have one section in these divisions having relations with Congress. I was quite amazed as my chairman himself when the item came up before us, indicating that he had not seen one of those representatives, any one of the 27 employees who had relations with Congress.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman feel that the action of the committee in reducing this bill by the amount of \$1,900,000, and the expression of the committee during the hearings with regard thereto is sufficient

evidence as to what the committee wants done with regard to those 27 employees?

Mr. STEFAN. I agree with the gentleman, of course, and he knows and I know that the amount allowed for the department was satisfactory to it. We know that there is room enough to make some retrenchments here. I am alarmed over the fact that our national debt is increasing tremendously. I was told the other day that with all of our obligations and commitments, we have now a national debt approaching \$300,000,000. We have a big tax bill coming up, we have a demand from our constituencies to economize.

I repeat again, I am offering this amendment in good faith. It is a modest cut and I believe this particular agency can take the cut that I am suggesting.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, the cut in the Department of State is apparently a large one, but if you will look at it, practically all of the cut is made in the Voice of America or in the International Information Service. We cut that \$40,000,000. There is an apparent cut of \$30,000,000, but in actuality we cut it \$40,000,000. So the cut I am suggesting in this is merely a cut which I believe will put the Department on notice to do some retrenching in connection with their Washington divisions which are growing like mushrooms and which are costing a tremendous amount of money.

I hope my amendment will be agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment conclude in 10 minutes, the last 5 minutes to be reserved to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment really does not reduce the funds that were available last year to any extent. If the chairman of the committee will turn to page 11 of the committee print—and I call the attention of the membership to it—there is no such thing available to the membership generally—there is this footnote to the budget:

Excludes \$3,779,732 for activities transferred in estimates to other appropriations as follows.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I referred to that.

Mr. TABER. I know the gentleman did, but I want to give the details so that the House will see what it is and also that this is only a cut of about \$400,000

below the amount made available last year. That is the actual situation. The actual cut here is only about \$400,000 below the amount that was made available last year. Why they should object I do not know.

The way the committee has brought the bill in here, with the reductions it has made, this is more money than they had available last year. Under these circumstances it does not seem reasonable that we should allow it to stand.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ROONEY. Does not the gentleman know that the comparative figure with last year's appropriation is \$2,992,000,000 less, as pointed out in the report? Furthermore, may I respectfully point out that the committee at page 3 of its report specifically referred to the item appearing in the footnote at page 11 of the committee print.

Mr. TABER. If you take \$3,799,000 out of this figure you get \$73,701,000. That is the way the thing stands. With the transfers, it is not a substantial cut below last year's figure, and we should not allow the thing to stand. Those are the 27 persons who are on the payroll who draw at least \$15,000, if they are liaison men, who come up here to operate on Congress. I think the gentleman from New York said he had never seen one of them when they held hearings. Now, it does not seem to me, when we are asking to make a cut of \$600,000 below last year's figure, that we are asking for very much of a cut, everything considered.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that the House will adopt the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. ROONEY].

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the proposed amendment.

Mr. Chairman, with regard to the last matter mentioned by my distinguished and able colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], the ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations, the matter of the 27 employees engaged in congressional liaison, permit me to point out that that was brought to the surface by this committee. There is contained in the printed committee hearings a full explanation, as best they were able to give it, of what work they do, and that matter has been amply taken care of by the committee in reporting the amount of \$75,500,000 for what constitutes our eyes and our ears all over the world in these most crucial times.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I admit what the gentleman said is true, but the gentleman did not refer to five or six other divisions which I referred to, which are equally susceptible of scrutiny.

Mr. ROONEY. We have covered that in our own way. We started off with this proposition: In these highly critical

By Mr. CAIN:

S. 2013. A bill to repeal the act of August 9, 1946, providing for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAIN when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. UNDERWOOD:

S. 2014. A bill for the relief of Edmon Burgher; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 2015. A bill for the relief of certain displaced persons; and

S. 2016. A bill for the relief of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

MEMBERSHIP ROLL OF INDIANS OF YAKIMA RESERVATION

Mr. CAIN. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill providing for the repeal of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. L., p. 938) which act provides, among other things, the delegation of power and authority to the Secretary of the Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the Yakima Tribal Council, to administer the affairs of the Yakima Indians, including the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation in the State of Washington.

Members of the Yakima Tribe, who assert that they represent the majority, claim that the provisions of the said act of August 9, 1946, were improperly and dishonestly explained to these Indians before its enactment. They further assert that the Bureau of Indian Affairs, through its agents, were determined to carry forward the program and philosophies of the Wheeler-Howard Act, which act theretofore had been overwhelmingly rejected by the Yakima Indians.

I ask unanimous consent that a petition dated March 21, 1951, addressed to me concerning this proposed legislation be appropriately referred and printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and, without objection, the petition will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 2013) to repeal the act of August 9, 1946, providing for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, introduced by Mr. CAIN, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The petition is as follows:

PETITION

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1951.
Hon. HARRY CAIN,

United States Senate,

MY DEAR SENATOR CAIN: We herewith present a petition signed by 427 members of the Yakima Tribe of Indians, these signatures representing at least 2,000 of our members. The petition sets forth as follows:

"Whereas Public Law No. 706, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, chapter 933 (H. R. 6163)—An act to provide for the preparation of a membership roll of the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, Wash., and for other purposes—was approved August 9, 1946;

"Whereas the Congress' long-established objective has been to encourage the Indians, particularly the young Indians, to become

self reliant, self sufficient, and independent;

"Whereas this act goes against these objectives and is a step backward rather than forward because—

"A. The tribal council is given the absolute power to strike from the roll at any time (1) any Yakima of one-fourth or more blood who has not lived in the Yakima country for 5 years; or (2) any Yakima of one-fourth or more blood who has not joined in tribal activities or functions for 5 years, who is without allotment or inherited interest but who is otherwise eligible to be allotted or to inherit.

"Example: A young Yakima of full blood or one-fourth goes away to trade school. He learns a trade and finds employment in a distant city, out of the Yakima country. He supports himself and perhaps marries and raises a family, but lives where his job is, which is out of the Yakima country. His parents are allotted on the Yakima Reservation and want their own flesh and blood son to inherit their allotments. But he cannot inherit, unless he quits his job and moves back.

"Example: A Yakima of full blood or one-fourth lives on the Yakima Reservation but he does not join in tribal activities or functions. He does not mix around, but stays strictly to himself. He may find himself stricken from the roll because he did not maintain any tribal affiliations.

"The result is that Indians are encouraged not to find work or occupation beyond the borders of the Yakima country and are encouraged not to become independent, for fear of being disinherited by their own tribe and unable to inherit from their own people.

"B. There is no simple or convenient appeal procedure set up for appeal from the tribal council.

"Whereas the clause 'who has failed to maintain any tribal affiliations' is so loose and indefinite that it can be arbitrarily and capriciously used to exclude otherwise deserving Yakima Indians, and therefore, vests despotic powers in the tribal council;

"Whereas the act deprives allottees and persons with inherited interests of the natural expectation and assurance, that their descendants, who are the natural objects of their bounty, will inherit, but sets up an unnatural scheme, which can cut off their own flesh and blood, and creates complex problems of who is to inherit instead: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this act be repealed or changed to eliminate the evils mentioned.

"Dated in February 1951.

"HATTIE PURVIS HOPTOWIT
(And 426 others)."

The principal reason for this petition is the request for a repeal of the act of August 9, 1946 (60 Stat. 938). Among other things it provides for the preparation of a new membership roll of the Yakima Indians.

We believe this legislation was instigated and promoted by the Indian Bureau through a tribal council controlled by it.

The Yakima Indians had rejected the Wheeler-Howard Act approximately 10 years before the Indian Bureau and the tribal council started to promote the legislation contained in the act of August 9, 1946. In other words, when the Indian Bureau and its tribal council failed to sell the Wheeler-Howard Act to the Yakima Indians, they proceeded to do something to bring the Wheeler-Howard Act to the Indians through a deceitful scheme, which apparently worked.

In about the year 1941 the Indian Bureau, its representatives and its tribal council started and continued their underhanded methods to induce the Yakima Indians to adopt the provisions of the act of August 9, 1946. The provisions of this act were never properly and honestly explained to the Yakima Indians in general, for if they had been the act would have been rejected just as

overwhelmingly as the Wheeler-Howard Act was.

The Yakima Indians did not realize the effect of this act until recently, when the tribal council which was established under the provisions of this act commenced to exercise its authority.

The Yakima Indians now find themselves in the hands of a tribal council dominated by the Indian Bureau, which tribal council is squandering the monies belonging to the Yakima Indians.

We, the undersigned, representing the majority of the Yakima Indians, respectfully beg your assistance in obtaining repeal of Public Law 706.

HATTIE PURVIS HOPTOWIT.
MINNIE MCCOY WHITEFOOT.

REVENUE ACT OF 1951—AMENDMENTS

Mr. O'CONOR (for himself, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. HUNT, Mr. TOBEY, and Mr. WILEY) submitted amendments intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (H. R. 4473) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

ASSISTANCE TO FRIENDLY NATIONS— AMENDMENT

Mr. GREEN (for himself, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. HILL, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. WILEY, Mr. FLANDERS, Mr. TAFT, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. MCMAHON, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, and Mr. SALTÖNSTALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them, jointly, to the bill (S. 1762) to promote the foreign policy and provide for the defense and general welfare of the United States by furnishing assistance to friendly nations in the interest of national security, which was referred to the Committees on Foreign Relations and Armed Services, jointly, and ordered to be printed.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. CAIN:

Editorial entitled "Ridgway's Firm Stand," published in the Washington Daily News of August 16, 1951, with reference to the peace conference in Korea, and statement by himself on the subject The Puzzle of Korea, before the Washington State Association of the Loyal Order of Moose, on July 19, 1951.

By Mr. WILEY:

Article containing a symposium on world affairs, published in the August 12, 1951, issue of the Wichita Beacon, of Wichita, Kans.

By Mr. BUTLER of Nebraska:

Editorial entitled "Cadet Speaks," published in the Washington Post of August 15, 1951, discussing the honor system at West Point.

Article entitled "Moscow's Red Letter Day in American History," written by William LaVarre, and published in the American Legion magazine for August 1951, recounting the facts of the recognition of Soviet Russia by the United States.

By Mr. BRICKER:

Editorial comments on the proposal in the United Nations to adopt a Covenant on Human Rights.

By Mr. ECTON:

Editorial entitled "The Tidelands Issue," published in the Washington Star of August 12, 1951.

By Mr. THYE:

Editorial entitled "Rooked at Rucker," published in the Swift County News, of Benson, Minn., discussing the operation by the Army of the reserve program.

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF FRIEDA B. HENNOCK TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Saturday, August 25, 1951, at 10 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Frieda B. Hennock, of New York, to be United States district judge for the southern district of New York, vice Hon. Alfred C. Coxe, retired. At the indicated time and place persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

NOTICE OF HEARING ON NOMINATION OF ROBERTO H. TODD, JR., TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PUERTO RICO

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on the Judiciary, and in accordance with the rules of the committee, I desire to give notice that a public hearing has been scheduled for Thursday, August 23, 1951, at 9:30 a. m., in room 424, Senate Office Building, upon the nomination of Roberto H. Todd, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico vice Hon. Angel R. de Jesus, deceased. At the indicated time and place persons interested in the nomination may make such representations as may be pertinent. The subcommittee consists of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN], chairman, the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. HENDRICKSON].

REMOVAL OF TELEVISION, RADIO, AND MOTION PICTURE CAMERAS FROM CRIME COMMITTEE HEARING

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a few days ago there was quite a discussion on the floor of the Senate in regard to the utilization of such media as radio, television, the press, and so forth, at committee hearings. Yesterday I was very much interested when, at the request of a witness who appeared before the Special Committee on the Investigation of Interstate Crime, of which committee I am a member, action was taken to foreclose the utilization of all such media, including radio and television, inasmuch as the witness claimed that the lights for the television interfered with his ability to judge, relate, and so forth.

It is very interesting to note that in this grand country of ours, men can differ. I hold in my hand a letter written by Willard F. Shadel, president of the Radio Correspondents' Association,

addressed to the Senator from Maryland [Mr. O'CONNOR], chairman of the Special Committee on the Investigation of Interstate Crime. I desire to read two paragraphs of the letter, and then I shall ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD, because in my humble opinion it sets forth a very sound conclusion:

We believe this action was taken without full appreciation of its implications. We believe the banning of radio, television, and news reels from the hearing, at the request of the attorneys for one witness, is a form of discrimination against certain news media, and a threat to all media under our democratic traditions of freedom of the press.

To accept the thesis of the attorneys for the witness that the coverage of one media could make a witness a part of a spectacle is to say, in our judgment, that any news coverage of a public hearing makes a witness a part of a spectacle.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire letter be printed at this point in the RECORD, because I feel that this is a matter of evidence which should be studied by the appropriate committee which will consider the resolutions bearing on this subject.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AUGUST 15, 1951.

Senator HERBERT R. O'CONNOR,
Chairman, Senate Crime Investigating Committee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR O'CONNOR: The executive committee of the Radio Correspondents Association held an emergency meeting at noon today (August 15, 1951) to protest the action of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee in placing arbitrary limitations upon the news coverage of its public hearing this morning.

We believe this action was taken without full appreciation of its implications. We believe the banning of radio, television, and news reels from the hearing, at the request of the attorneys for one witness, is a form of discrimination against certain news media, and a threat to all media under our democratic traditions of freedom of the press.

To accept the thesis of the attorneys for the witness that the coverage of one media could make a witness a part of a spectacle is to say, in our judgment, that any news coverage of a public hearing makes a witness a part of a spectacle.

It is our position that in public hearings all news media have equal access to the reporting of the proceedings.

We respectfully request that this action, taken by your committee after previously consenting to radio, television, and news-reel coverage, be reconsidered.

Sincerely,

WILLARD F. SHADEL,
President, Radio Correspondents Association.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McFARLAND. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be vacated, and that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, does the Senator propose now to proceed immediately with the shipping bill?

Mr. McFARLAND. No. I thought we would take up first the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Then, I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Arizona? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The report was read.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of August 14, 1951, pp. 10199-10200.)

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. MAGNUSON addressed the Chair.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will not the Senator give us an explanation of the conference report?

Mr. MAYBANK. I shall be only too glad to do so.

Mr. WHERRY. I am particularly interested in an item on page 3.

Mr. MAYBANK. Did the Senator from Nebraska wish to ask me a question?

Mr. WHERRY. We are now considering the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not objecting to the motion to adopt the conference report. However, this is a rather extensive bill. I wonder if we cannot have an explanation of the agreements reached by the conferees, and a statement of the points on which the Senate conferees had to recede.

I am also very much interested in the statement on page 3 of the conference report relative to the housing paragraph. I ask whether or not that extends title VIII of the so-called housing bill which was passed by the Senate. I have not gone through the report in its entirety.

I should like to have an explanation from the distinguished Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Nebraska. Of course, the conference report is in the RECORD of day before yesterday. I may say, in connection with housing, that the basic law is not changed at all. The 1949 act is not changed except for the limitation of public housing to 50,000 units.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator is referring to the public-housing bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. Is that the only housing bill that is coming over from the House?

Mr. MAYBANK. No. I may say that yesterday the House passed the so-called defense-housing bill, in which the Wherry amendment and other titles are included. That has not yet reached the Senate. I am advised by the clerk that it will be here this afternoon. At that time I expect, as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, to move that the Chair appoint conferees on the part of the Senate, to confer with the conferees on the part of the House on the defense-housing bill of this year. I am only too glad to answer any questions.

Mr. WHERRY. As I understand, provision is made for a maximum of 50,000 units.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the number to which I understand the Senate finally agreed.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was agreed to on a vote. That provision was supported by Senators on both sides of the aisle. The number was reduced from 135,000 to 75,000 by the Budget and again reduced by the Senate to 50,000.

Mr. WHERRY. I think the House made it 5,000.

Mr. MAYBANK. I was referring to the action of the Senate.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senate increased the number to 50,000, and the Senate amendment prevailed.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is true, except for one provision, to the effect that if a community desires, through its governing body, to vote not to have housing projects, it may do so; and provided further, that they may, if they wish—and I desire to make this perfectly clear, so that there will be no misunderstanding—cancel a contract which has been made for public housing. But, of course, they will be responsible for any money which the Government has put into the project.

Mr. WHERRY. Is this an extension of the Housing Act of 1949 with a maximum ceiling of 50,000 units?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct, except for the right of the governing body of a community to vote not to have public housing. The Senator knows how I feel about that, and I think he feels the same way.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from

South Carolina whether any change has been made which would prevent the use of housing which was built for veterans. I think the act expired last night.

Mr. MAYBANK. Unfortunately there are some bad situations in California and elsewhere, but that legislation is carried in the housing bill which the House passed last night at 7 o'clock. We are waiting for the message from the House transmitting the bill to the Senate which the clerks advised me will be here this afternoon. At that time I shall ask that conferees be appointed on the part of the Senate. We are supposed to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. The provision referred to is in the bill which is coming over from the House.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I wish to inquire of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina regarding the conference report, on page 12, under title II, "Maritime Activities." As the Senator well knows there has been a controversy between the House and Senate for some time over the number of voyages to be appropriated for, so far as the subsidized lines are concerned.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Originally the House limited the number of voyages on subsidized lines, and then added another proviso which required that of the number of voyages, 307 should be for what are called new applicants. The Senate committee in its hearings heard witnesses from the Maritime Board—Admiral Cochrane and others—who pointed out very vigorously the folly of such an amendment and such a proviso.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wish to make the statement, Mr. President, that the Senate conferees unanimously used their very best efforts to have the Senate version accepted. However, the House was adamant in its refusal to accept it. The distinguished Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], as the ranking minority member, urged in conference that everything be done to eliminate that provision. What we have before us is an agreement between the House and the Senate. It is a compromise. All legislation is a compromise between the House, the Senate, and the executive branch of the Government. I can say to the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] that we did everything we could do to retain the Senate version.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I support the Senator from South Carolina in everything he has stated. In the conference the Senate conferees were up against the proposition that the House conferees contended that the provision adopted by the House would accomplish the desired objective. They felt that there should be 1,540 voyages. We tried to

increase the number. We finally got an increase of 307 voyages, provided the 307 voyages went to new companies. It was pointed out afterward that the new companies could not use all the 307 voyages. Therefore, we are not accomplishing our objective. The argument of the House conferees, particularly of Representative THOMAS, of Texas, was that we were continuing a monopoly. We did not agree with the argument. He said we were giving a monopoly to the companies which now had the operating subsidy privilege.

We tried to get more voyages provided for by adding new companies to the list. I agree that the new companies probably will not be able to use all the voyages. I know that the Senator from South Carolina will agree with me when I say that we tried to reopen this matter at the second conference. The House conferees, including those who first were in favor of 1,830 voyages, said they could not do anything about it.

Mr. MAYBANK. They were adamant at the second conference, too.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Yes, they were adamant.

Mr. MAYBANK. We had two separate conferences on the item.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate the efforts which were made by the Senator from Massachusetts and the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. All the Senate conferees felt the same way about it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I appreciate their efforts. I would not say that the House conferees were adamant. I would say they were quite stubborn about the matter. However, before the conference report is approved I believe the Senate ought to know what we are doing today with regard to our merchant marine. No compromise was made. In other words, the original House version, which was opposed by the Maritime Board, the Department of Commerce, the administration, the subsidized shipping company, the unions, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the legislative committee having jurisdiction of the merchant marine, was finally adopted in conference.

Mr. MAYBANK. It was also opposed by the Senate conferees.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes, it was also opposed by the Senate conferees. The version of the bill now before the Senate was finally adopted by the conference committee. The Senate had adopted its version because there had been pointed out to it the effect of the House provision on the merchant marine.

I had heard the statement, which was repeated by the Senator from Massachusetts, to the effect that some of the House conferees felt that the conference report version would help the so-called subsidized lines. As a matter of fact, the way the conference report now stands it does just the opposite. In other words, the House conferees apparently wanted to allow a certain number of voyages to be available—307, to be exact—for new applicants. That is perfectly all right. If they took 307, 500, or 200, or any other number that they wanted to add to the 1,540 voyages, it would have effected

their purpose, or at least would have effected what they said was their purpose. However, that is not what is going to happen.

Mr. MAYBANK. Let me make this statement first. The Senate figure was 1,830 voyages.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. The conference figure is 1,522, of which 307 will go to new companies.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 the Government is obligated to make contracts for the voyages of the so-called subsidized operators. For the coming year those contracts call for 1,522 voyages. The Government is obligated by contract to pay an operating-differential subsidy for 1,522 voyages. What the conference report does is to cut from 1,540 voyages—I believe that was the figure used in the conference—307 voyages, which are set aside for new applicants. No one quarrels with that procedure. They could have set aside 500 voyages for new applicants, because the Maritime Board would still have to pass upon new applicants. Perhaps new applicants would not use all the voyages. On the other hand, they may use only a portion of them or all of them.

However, the Government is obligated by contract. What will happen is that the lines which are subsidized, like the United States Line, the American Export, the American President, the American-Hawaiian Line, and all other steamship lines in the subsidized group, which have contracts with the Maritime Board, mandatorily will have to complete those voyages.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator from Washington has said. However, admitting that the conference report should be adopted, because of everything else that is contained in it, if the Government is liable on the contracts, cannot the situation be cured by an appropriate amendment to the first supplemental appropriation bill which comes along?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I was going to suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts, as I suggested to the Senator from South Carolina yesterday, after the conference report was submitted, that I had fully intended to make a motion to recommit because of that situation.

Mr. MAYBANK. I hope the Senator will not do that.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator from South Carolina that the appropriation bill includes many items of great importance, this being one of the major items. I would not want to be in the position of holding up the conference report, and I shall not make a motion to recommit it. I wish to point out to the Senate, what we are doing. I want to make a basis in the RECORD which we can have before us when we take up a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I hope the Senator from Washington will adopt that procedure, because I do not believe anything would be accomplished by sending the bill back to conference. I do not believe that the Members of the House are sufficiently clear on the subject, and perhaps the Members of the Senate are also not clear on it. I believe it ought to be cleared up with respect to how the Government is liable on the contracts, as well as with respect to all the other conditions involved, and then it should be taken care of in a supplemental appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I agree with the Senator from Massachusetts. However, I wish to take a few minutes to point out exactly what we are doing. The conference report on page 13 says:

The members of the conference committee insist that the number of voyages of the companies who enjoy and have enjoyed the benefits of subsidized operating-differential subsidy contracts since the inception of the law in 1937 be reduced so that the other companies or individuals who have not enjoyed these benefits be permitted to do so.

That is a laudable objective. No one has any quarrel with it. But what the conference report does now and what the bill does now is the exact opposite. It not only cuts down the number of voyages for the subsidized lines, which are under contract to the Government, but when 307 voyages are set aside for new applicants it freezes out additional voyages needed on regular trade routes. So whatever the purpose of the House conferees was, if there are some citizens of the United States who wish to go into the shipping business and who decide to make application for a subsidy—with which, as I say, we have no quarrel—the result will be exactly the opposite of that intended.

These contracts are not made overnight. Under the 1937 Act, some applications for subsidies have been pending for 2 or 3 years.

When the Maritime Commission was abolished, the new Maritime Administration, under the able leadership of Admiral Cochrane, had to take up some of the contracts. Several contracts are pending. The applications are perfectly legal and have great merit.

During World War II, the American merchant marine was entirely owned or controlled by the Government and after the war the Government wished to restore the merchant marine to private operation.

(At this point Mr. MAGNUSON yielded to Mr. CHAVEZ and other Senators, and debate ensued, which, by unanimous consent, was ordered to be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of Mr. MAGNUSON's speech.)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I desire to point out further what I consider to be the utter folly of attempting through these amendments to achieve the apparent purpose which the House conferees thought they wanted to achieve. I desire to point out again, in regard to the number of voyages for the subsidized lines, that not only are these contracts made by the Government and binding upon the Government,

but also that at the end of World War II the Government, in an effort to put the American merchant marine into wholly private registration, requested 14 of the subsidized lines, whose contracts had been suspended during the war, to make the contracts. Negotiations in regard to contracts have been continuing for a long time. There are pending many contracts, some with subsidized lines, for new voyages or new trade routes, which, while they had been used, were completely disrupted in World War II. Some are from new applicants and some from applicants whom the House conferees probably had in mind when they deducted the 307 voyages from the 1,540.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point an exhibit which was presented to the Appropriations Committee in connection with the independent offices appropriation bill. It shows the number of voyages estimated for the 1952 budget, on first, contracts executed; second, resumptions by contractors; third, prewar contracts; fourth, applications for new contracts; and fifth applications pending but not included in the voyages, which are estimated for the 1952 budget, and, with the applications pending but not included, of 307, it makes a total list of 1,830, which was the number submitted by the Senate committee, and on which there is now the compromise which the Senator from Washington is debating.

There being no objection, the exhibit was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

APPENDIX A.—Actual or estimated postwar vessels and voyages

Operating subsidy contractor	Number of vessels	Voyages		Number of voyages estimated for 1952 budget
		Mini- mum	Maxi- mum	
(1) Contracts executed:				
American Mail Line, Ltd.....	9	46	51	142
Farrell Lines, Inc.....	16	44	62	61
Grace Lines, Inc.....	14	81	104	100
Lykes Bros. Steam- ship Co., Inc.....	51	228	339	316
Mississippi Ship- ping Co., Inc.....	14	55	70	69
Pacific-Argentine- Brazil Line, Inc.....	4	11	13	13
Seas Shipping Co., Inc.....	12	26	36	3
United States Lines Co. (Amer- ica).....	1	14	19	17
Subtotal.....	121	505	694	654
(2) Resumption letter contracts subject to further actions by the Board be- fore execution of formal resump- tion contracts:				
American Export Lines, Inc.....	31	168	199	189
American Presi- dent Lines, Ltd.....	17	72	78	78
Moore-McCorm- ack Lines, Inc.....	37	168	206	198
United States Lines Co. (Car- go).....	40	242	254	242
Subtotal.....	125	650	737	707

Footnotes at end of table.

APPENDIX A.—Actual or estimated postwar vessels and voyages—Continued

Operating subsidy contractor	Number of vessels	Voyages		Number of voyages estimated for 1952 budget
		Minimum	Maximum	
(3) Prewar contracts where there are neither formal nor letter resumption contracts due to failure thus far to agree on replacement program:				
The Oceanic Steamship Co.	4	10	13	12
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.	6	96	106	102
Subtotal.....	10	106	119	114
Subtotal for groups 1, 2, and 3.....	256	1,261	1,550	1,475
(4) Applications pending for new contracts included in 1952 fiscal budget:				
South Atlantic Steamship Co., Inc.	4	24	30	26
Gulf & South American Steamship Co., Inc.	4	18	30	22
Subtotal.....	8	42	60	48
Total.....	264	1,303	1,610	1,523
(5) Applications pending not included in 1952 fiscal budget:				
Pacific Far East Line, Inc.	11	52	57	-----
Pacific Transport Lines, Inc.	8	30	36	-----
Grace Line, Inc., west coast	2	6	6	-----
Grace Line, Inc., Atlantic-Caribbean	8	122	156	-----
United States Lines Co. (trade route No. 8)	6	45	52	-----
Subtotal.....	35	255	307	-----
Grand total.....	299	1,558	1,917	1,523

¹ Operator has made formal application to reduce minimum and maximum sailings to 36 and 46, respectively, and estimated voyages are based on present turn-around voyage days.

² Operator purchased 4 vessels from the Shepard Steamship Co. for general assignment to lines A, B, and C, for the purpose of handling anticipated Israeli business. Increase in sailings has been requested from a total minimum of 144 and a maximum of 173 to a minimum of 168 and a maximum of 199 per annum.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator for placing that in the Record. As a matter of fact, the exact number of voyages now under contract is 1,522; and of course, the effect of putting 307 aside for new applicants would mean merely that the Government will have a default on these contracts; and I know of no reason why the operators who were called in after World War II and requested to take these trade routes and told to make these voyages, whose contracts were signed, could not sue the United States Government for the full amount in connection with the 1,522 voyages.

Mr. MAYBANK. What the Senator says is correct. The Government is under obligation to the operators referred to; but it may be possible that some of

the voyages may not need subsidies, because of business conditions as of today. The House conferees made that point. It has not been brought out heretofore. No one knows what the business conditions will be in January, February, March, and April of next year. It is not always possible to guess that far ahead.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Another thing on that point is that when the operators claimed the so-called operational differential subsidy for a year, it dated back 2 or 3 years.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. The House conferees are talking about something that may be decided by a future maritime board 3 or 4 years hence. We are trying to expand the trade routes of the American merchant marine. We are not trying to put so many voyages in deep freeze. The provision in the report would put a hundred voyages in deep freeze, not only those of unsubsidized operators, but those of new applicants.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. LONG. I should like to associate myself with the remarks being made by the Senator from Washington, who is an expert on this subject. It seems to me the action by the House is ill-considered and unwise, and jeopardizes our national security, tending to drive our flag off the seas. If someone desired to have a study made to ascertain whether a change should be made in order to keep the American flag flying in competition with nations of a lower living standard, that would be one thing, but it is certainly ridiculous and improper for someone, without knowing what he is doing, to cut down the number of voyages American ships can make.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I thank the Senator from Louisiana for his observation.

Let me read to the Senate a resolution adopted by the American Legion on this particular subject when the matter was pending in the House committee. I read it not because I want to fortify any remarks I make by resolutions from organizations, but it does set forth in very succinct terms exactly what the controversy is all about. Here is a resolution adopted by the national Legion convention in Los Angeles in 1950:

That the American merchant marine should not be "frozen" at its present state of development through restrictive and limiting provisions in appropriation bills which relate to the number of units to be operated rather than the amount of money to be made available, but that basic shipping laws and policies should be carried out in promoting and developing the subsidized segment of our merchant marine to the extent of funds which Congress feels can be made available from year to year.

That indicates exactly what the controversy comprehends. In an appropriation bill we are determining policy for the American merchant marine. But it is even more reprehensible because of the fact that the Government has entered into contracts for 1,522 voyages. Those contractors can sue in a court of law and collect from the United States Government.

The merchant marine is the fourth arm of our national defense, as the Senator from Louisiana has said. In World War II, as the Senator from Louisiana knows well, because he had a career in the Navy. The merchant marine carried 97 percent of all the tons of cargo transported. After World War II, because all world routes were disrupted, a number of commissions were appointed to investigate conditions affecting the merchant marine, because we learned a sad lesson between World War I and World War II, when we let the American flag practically go off the seas, and it cost us \$37,000,000,000 to get it back. Here we are arguing about a few voyages as to which the Government is under contract. In the 1936 Merchant Marine Act we were learning a lesson. We agreed to subsidize the ships which plied on foreign routes.

I dislike to be repetitious, but I am becoming tired of hearing what some say about the merchant marine. We pay half as much to subsidize the merchant marine as we pay to subsidize cheese. I am not against subsidies on cheese, but I think the merchant marine is just as important as is cheese.

I know how hard the Senate conferees tried to sustain the Senate position. I know that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] even winked a little at some conference rules in order to bring the subject up the second time.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. I conferred with the Senator from Washington when the original bill was before the Senate, and I talked with the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Massachusetts, and we made statements. That was approximately 6 weeks ago.

Mr. MAGNUSON. If the House conferees have someone in mind who desires to go into the shipping business, no one has any quarrel with that. There should have been a certain number of available voyages for new applicants, but the conferees reduced the 1,522 voyages by that number. Admiral Cochrane testified that that was the minimum on which he could work.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Our ships do not operate on as many trade routes as they should in order that we might have an adequate merchant marine, because it takes some time to build up an adequate merchant marine. The number of voyages should have been increased. Some of the trade routes have not yet been established. Many of them in the Orient and the Pacific will probably pay for themselves. But all these routes do not cost very much. It costs less to subsidize the whole American merchant marine than it costs to build one light cruiser.

I am not going to burden the Senate with all the figures. They are set forth in the testimony of very able people. I ask unanimous consent to place in the Record a memorandum I prepared on the conference report and another memorandum which points out, I believe, the folly of the House position on the point I have been discussing.

There being no objection, the memoranda were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEMORANDUM

JULY 25, 1951.

House Conference Report No. 753, independent offices appropriation bill, 1952, states that the managers on the part of the House will recommend that a flat limitation of 1,522 voyages would be allowed as eligible to receive differential operating subsidy for the fiscal year 1952 in accordance with the Merchant Marine Act 1936. The report states further than the managers on the part of the House will recommend that 307 of this limit of 1,522 shall be set aside for companies which have not participated heretofore in these (differential operating) subsidies.

In 1946, following the war, the former Maritime Commission issued letters to 12 steamship operating companies which before the war had been operating on approved essential trade routes and under conditions which qualified them for subsidy in strict accordance with the terms of the Merchant Marine Act 1936, and on contracts executed in accordance therewith.

Resumption of operations under the subsidy contracts was started on the understanding by the companies, the Maritime Commission and interested committees of the Congress that amendments to their previous contracts covering the details of their postwar operations would be finalized. Operations have been continued to date by these companies in accordance with these contracts. A new contract was negotiated with one company as of January 23, 1949 to undertake subsidy operations, namely, the Pacific Argentine Brazil Line, Inc.

Resumption amendments were finalized by the former Maritime Commission for the following companies, with the provision for minimum required and maximum permissible voyages as follows:

	Number of vessels	Voyages		Estimate for budget purposes
		Required minimum	Permissible maximum	
American Mail Line, Ltd.....	9	146	51	42
Farrell Lines, Inc.....	16	44	62	61
Grace Line, Inc.....	14	81	104	100
Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Inc.....	51	228	339	316
Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc.....	14	55	70	69
Pacific Argentine Brazil Line (new contract).....	4	11	13	13
Seas Shipping, Inc.....	12	26	36	36
United States Lines Co. (passenger service).....	1	14	19	17
Total group A.....	121	505	694	654

¹ American Mail has requested that the required minimum number of voyages in their contract be reduced.

Because of technicalities of one sort or another the contracts for the following companies, which have been operating on the assumption that their instructions to resume were valid and binding, were not finalized by the Maritime Commission prior to its abolishment under Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950. The responsibilities and obligations of the former Maritime Commission were transferred by Reorganization Plan No. 21 of 1950 to the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration created in the Department of Commerce. The Federal Maritime Board has interpreted its creation to be a mandate to clear up the backlog of incomplete business among which are these

resumption amendments which have been pending for over 4 years.

The Board has succeeded in finalizing amendments with two companies as follows:

	Number of vessels	Voyages		Estimate for budget purposes
		Required minimum	Permissible maximum	
American Export Lines.....	27	144	173	163
Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.....	37	168	206	193
Total group B.....	64	312	379	351

Negotiations have proceeded toward finalizing of amendments covering:

	Number of vessels	Voyages		Estimate for budget purposes
		Required minimum	Permissible maximum	
American President Lines.....	17	72	78	73
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.....	6	66	103	102
Oceanic Steamship Co.....	4	10	13	12
United States Lines (cargo).....	40	242	254	242
American Export Lines (Israel Service).....	4	24	26	26
Total group C.....	71	444	477	460
Total:				
Group A.....	121	505	694	654
Group B.....	64	312	379	351
Group C.....	71	444	477	460
Grand total.....	256	1,261	1,550	1,475

There are pending before the Board new applications from the following companies:

	Number of vessels	Voyages		Estimate for budget purposes
		Required minimum	Permissible maximum	
Gulf & South American Steamship Co., Inc.....	4	18	30	122
South Atlantic Steamship Co., Inc.....	4	24	30	126
Pacific Far East Line, Inc.....	11	47	57	(²)
Pacific Transport Line, Inc.....	8	30	36	(²)
United States Lines (route 8) ³	6	45	52	(²)
Grace Line, Inc. (route 25) ³	2	6	6	(²)
Grace Line, Inc. (route 4) ³	8	122	156	(²)
Total.....	43	292	367	48

¹ Included in budget in expectation of award of contract.

² Not included in budget estimates.

³ These are applications for new services by companies already holding other contracts.

From the above it is clear that the limitations proposed by the managers on the part of the House in the Appropriation Conference Committee will not cover even the minimum required voyages for those steamship lines with which the Federal Maritime Board has inherited lawful contracts or commitments which must be accepted as binding if the conditions of approval provided in the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, are found to be met. There is every reason to believe that these

conditions will be met and that all of these contracts by legal requirement will become binding financial obligations on the United States Government. These contracts are binding up to the maximum permissible number of voyages.

In the event the voyage limitation is not adjusted to permit the Maritime Administration to meet these contractual obligations it has only one course of action other than that of incurring a deficiency, namely, to apportion the voyage limitations by unilateral action to the various lines, which will place the United States in default in these contracts.

It should be noted that in the event of such default the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, by section 611, provides that a company against which such default is effected acquires automatically the right to transfer to foreign registry the vessels covered by any operating-differential subsidy contract held by it. It is interesting to note that this defense against default by the Government in these subsidy contracts is specifically excepted under the provisions of the bill, S. 1701, recently passed by the Senate to prevent the transfer of ships owned or partly owned by a citizen or corporation of the United States to foreign-flag registry.

The best ships of the American merchant marine fleet are involved in this question. In a national emergency and with the difficult world situation which exists today this is no time to be opening such an avenue of escape to ships which are urgently needed under the American flag in our own defense. The only defense against such flight from the American flag is Government purchase or requisition for title.

MEMORANDUM RE CONFERENCE REPORT ON H. R. 3880 (INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL) AMENDMENTS NOS. 87-88

Following the end of World War II, the Government requested the 14 subsidized operators having contracts to resume operations under the contracts. This was accomplished with the understanding by the Maritime Commission and congressional committees, that the prewar contracts would be amended to cover the changed conditions of postwar operations.

A. Resumption amendments to the contracts were finalized by the former Maritime Commission with eight companies. (In the case of United States Lines, the prewar contract for passenger services only, was finalized.)

B. The Federal Maritime Board finalized amendments with two companies. (In the case of American Export Lines, the Israeli service contract was not finalized.)

C. Negotiations toward finalizing amendments to prewar contracts with five companies are presently going forward. (These negotiations cover the United States Lines cargo service and the American Export Lines Israeli service mentioned above.)

The number of ships and voyages provided for in the above agreements are as follows:

	Number of vessels	Voyages		Estimate for budget purposes
		Required minimum	Permissible maximum	
Group A.....	121	505	694	654
Group B.....	64	312	379	351
Group C.....	71	444	477	460
Total.....	256	1,261	1,550	1,475

Applications for subsidy contracts are pending with seven companies. The total number of ships and voyages in pending applications are as follows:

Number of vessels.....	43
Required minimum.....	292
Permissible maximum.....	367
Estimates for budget purposes.....	48

Four of the pending applications are by new companies not previously having subsidy contracts. Their requests are as follows:

Number of vessels.....	27
Required minimum.....	119
Permissible maximum.....	153
Estimates for budget purposes.....	48

There are three applications pending for new services by present contractors. The number of ships and voyages for this group are:

Number of vessels.....	16
Required minimum.....	173
Permissible maximum.....	214

Total number of ships and voyages provided for by contracts and pending applications:

Number of vessels.....	299
Required minimum.....	1,553
Permissible maximum.....	1,917
Estimates for budget purposes.....	1,523

The Thomas amendment (Nos. 87 and 88) in the House Conference Report 753, independent offices bill, provides a limitation of 1,522 voyages with the direction that 307 of these voyages "be set aside for companies which have not participated heretofore in these [differential operating] subsidies."

The effect of the above limitation is to reduce to 1,215 the number of voyages available to service outstanding contracts which, as shown above, total 1,475 voyages. This is 260 voyages short of the number of subsidized sailings that will be made by the contractors and 335 short of the maximum number of voyages permitted by the contracts.

If the report is finally adopted, two alternatives are open:

- (1) either a supplemental appropriation will be necessary, or
- (2) the Government will unilaterally default on its obligations.

If the latter course is followed, under the provisions of the 1936 act, subsidized operators, on a default by the Government, can transfer their entire fleets to foreign registry. From a national-defense standpoint, this cannot be permitted. The only way it could be stopped would be for the Government to requisition vessels for the Government account, an exceedingly expensive undertaking.

Earmarking 307 voyages to service new applications of companies which have not heretofore had subsidy contracts puts in excess of 150 voyages in the "deep freeze," not available for anyone's use. If the maximum number of voyages applied for is used as the basis for calculating the loss, the result is:

Earmarked voyages 307, less maximum voyages requested in applications pending for companies not having subsidy contracts, 153, leaving 154 voyages which will not be assigned to other pending applicants.

The disparity is even greater when the minimum figures are used:

Earmarked voyages 307, less minimum voyages requested in applications pending for companies not having subsidy contracts 119, leaving 188 voyages which will not be assigned to other pending applicants.

The report further deletes the Senate amendment continuing the obligatory authority of the Federal Maritime Board to enter into future contracts. This authority is necessary if we are to follow the dictates of the 1936 act and have a merchant marine sufficient to service our commerce and provide for the national defense.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I hope and I know that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], who also have an understanding of this question, will join with me, during the consideration of a supplemental appropriation bill, again to present this problem to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. From my knowledge of the problem, in connection with the liability of the Government, I may say to the Senator from Washington that I am heartily in favor of trying to work out some amendment on a supplemental appropriation bill, but we must realize that there are some Members of the House who are adamant in the position they take on this subject.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I understand there is one gentleman there who is certainly in that category. I say that if those of that school of thought desire that there shall be some new operators, some new people in the business, the voyages should be made available. The provision in the report freezes the American merchant marine in the present time of emergency. It goes further than freezing it, it cuts it down. New applicants cannot even apply because they are in deep freeze.

I appreciate the legislative situation which makes the problem somewhat difficult. As I told the Senator from South Carolina, I contemplated making a motion to recommit the report, but I appreciate that there are many other items in the bill. The provision affecting shipping is only one of the major portions of the bill. I want the Senate to realize what is being done in this matter so that we can speedily correct the House position, as I hope will be done.

Mr. MAYBANK. I appreciate the Senator's not moving to recommit.

During the delivery of Mr. MAGNUSON's speech,

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAGNUSON. For what purpose does the Senator request that I yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I should like to ask several short questions of the Senator from South Carolina in regard to the conference report on House bill 3880.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In connection with amendment No. 107, what are the Public Housing Administration expenses not otherwise specifically limited in the Appropriation Act, which, if the report of the committee of conference were approved, would be limited to \$33,000,000 for the fiscal year 1952?

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I appreciate being asked that question, because the matter is highly technical. I should like to state for the RECORD exactly how the amendment will apply: That limitation refers to the items listed in the table appearing at page 722 of the Senate hearings. In general, they are the expenses of maintenance and

disposition of federally owned and operated housing for which the Public Housing Administration is responsible. It does not cover certain other types of expense such as, for example, interest payments to the Treasury on borrowed funds and net losses from operation and rehabilitation of farm labor camps, and so forth. I mention that point because I know the great interest of the Senator from New Mexico in the farm labor camps. The amendment does not cover that subject. The budget estimates for the items listed in the record of the hearings totaled \$34,517,896. So the committee action, if approved, would effect a reduction of \$1,517,896.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I should like to ask a further question.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I ask these questions because I think the answers to them should appear in the RECORD.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct, because the Department of Labor-Federal Security bill of the distinguished Senator from New Mexico refers to matters of this kind, including farm labor camps; and I think the answers to the Senator's questions should appear in the RECORD in that connection.

Mr. CHAVEZ. In connection with amendment No. 104, what are the Federal Housing Administration expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, which, if the report of the committee of conference were approved, would be limited to \$23,300,000 for the fiscal year 1952?

Mr. MAYBANK. The limitation of \$23,300,000 includes all expenses of the Federal Housing Administration in connection with the examination and insurance of loans or investments under any title of the National Housing Act, all properly capitalized expenditures, and other necessary expenses not attributable to general overhead in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles; it does not include the payment of insurance claims and other expenditures—including services on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services—in connection with the acquisition, protection, information, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property of the Federal Housing Administration acquired under the authority of the National Housing Act.

The committee of conference is simply recommending that, for the fiscal year 1952, the Federal Housing Administration shall be subject to the dollar limitation of \$23,300,000, as to the items of nonadministrative expenses which otherwise, under section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, would be subject to the percentage limitation of 35 percent of the Federal Housing Administration's income from premiums and fees received during the fiscal year 1951.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thank the Senator from Washington for yielding, and I also thank the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. MAYBANK. It has been a pleasure to discuss this matter with the Senator from New Mexico. I know, in particular, how deeply interested he is in the first amendment, which concerns housing.

Mr. CHAVEZ. I thought the questions should be asked, because I believe the entire Senate will be interested in the answers the Senator from South Carolina has given.

I thank him and I thank the Senator from Washington for yielding.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief announcement in regard to the conference report?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am discussing the conference report now. Nevertheless, I yield.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have just come from a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, and I must return to that meeting.

I wish to ask the able Senator from South Carolina, the chairman of the committee of conference on the independent offices appropriation bill, why it was felt necessary to apply the restriction on employment to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Of course, the able Senator from California is familiar with the fact that in a large measure the atomic energy work today fits in with our entire defense program. The limitations do not apply generally to the defense program.

I notice that there were a number of exceptions, which are set forth in the conference report.

I can fully understand how those limitations could apply to Federal agencies of a static character. However, in view of the accelerated atomic energy program under which this country is now operating, and in view of the great necessity to continue to operate that program at an accelerated rate, I merely wish to say to the able Senator from South Carolina, the chairman of the conference committee, that the Atomic Energy Commission is so concerned about this matter that it feels that in the supplemental bill which is now being heard before the House committee the Commission will have to ask for exceptions in these cases. Otherwise the work will be seriously handicapped.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the Senator from California that I thoroughly agree with what he has said. The Senate conferees did their best to exempt atomic-energy personnel; but they were not exempted. I also wish to say that I have talked with atomic energy officials. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON] submitted a long statement, which was read at the meeting; but the conferees could not come to any agreement on the subject. I think, as does the Senator from California, and I am hopeful, that provision covering the matter can be made in a deficiency bill. I understand a deficiency bill will be reported shortly. However, the Senate conferees did the best they could.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I merely wanted the Senator to know that the matter is considered so serious that there is, I believe, a supplemental bill which is now

pending, on which some hearings have been held before the House committee. It is felt that if the program is not to be severely handicapped, it will be necessary to ask for these exemptions.

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say that, as chairman of the committee, I shall join with the Senators from California and Massachusetts in an effort to provide the desired exemptions, because the atomic energy activity is a No. 1 item in the national defense.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield for a question?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree with what the Senator from South Carolina says. When we met in conference, the House conferees came forward with the so-called Jensen amendment, as modified. One of the modifications was the removal of the application of the exemptions from certain employees. Therefore, so far as the Senate conferees were concerned, they had to take the Jensen amendment about as it was, and then try to work it in with the Ferguson amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. If the Senator will permit me, I understand that when the Jensen amendment went into the bill in the House, in the first place, the Atomic Energy Commission was excepted from its provisions.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is correct; and then the House conferees came forward with a modified Jensen amendment which struck out the Atomic Energy Commission, and another group of employees, and changed the limitation from 80 to 90 percent.

Mr. MAYBANK. In the first conference, the Senate conferees were unable to do that.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I think the Senator from South Carolina and the Senate should be on notice that this matter is so serious that it will have to be taken up at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. MAYBANK. Since the Jensen amendment has been brought up, if the Senator from Washington will permit, I desire to make a short statement as to my understanding of it. In the filling of vacancies under the revised Jensen amendment, it is the intent of the conferees on the bill that the agencies should maintain the average level in the respective personnel grades, rather than retain the higher-level positions at the expense of the lower-level positions. I trust that the Senator from Massachusetts, as well as the other Senators, had that same thought. It was my definite understanding that they were not going to discharge employees in the lower-level positions and those in the higher-level positions would be retained. I want our position to be clear in the RECORD.

Mr. WHERRY and Mr. LONG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Washington yield; and, if so, to whom?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I am speaking to the conference report. I have yielded generously, but I ask unanimous consent that, when I yield

for a colloquy between other Senators, the colloquy be placed in the RECORD, following my remarks on another very important phase of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I am not sure that this question should be addressed to the distinguished Senator from Washington. I am interested in the last statement which was made by the distinguished chairman of the conference, the Senator from South Carolina, but possibly the Senator from Washington could answer the question; I am not sure. If I remember correctly, I think this is the first time that any conference has officially agreed on the so-called combination Jensen-Ferguson amendment. Is that not correct?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is absolutely correct. That occurred at our second conference. The conferees worked very hard, and I am glad to report that the members of the conference, aside from myself, deserve credit for the work which they did. That is why I am hopeful that the conference report will be agreed to, because there is no appropriation bill which has been passed by either House as yet, except bills which are unaffected by the Jensen amendment.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Washington yield further?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I think that is highly important. It seems to me there has been a determination by one conference as to a compromise Jensen-Ferguson amendment, however it may be designated.

Mr. MAYBANK. The purpose was to break the deadlock in the conference.

Mr. WHERRY. It could be followed further by other conferees, in connection with the same subject matter. Of course, there are other exceptions which might have to be made in the various appropriation bills, since they affect different bureaus; but the distinguished chairman of the conference committee on the part of the Senate is a very important member of the Appropriations Committee, as is the assistant minority leader, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL]. I am wondering whether it is now the idea of the members of the Appropriation Committee that so far as they are concerned, this will be a matter for determination by another conference on which they will sit.

Mr. MAYBANK. I can only say to the Senator from Nebraska, my distinguished colleague, who is on the Appropriations Committee with me, I cannot answer as to that. The distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. McKELLAR] is now presiding over the Senate. He is in charge of the civil-functions bill, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is in charge of the labor and Federal security bills and other members of the committee are in

charge of other appropriation bills. I can only speak with respect to this particular bill.

Mr. WHERRY. I want to say to the distinguished Senator from South Carolina that I think a very difficult situation was confronted, and the fact that the conference committee on this bill has finally ironed it out is commendable. I hope that this is a satisfactory formula, which may be applied to other appropriation bills involving similar questions.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all this colloquy be placed in the *RECORD* following the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Washington.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the conference report.

Mr. LONG rose.

Mr. MAYBANK. I presume the Senator from Louisiana desires to speak about the Inland Waterways Corporation?

Mr. LONG. Yes.

Mr. MAYBANK. I wonder if the Senator would defer until action has been taken on the report.

Mr. LONG. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I feel so strongly about the matter to which I have addressed myself that I wish to have my vote appear in the *RECORD*. Inasmuch as the motion was made to agree to the conference report and only two or three Senators voted "aye," I want the *RECORD* to show that the Senator from Washington, because of the importance of the matter involved, alone voted "no." I presume I am the only Senator who voted "no."

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say for the *RECORD* that in the conference committee I voted "no" several times.

Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message from the House.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 3880, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
August 15, 1951.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 8, 13, 35, 87, 98, 102, 109, 110, and 112 to the bill (H. R. 3880) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, and concur therein.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 39, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum named in said amendment, insert "\$100,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 45, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: At the end of the matter

inserted by said amendment, and before the period, insert a comma and the following: "but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$374,000."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 60, and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment, insert: "\$18,350,000" and on page 29, line 15, of the bill, after the comma where it appears the second time insert "\$11,700,000 of."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 86, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of said amendment, after the word "Commission", and before the comma, insert "and the Tennessee Valley Authority."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 88, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by said amendment insert: "1,522, of which 307 voyages shall be for vessels owned by companies or individuals who, on July 1, 1951, had no operating-differential subsidy contract with the Federal Maritime Board, and."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 113, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, and insert the matter proposed by said amendment, amended as follows: In line 1 of said amendment, after "Sec.", strike out the figure "603", and insert "604."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 108 to said bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate agree to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 39, 45, 60, 86, 88, and 113.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendment No. 108.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from South Carolina what effort was made by the conferees on the part of the Senate to retain that amendment in the bill. It is the amendment involving the Inland Waterways Corporation.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. That is the amendment to the bill sponsored by the Senator from Louisiana, which the Senate adopted, but which the House refused to adopt. It is an amendment dealing with inland waterways transportation. I thoroughly agree with what the Senator from Louisiana said on the floor 6 weeks ago. The conferees on the part of the Senate did their best in conference to retain the amendment in the bill.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, I do not believe the House, if it understood that amendment, would want to disagree to it. The amendment proposes that action be taken by a Government-owned corporation whereby that Government-owned corporation could operate at a profit. Some simply do not seem to want that corporation to operate at a profit, so invariably we see them maneuvering to prevent the Inland Waterways Corporation, a Government corporation, from operating with efficiency, as it should.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LONG. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I wish to say to the Senator from Louisiana that I agree with what the Senator from South Carolina has said. We tried to retain the amendment in the bill. It was the feeling of the House conferees, however, that the amendment dealt with a matter which should be the subject of a special bill, and should not be included in an appropriation bill. It is their feeling that the subject should come up in that way, so consideration can be given to whether we should drop the whole Inland Waterways Corporation, or, if the Government were not to drop it, whether it should then be given the authority to do what is necessary to make it successful financially. I agree with what the Senator from Louisiana has said, and with the purpose of his amendment. However, the Senate conferees worked under the difficulty to which I have called attention.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, the amendment merely would authorize the corporation to do what it already has the power to do, that is to borrow some money on the equipment it has in order to modernize the Federal Barge Lines. The corporation is in the same position as one would be if he were trying to operate a trucking line with old broken-down model-T Fords, and his drivers had to spend half their time on the road trying to repair the trucks and get them to operate. Some of the equipment of the Inland Waterways Corporation antedates World War I. It is out of date. Its barges move at about one-third the speed that a modern barge should move today. The towboats handle far less barges than they should, thus requiring more manpower to operate the business.

The stock of the Corporation is owned by the Government. Any independently privately owned corporation in the United States could have made such a loan. Banks are willing to make such a loan to them. The amendment, which provides that the credit of the United States Government will in no wise be pledged, and that the loan will be made purely on the assets of the Corporation, is designed to prevent the Corporation from losing money, to put it in the black, so that it may make money for the Government. Attorneys were of the opinion that the Corporation had the authority to take the action proposed, but to make sure there would be no doubt about it, the amendment incorporated language in the bill saying that the Corporation could borrow money, and pledge the equipment it had, so as to modernize its floating plant, thereby improving its operation.

As I said, Mr. President, there is no doubt that such action would have saved money in the operation of the Corporation. It would have prevented loss and given better service to those who rely upon this Government facility.

Mr. President, I am not opposed to selling the Federal barge line, turning it over to some private group, but if we are going to do it we should preserve the less-than-barge-load service in order

that the tens of thousands of independent merchants up and down the Mississippi River may have the benefit of the lower rates which come with less than barge-load shipments on the waterways.

There are Senators from some of the Western States who would like to see the Federal barge lines open up navigation on some of the new navigation routes, particularly on the Missouri River. I hope that we may, at least in the future, have this matter considered again in connection with a supplemental appropriation bill, in order that the House may have a chance to understand what the amendment is and may act favorably on it.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I assure the Senator from Louisiana that so far as I am concerned, I shall be only too glad to have the matter considered again, not only because of the excellent presentation made by the Senator from Louisiana on the floor when the bill was under consideration, and also today, but also because of the fact that the Secretary of Commerce says that he does not wish to operate this line at a tremendous loss and that he should be given authority to repair some of the old barges which the Senator compared to model-T Fords.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I note that our colleague, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS] is not on the floor. I would therefore like to ask a question of the distinguished chairman of the committee. Does the amendment proposed by the Senator from Illinois, generally referred to as the Douglas amendment, which affected a reduction of annual leave to certain classes of civilian employees of the Federal Government from 26 days to 20 days, remain in the bill as reported by the conference committee?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, it does. The conferees agreed to it.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator yield for a further question?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Will the Senator state for the Record as of what time the so-called Douglas amendment becomes effective under the conference report?

Mr. MAYBANK. It becomes effective as of July 1, 1951. The Senator will find the amendment on page 10274 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is rather long, so I shall not read it.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Douglas amendment then, as reported by the conferees, becomes effective as of July 1, 1951.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes, it does, unless some subsequent measure is passed by the House in keeping with what the Senate adopted, which is now before the House. Such a bill would have to become law. Of course, as the Senator knows, any later law would supersede that action.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

I wish to ask another question on the same subject. I understood that in conference there was some discussion of the difference between the civil service employees affected by the Douglas amendment and the so-called blue-collar workers in the Government employment, but particularly in the naval bases and

such types of activities. Will the Senator state for the Record what if anything was done in the conference, and as presented in the conference bill, that protects the rights of the so-called blue-collar workers to receive treatment similar to that which is given to employees of private industry in the particular area?

Mr. MAYBANK. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Florida that there was so much in conference on the subject of leave, and there were so many bills on the subject at the time we had our first conference, that we adopted amendment numbered 112. The statement in that connection is as follows:

Amendment No. 112: Limitation on annual leave to civilian officers and employees: Reported in disagreement. If changes made by this amendment in annual leave give to the blue-collar workers an hourly pay scale lower than that prevailing in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work, the wage board or administrative authority, having authority to adjust or fix the salaries of such employees, is directed to adjust all rates set by them to place said blue-collar workers on a parity with rates of pay in the area as paid by private industry for the same or similar type of work.

We had a long discussion on that subject. The able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] offered this amendment, as I recall, as a substitute for all the amendments so far as the white-collar and blue-collar workers were concerned.

Mr. HOLLAND. Is the Senator from Florida now correct in his understanding that under the amendment reported from conference, amendment numbered 112, blue-collar workers are so affected in this bill as to be given the assurance that the adjustment boards in the several areas will put them upon a parity, or upon an equal status with employees in private industry in those particular areas?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my understanding of the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts. He and I conferred at length on the subject.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I confirm everything the Senator from South Carolina has said. As I understand the situation, so long as the rider to this appropriation bill applies, there is a direction to the supervisors in the various localities to make an adjustment. There is an amendment in the so-called leave bill which is now pending in the House, having been passed by the Senate. If that bill becomes the law of the land, and this rider ceases to apply, there is a provision in that bill on this particular subject which I hope and trust would make an adjustment possible, so that in changing the leave status we shall not cut down the pay of the blue-collar workers.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator. The Senator from Florida joins the Senator from Massachusetts in the hope which he has just expressed.

If I may I should like to ask one further question of the distinguished chair-

man. Is it correct that the postal workers still remain unaffected by the provisions of this bill, and will have to look to future legislation, still pending, to bring them up to parity, so far as the terms of annual leave are concerned, with other employees of the Government?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. CASE. The junior Senator from South Dakota did not quite catch the reply of the Senator from Massachusetts to the question asked by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. MAYBANK. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. CASE. What was the statement which the Senator from Massachusetts made with respect to the situation if the House should consider and pass the graduated-leave bill which the Senate passed?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, it is my understanding that the rider in this appropriation bill applies until the so-called leave bill becomes law. The House has not passed the leave bill. This rider, so far as it is applicable, would apply. If the House passes the leave bill, it is my understanding that this rider will pass out of the picture.

Mr. CASE. It would be superseded by general legislation. But does this rider, as it appears in the bill as it comes from conference, apply to the entire field, or only to the agencies covered in the bill?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that it applies to the entire field except the postal service.

Mr. CASE. In that sense, it is a reduction from the present 26-day leave provision to 20 days, but it does not raise the leave of the postal workers from 15 days to 20 days.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is my understanding.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is my understanding. I thoroughly agree with what the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has said. It applies to all Government agencies except the Post Office Department.

Mr. CASE. Did the distinguished Senator from South Carolina get any indication of the attitude of the House with regard to the pending graduated-leave bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, the members of the conference were members of the Appropriations Committee, as the distinguished Senator from South Dakota well realizes. I would not like to say on the floor of the Senate anything except that some of them thought that perhaps the bill which the Senate passed and sent to the House might become law. Others did not think so. In other words, there was a difference of opinion.

Mr. CASE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MAYBANK. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I have just been informed that the Senator from Michi-

gan [Mr. FERGUSON] is very anxious to be present to ask questions with relation to the Ferguson-Jensen amendment before final action is taken on the bill.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I have been here since 12 o'clock. I notified Senators yesterday, through the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, that we would consider the conference report today. I think it is about time for me to get some lunch.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. MAYBANK. Of course, I shall abide by the wishes of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If we cannot get the Senator from Michigan into the Chamber within the next 5 minutes, I shall not ask the Senator to wait longer.

Mr. MAYBANK. Yesterday I asked Senators who were interested in the conference report to be present today.

I now yield to the Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. McMAHON. I shall detain the Senator for only a few moments.

I understand that the Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND], who is a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, has had a conversation with the Senator based upon some testimony

which was developed this morning at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy with the Atomic Energy Commission. I understand that the Senator from South Carolina has assured the Senator from California that he is aware of the situation.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct. I made the statement to the Senator from California that the letter which the distinguished Senator from Connecticut sent to the committee was read by the chief clerk of the committee to the full conference committee. It was listened to and argued. The Senate conferees did the best they could. We regretted that because of another meeting that morning the Senator from Connecticut could not be present, but I assure him that his letter was read and placed in the record of the conferees.

Mr. McMAHON. I thank the Senator. I merely wish to place in the RECORD at this point a short table showing the amount of money which the Atomic Energy Commission had available for operations during the past 5 years, as well as the average employment.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Analysis of costs by fiscal years compared to average employment and dollars

Fiscal year	Operations	Plant and equipment	Total costs incurred	Average AEC employment		Percent of AEC employment costs to total operating costs	Percent of AEC employment costs to total costs
				Average monthly	Amount		
	Millions	Millions	Millions				
1949.....	\$293.5	\$337.9	\$631.4	4,891	\$20,578,848	7.0	3.3
1950.....	310.6	256.1	566.7	4,839	22,220,301	7.1	3.9
1951.....	400.8	458.9	859.7	5,125	24,955,679	6.2	2.9
1952 (estimated).....	610.0	1,071.0	1,681.0	6,787	33,405,336	5.5	2.0

Mr. McMAHON. The amount of money which we are spending for plant and equipment, and the average AEC employment are shown on the table. The situation is very startling. In 1949 we spent \$293,500,000 on operations and \$337,900,000 on plant and equipment. The average employment of the Atomic Energy Commission at that time was 4,891.

In 1952 we are going to spend \$610,000,000 on operations and \$1,071,000,000 on plant and equipment, or a total of \$1,681,000,000, as against \$631,400,000 in 1949.

We have projected 6,787 employees. Under the provision in the conference report we shall not be able to have 6,787 employees, but we must decrease the number which we have now, 5,125. It does not make sense, when there are 100,000 employees working, instead of 65,000, to reduce the number of management personnel who are placed in their positions to watch those employees and see that things are done right, from 5,125 to a figure below that number, instead of the 6,787 which we need. We are watching the spigot and letting it run out the bunghole. If the supplemental appropriation does not clear the situation we shall have to make a frontal attack on the floor of the Senate, and have it out, because if we are to exempt the Defense Department and are not

going to exempt the Atomic Energy Commission, the procedure is just as silly as it could be.

I cannot understand why the conferees, when they had the facts before them, did not come to the right conclusion.

Mr. MAYBANK. I can speak only for the Senate conferees. I want the RECORD to show that we did the best we could, as the Senator from Connecticut knows. All legislation is a compromise. The House conferees compromised on housing. The Senate conferees compromised on other items. This appropriation bill contains items totaling in excess of \$6,200,000,000. It is the first compromise bill we have been able to bring out of conference. It is the first compromise on an appropriation bill at this session. Those are the facts, and I know that my friend from Connecticut understands my statement to be accurate.

Mr. McMAHON. I appreciate the fact that the Senator from South Carolina did the best he could. I understand that the difficulty was with the House conferees. Everyone wants these programs to go forward at full speed. Certainly the security of the United States is predicated more, in my opinion, on the size of the atomic stockpile than it is on any other single thing.

Mr. MAYBANK. I agree with the Senator from Connecticut. I hope we

can join in securing a provision in the deficiency appropriation bill to correct the mistake.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McMAHON. No harm will be done, because we were very much in agreement in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy this morning that the Commission should go ahead without discharging anyone, on the theory that we shall be able to secure a supplemental appropriation. I realize that no one is entitled to defy the law.

Mr. MAYBANK. I would not defy the law.

Mr. McMAHON. Oh, no.

Mr. MAYBANK. I agree with the Senator that the law should not be defied.

Mr. McMAHON. The suggestion was made this morning that the Commission farm out some of its employees to contractors. I said, "Nothing doing. We will not do that. That would be a subterfuge." What the Commission can do is to retain its present employees, on the theory that the situation will be cured in a deficiency appropriation bill. If it is not cured in a deficiency appropriation bill, the Commission will have to discharge double the number of employees in order to comply with the law for the remainder of the year.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. LONG. Are we to understand that under this amendment it will be necessary for the Atomic Energy Commission to cut back on the number of its employees at this time?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LONG. At a time when the Nation is in great peril, and we need to expand the production of atomic weapons?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. LONG. In other words, if any employee shall leave, no new employee can be employed except in accordance with the formula set forth in the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. The same principle applies to the Atomic Energy Commission that applies to other agencies, such as the General Services Administration, except with respect to certain exemptions. However, in justice to the House conferees I wish to say that they referred to what the Senator from Connecticut has mentioned, namely, the huge supplemental appropriation bill which will come before the Congress. I understand it will be brought up before October 1. That statement should be made in justice to the House conferees.

Mr. LONG. I merely desired to point out how ridiculous the amendment is when it is applied to the Atomic Energy Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator from Louisiana knows how I feel about it. I never voted for it on the floor of the Senate or in conference.

Mr. LONG. Certainly no one will charge that the Atomic Energy Commission is run by a man who would pad the payroll of the Commission. The present Manager of the Atomic Energy Commis-

sion was a former vice president of the Standard Oil Co. in charge of production. He is the former manager of one of the largest oil refineries in the country, the one at Baton Rouge, La. He is recognized as one of the ablest engineers and best managers in the country. He left his position with the Standard Oil Co., in which he was paid several times what he receives in his present employment. He took his present position at great personal sacrifice. He receives really only a fraction of what he received in private employment. Nevertheless, the amendment before us assumes that a man of that type would pad a payroll, when he is trying to save the Nation.

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Carolina yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. McMAHON. I should like to say to the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. Long] that I am very much pleased to have him compliment our good friend, Mr. Boyer. I am delighted that Mr. Boyer is with the Commission.

Mr. MAYBANK. There is no better man.

Mr. McMAHON. I am also bound to say that the Commission continues to function very well. There is too great a tendency on the part of some persons to tear a person's insides out, as it were, by criticism. However, when a person is doing a particularly good job, very little or nothing is said about him. Of course, mistakes have been made. Undoubtedly more mistakes will be made. The Commission has the toughest program in our Government to administer. It is the greatest manufacturing organization in the world. They are operating the organization in a free country and under a free economy. All their employees who have access to restricted material must be investigated by the FBI. On the whole, I believe they have done pretty well. Of course they have made mistakes. It is a field of work in which they must take calculated risks, to use a military expression. Some of them pay off, and some of them do not pay off. The Commission, composed of Gordon E. Dean, as Chairman, and Messrs. Smyth, Pike, Glennan, and Murray, as Commissioners, are as fine a group of men as there is anywhere in the United States.

I am rather proud of the way they are performing their duty. It is a fine Commission. The members get along with one another. They are functioning harmoniously. We can well afford to go along with them when they bring a situation like this to our attention. I believe we can correct it in about 6 weeks without any harm being done to the program.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, if there were a choice possible, I would be opposed to the conference report. I know that it is necessary to vote the report down before it can be subject to amendment. I know we are long delayed on approving appropriation bills, and I sense the disposition of the Senate.

However, I would vote against the report, if for no other reason than that I am opposed to the item on public housing which is contained in it. For the

month of July there were 82,000 or 86,000 private housing starts. That is the smallest number since 1946. With the limitations and restrictions which are imposed upon private building, to authorize public-housing projects of 50,000 units seems to me so illogical that I cannot support the proposal. I want the RECORD to show that if it were possible to vote against the report, I would do so. If a record vote were taken, I would vote against it.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the Senator from Michigan would like to inquire of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] with respect to the amendment commonly referred to as the Ferguson amendment, which was adopted by the Senate. It called for a reduction of 10 percent in personnel from the budget estimate, with certain limited exceptions. The conference version, which is a rewriting of the Jensen amendment and the Ferguson amendment, is now known as section 605. Does the Senator from South Carolina understand that the last proviso in that section contains and continues the Ferguson amendment with respect to a 10-percent cut, subject to a 2-percent increase from other items in the bill?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is absolutely correct. It is impossible to go over the total amount appropriated. As the Senator remembers, from his attendance at the conference, the 2-percent difference between the limit on salaries and the total appropriation could be considered if it were shown to be justified and necessary.

Mr. FERGUSON. Is the Senator from Michigan correct in his understanding of the conference report that, notwithstanding the fact that there may be resignations, agencies cannot use more than 90 percent of the budget estimate, with the exception of the 2-percent provision applicable when there are limitations in the act?

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is absolutely correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MAYBANK. Yes.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. It is my understanding that the Jensen amendment applies up to 90 percent. If the Jensen amendment does not apply because there are no vacancies or resignations, then in those cases, where the amounts for personal services have been expressly limited to 90 percent of the budget, does the 90-percent item for personal services apply with a limit of 2 percent?

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. But the minute the Jensen amendment applies at 90 percent, the Ferguson amendment does not apply.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. President, I now ask that the Jensen amendment, which is a part of section 605, be printed at this point in the RECORD. Of course, it will be the law.

There being no objection, the amendment was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Provided further, That when any department or agency covered in this act shall,

as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 90 percent of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 90 percent figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative: *And provided further, That amounts for personal services, in those paragraphs where amounts for such personal services have been expressly limited in this act, may be exceeded by 2 percent of said limitation on personal services if said 2 percent is available from the total amount of any such appropriation or authorization.*

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, the fact is that the Ferguson limitation on personnel still exists.

Mr. MAYBANK. That is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. Does the Senator from Massachusetts agree?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I agree.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. FERGUSON. With that understanding—

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I would say that the original language as written by me, was redrafted by Mr. COOPER; and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I went over it.

Mr. MAYBANK. We went over it as thoroughly as we could, in accordance with the wishes of the Senate.

Mr. FERGUSON. I understand that, and I wish the RECORD to show the facts.

I have no objection to the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from South Carolina that the conference report be agreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, at this point I wish to state that this measure is in the amount of \$6,162,825,175, which is \$675,077,290 below the budget estimates.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Snader, its assistant reading clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 349) to assist the provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with the national defense, with amendments, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message notified the Senate that Mr. ROONEY had been appointed a manager on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 3709) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes, vice Mr. HEDRICK, excused.

NATIONAL DEFENSE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 349) to assist the provision of housing and community facilities and services required in connection with the national defense, which were, on page 2, line 3,

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, namely:

TITLE I

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

For compensation of the President, including an expense allowance at the rate of \$50,000 per annum, as authorized by the Act of January 19, 1949 (3 U. S. C. 102), \$150,000.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for The White House Office, including not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at such per diem rates for individuals as the President may specify, and other personal services without regard to the provisions of law regulating the employment and compensation of persons in the Government service; and travel and official entertainment expenses of the President, to be accounted for solely on his certificate; \$1,883,615.

DISASTER RELIEF

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 875), authorizing assistance to States and local governments in major disasters, \$800,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President" shall not be available for obligation after June 30, 1951, and any unobligated balance remaining on that date shall be disposed of pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund-Certified Claims Act of 1949: *Provided further*, That not exceeding 2 per centum of the foregoing amount shall be available for administrative expenses.

EXECUTIVE MANSION AND GROUNDS

For the care, maintenance, repair and alteration, refurnishing, improvement, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the Executive Mansion and the Executive Mansion grounds, and traveling expenses, to be expended as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other Act, \$315,600.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the Bureau of the Budget, including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); teletype news service (not exceeding \$900); and not to exceed

\$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$50 per diem for individuals; \$3,362,000.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Council in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U. S. C. 1021), including newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$200); and press clippings (not exceeding \$300); \$300,000.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

AMERICAN BATTLE MONUMENTS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), including the acquisition of land or interest in land in foreign countries; purchase and repair of uniforms for caretakers of national cemeteries and monuments outside of the United States and its Territories and possessions at a cost not exceeding \$500; rent of office and garage space in foreign countries; the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; and insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by law of such countries; \$719,000, of which not more than \$504,000 shall be available for personal services: *Provided*, That where station allowance has been authorized by the Department of the Army for officers of the Army serving the Army at certain foreign stations, the same allowance shall be authorized for officers of the armed forces assigned to the Commission while serving at the same foreign stations, and this appropriation is hereby made available for the payment of such allowance: *Provided further*, That when traveling on business of the Commission, officers of the armed forces serving as members or as secretary of the Commission may be reimbursed for expenses as provided for civilian members of the Commission.

Construction of memorials and cemeteries: For expenses necessary for the permanent design and construction of memorials and cemeteries in foreign countries as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1946 (36 U. S. C. 121, 123-132, 138), and the Act of August 5, 1947 (50 U. S. C. 1819), \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$305,850 shall be available for personal services: *Provided*, That foreign currencies available to the credit of the Treasury shall be used to defray expenses incurred for this purpose wherever practicable.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, including employment of aliens; purchase of land and interests in land; services authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase of not to exceed three hundred and seventy-five passenger motor vehicles, of which two hundred and fifteen shall be for replacement only; purchase, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; publication and dissemination of atomic information; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms; purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$8,000); official entertainment expenses (not to exceed \$5,000); reimbursement of the General Services

Administration for security guard services; and payment of obligations incurred under prior year contract authorizations; \$1,139,932,750, of which not more than \$25,135,000 shall be available for personal services, together with the unexpended balances, as of June 30, 1951, of prior year appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission, of which amounts \$100,000 may be expended for objects of a confidential nature and in any such case the certificate of the Commission as to the amount of the expenditure and that it is deemed inadvisable to specify the nature thereof shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended; from which appropriation transfers of sums may be made to other agencies of the Government for the performance of the work for which this appropriation is made, and in such cases the sums so transferred may be merged with the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any officer or employee (except such officers and employees whose compensation is fixed by law, and scientific and technical personnel) whose position would be subject to the Classification Act of 1949, if such Act were applicable to such position, at a rate in excess of the rate payable under such Act for positions of equivalent difficulty or responsibility: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used—

(A) to start any new construction project for which an estimate was not included in the budget for the current fiscal year;

(B) to start any new construction project the currently estimated cost of which exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget; or

(C) to continue any community facility construction project whenever the currently estimated cost thereof exceeds the estimated cost included therefor in such budget;

unless the Director of the Bureau of the Budget specifically approves the start of such construction project or its continuation and a detailed explanation thereof is submitted forthwith by the Director to the Appropriations Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; the limitations contained in this proviso shall not apply to any construction project the total estimated cost of which does not exceed \$500,000; and, as used herein, the term "construction project" includes the purchase, alteration, or improvement of buildings, and the term "budget" includes the detailed justification supporting the budget estimates: *Provided further*, That whenever the current estimate to complete any construction project (except community facilities) exceeds by 15 per centum the estimated cost included therefor in such budget or the estimated cost of a construction project covered by clause (A) of the foregoing proviso which has been approved by the Director, the Commission shall forthwith submit a detailed explanation thereof to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy: *Provided further*, That the two foregoing provisos shall have no application with respect to technical and production facilities (1) if the Commission certifies to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget that immediate construction or immediate continuation of construction is necessary to the national defense and security, and (2) if the Director agrees that such certification is justified: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used in connection with the payment of a fixed fee to any contractor or firm of contractors engaged under a cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contract or contracts at any installation of the Commission, where that fee for community management is at a rate in excess of \$90,000 per annum, or for the operation of a transportation

system where that fee is at a rate in excess of \$45,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be used for any new construction project until after the Commission shall have notified all architects and engineers involved that the plans for such project should be purely utilitarian and without unnecessary refinements.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including not to exceed \$28,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$10,000 for medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; travel expenses of examiners acting under the direction of the Commission, and expenses of examinations and investigations held in Washington and elsewhere; payment in advance for library membership in societies whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; not to exceed \$65,000 for performing the duties imposed upon the Commission by the Act of July 19, 1940 (54 Stat. 767); reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard services for protection of confidential files; and not to exceed \$5,000 for actuarial services by contract, without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, as amended; \$17,500,000: *Provided*, That no details from any executive department or independent establishment in the District of Columbia or elsewhere to the Commission's central office in Washington or to any of its regional offices shall be made during the current fiscal year, but this shall not affect the making of details for service as members of the boards of examiners outside the immediate offices of the Commission in Washington or of the regional directors, nor shall it affect the making of details of persons qualified to serve as expert examiners on special subjects: *Provided further*, That the Civil Service Commission shall have power in case of emergency to transfer or detail any of its employees to or from its office or field force: *Provided further*, That members of the Loyalty Review Board in Washington and of the regional loyalty boards in the field may be paid actual transportation expenses, and per diem in lieu of subsistence authorized by the Travel Expense Act of 1949 while traveling on official business away from their homes or regular places of business, and while en route to and from and at the place where their services are to be performed: *Provided further*, That nothing in section 281 or 283 of title 18, United States Code, or in section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99) shall be deemed to apply to any person because of his appointment for part-time or intermittent service as a member of the Loyalty Review Board or a regional loyalty board in the Civil Service Commission: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$575,000 of this appropriation shall be available for travel expenses.

No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order Numbered 9358 of July 1, 1943, or for the compensation or expenses of any member of a board of examiners (1) who has not made affidavit that he has not appeared in any agency proceeding within the preceding two years, and will not thereafter while a board member appear in any agency proceeding, as a party, or in behalf of a party to the proceeding, before an agency in which an applicant is employed who has been rated or will be rated by such member; or (2) who, after making such affidavit, has rated an applicant who at the time of the rating

is employed by an agency before which the board member has appeared as a party, or in behalf of a party, within the preceding two years: *Provided*, That the definitions of "agency", "agency proceeding", and "party" in section 2 of the Administrative Procedure Act shall apply to these terms as used herein.

No part of appropriations herein shall be used to pay the compensation of officers and employees of the Civil Service Commission who allocate or reallocate supervisory positions in the classified civil service solely on the size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit, or on the number of subordinates supervised. References to size of the group, section, bureau, or other organization unit or the number of subordinates supervised may be given effect only to the extent warranted by the workload of such organization unit and then only in combination with other factors, such as the kind, difficulty, and complexity of work supervised, the degree and scope of responsibility delegated to the supervisor, and the kind, degree, and value of the supervision actually exercised.

Annuities, Panama Canal construction employees and Lighthouse-Service widows: For payment of annuities authorized by the Act of May 29, 1944, as amended (48 U. S. C. 1373a), and the Act of August 19, 1950 (64 Stat. 465), \$2,955,900.

Payment to civil-service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved May 22, 1920, and Acts amendatory thereof (5 U. S. C., ch. 14), \$310,000,000, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "civil-service retirement and disability fund".

COMMISSION ON RENOVATION OF THE EXECUTIVE MANSION

For all expenses of the Commission on Renovation of the Executive Mansion as authorized by Public Law 40, Eighty-first Congress, \$25,000.

DISPLACED PERSONS COMMISSION

Displaced Persons Commission: For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended by the Act of June 16, 1950 (Public Law 555), including \$1,100,000 for capital for loans pursuant to section 14 of said Act; rents in the District of Columbia; travel expenses, including travel expenses outside continental United States without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, as amended, and the rates of per diem allowances under the Travel Expense Act of 1949; hire of passenger motor vehicles; printing and binding outside the continental limits of the United States without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); expenses incident to the primary and secondary education of American children who are dependents of Government personnel paid from this appropriation and stationed overseas; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); employment of aliens; and payment of rent in foreign countries in advance; \$7,000,000, of which not less than \$4,375,000 shall be available for the expenses of transporting to the United States displaced persons of German ethnic origin: *Provided*, That allocations may be made from this appropriation by the Commission upon approval by the Bureau of the Budget to any department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment of the Government for direct expenditure for the purposes of this appropriation, and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein con-

tained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, corporation, or independent establishment to which amounts are allocated: *Provided further*, That the Commission may enter into agreements with international agencies for the use of their transportation and other facilities for the transfer of persons as provided in section 12 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, and with United States governmental agencies and may make payment in advance or by reimbursement for expenses incurred by such agencies in rendering assistance to the Commission in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Salary and expenses: For necessary expenses in performing the duties imposed by the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U. S. C. 151), the Ship Act of 1910, as amended (46 U. S. C. 484-487), the International Radiotelegraphic Convention (45 Stat. pt. 2, p. 2760), Executive Order 3513, dated July 9, 1921, as amended under date of June 30, 1934, relating to applications for submarine cable licenses, and the radiotelegraphy provisions of the Convention for Promoting Safety of Life at Sea (50 Stat. 1121), including newspapers (not to exceed \$175), special counsel fees, improvement and care of grounds and repairs to buildings (not to exceed \$17,500), purchase of not to exceed ten passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$6,116,650.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$240,000 for travel; purchase (not to exceed one, for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$500 for newspapers; \$3,805,325, of which not more than \$3,371,825 shall be available for personal services and of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for special counsel and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), but at rates not exceeding \$50 per diem for individuals.

Flood-control surveys: For expenses necessary for the work of the Commission as authorized by section 4 of the Act of June 28, 1938 (33 U. S. C. 701j), and similar provisions in subsequent Acts, including contract stenographic reporting services, \$200,000.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including contract stenographic reporting services, and not to exceed \$700 for newspapers, \$3,940,400: *Provided*, That no part of the funds appropriated herein for the Federal Trade Commission shall be expended upon any investigation hereafter provided by concurrent resolution of the Congress until funds are appropriated subsequently to the enactment of such resolution to finance the cost of such investigation.

FILIPINO REHABILITATION COMMISSION

The appropriation granted under the head "Filipino Rehabilitation Commission," in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1945, shall not be available after June 30, 1951, and the balance thereof remaining on that date shall be disposed of by the Secretary of the

Treasury pursuant to the provisions of the Surplus Fund—Certified Claims Act of 1949 (31 U. S. C. 712b); and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Republic of the Philippines the sum of \$15,000 heretofore deposited in the Treasury by the Republic of the Philippines as a contribution toward its share of the expenses of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Salaries: For personal services, \$29,894,000.

Miscellaneous expenses: For necessary expenses, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, \$1,600,000.

Appropriations for the General Accounting Office shall be available for newspapers and periodicals (not exceeding \$500), and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a).

The Comptroller General of the United States hereafter is authorized, subject to the procedures prescribed by section 505 of the Classification Act of 1949, but without regard to the numerical limitations contained therein, to place two positions in grade GS-18, two positions in grade GS-17, and seven positions in grade GS-16 in the General Schedule established by the Classification Act of 1949, and such positions shall be in lieu of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505. The authority granted herein shall not be construed to require or preclude the reallocation of any positions in the General Accounting Office previously allocated under section 505.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Operating expenses: For necessary expenses of the General Services Administration not otherwise provided for, including: Repair and improvement of public buildings and grounds under the control of the General Services Administration; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving Government agencies in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of building space; demolition of buildings; furnishings and equipment; acquisition by purchase or otherwise and disposal by sale or otherwise of real estate and interests therein; purchase of not to exceed two passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$750 for purchase of newspapers and periodicals; processing and determining net renegotiation rebates; liquidation of activities under the Act to promote the defense of the United States (55 Stat. 31); and preparation of guides and other finding aids to records of the Second World War; \$104,500,000.

The foregoing appropriation shall not be available to effect the moving of Government agencies from the District of Columbia into buildings acquired to accomplish the dispersal of departmental functions of the executive establishment into areas outside of but accessible to the District of Columbia.

The foregoing appropriation shall be credited with (1) advances or reimbursements for salaries and administrative expenses chargeable against other appropriations of the General Services Administration, and such salaries and expenses may be paid from this appropriation; (2) cost of maintenance, upkeep, and repair included as part of rentals received from Government corporations pursuant to law (40 U. S. C. 129); (3) reimbursements for services performed in respect to bonds and other obligations under the jurisdiction of the

General Services Administration, issued by public authorities, States, or other public bodies, and such services in respect to such bonds or obligations as the Administrator deems necessary and in the public interest may, upon the request and at the expense of the issuing agencies, be provided from this appropriation; and (4) appropriations or funds available to other agencies, and transferred to the General Services Administration, in connection with property transferred to the General Services Administration pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1948 (50 U. S. C. 451ff), and such appropriations or funds may, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, be so transferred.

During the current fiscal year, no part of any money appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used during any quarter of such fiscal year to purchase within the continental limits of the United States typewriting machines (except bookkeeping and billing machines) at a price which exceeds 90 per centum of the lowest net cash price, plus applicable Federal excise taxes, accorded the most-favored customer (other than the Government, the American National Red Cross, and the purchasers of typewriting machines for educational purposes only) of the manufacturer of such machines during the six-month period immediately preceding such quarter: *Provided*, That the purchase, utilization, and disposal of typewriting machines shall be performed in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (Public Laws 152 and 754, Eighty-first Congress).

Renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside of the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for continuing the program for the renovation and improvement of federally owned buildings outside the District of Columbia, for which funds are not otherwise available, including appurtenances and approaches thereto, that are under the control of the General Services Administration for repair and preservation, as authorized by title III of the Act of June 16, 1949 (Public Law 105), \$4,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not more than \$273,150 shall be available for personal services.

Repair, preservation, and equipment, outside the District of Columbia: For expenses necessary for the repair, alteration, improvement, preservation, and equipment, not otherwise provided for, of completed Federal buildings, the grounds and approaches thereof, wharves, and piers, together with the necessary dredging adjacent thereto, and care and safeguarding of sites acquired for Federal buildings; the demolition of buildings thereon; and the purchase and repair of equipment and fixtures in buildings under the administration of the General Services Administration; \$9,000,000, of which not more than \$1,661,400 shall be available for personal services.

For the acquisition of land and improvements thereon adjacent to the site of the United States Post Office, Chicago, Illinois, the alteration and renovation of such improvements, and the construction of auxiliary and appurtenant structures, ramps, and roadways for the expansion of post office facilities, pursuant to the provisions of the Public Buildings Act of May 25, 1926, as amended (40 U. S. C. 341), \$8,768,000, to remain available until expended.

Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion: For an additional amount for "Renovation and modernization, Executive Mansion", \$100,000, to remain available until expended.

Refunds under Renegotiation Act: For refunds under section 201 (f) of the Renegotiation Act of 1951, \$8,500,000: *Provided*, That to the extent refunds are made from this appropriation of excessive profits collected under the Renegotiation Act and retained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or any of its subsidiaries, the

Reconstruction Finance Corporation or the appropriate subsidiary shall reimburse this appropriation.

Expenses, general supply fund: For expenses necessary for operation of the general supply fund (except those authorized by law to be charged to said fund), \$15,000,000, of which not more than \$8,201,000 shall be available for personal services.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Office of the Administrator, including rent in the District of Columbia; purchase of one passenger motor vehicle, for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the agency; and transportation expenses and not to exceed \$25 per diem in lieu of subsistence, as authorized by section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), for persons serving without compensation as members of any advisory committee established pursuant to Title VI of the Housing Act of 1949; \$3,010,000: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of inspections and of providing representatives at the site of projects being undertaken by local public agencies pursuant to title I of the Housing Act of 1949 and of projects financed through loans to educational institutions authorized by title IV of the Housing Act of 1950, shall be compensated by such agencies or institutions by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenses for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative; and for the purpose of providing such inspections, the Administrator may utilize any agency and such agency may accept reimbursement or payment for such services from such institutions or the Administrator, and shall credit such amounts to the appropriations or funds against which such charges have been made, but such nonadministrative expenses shall not exceed \$374,000.

Advance planning of non-Federal public works: For carrying out the provisions of the Act of October 13, 1949 (Public Law 352), relating to the advance planning of public works, to remain available until expended, for administrative expenses, including those necessary for the liquidation of activities under title V of the War Mobilization and Reconversion Act of 1944, \$550,000: *Provided*, That \$13,100,000 of the aggregate amount of authorizations to enter into contracts heretofore granted under this head is hereby rescinded.

PUBLIC HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Annual contributions: For the payment of annual contributions to public housing agencies in accordance with section 10 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1410), \$10,000,000: *Provided*, That except for payments required on contracts entered into prior to April 18, 1940, no part of this appropriation shall be available for payment to any public housing agency for expenditure in connection with any low-rent housing project, unless the public housing agency shall have adopted regulations prohibiting as a tenant of any such project by rental or occupancy any person other than a citizen of the United States, but such prohibition shall not be applicable in the case of a family of any serviceman or the family of any veteran who has been discharged (other than dishonorably) from, or the family and any serviceman who died in, the Armed Forces of the

United States within four years prior to the date of application for admission to such housing: *Provided further*, That all expenditures of this appropriation shall be subject to audit and final settlement by the Comptroller General of the United States under the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, as amended: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended, the Public Housing Administration shall not, with respect to projects initiated after March 1, 1949, authorize during the fiscal year 1952 the commencement of construction of in excess of fifty thousand dwelling units: *Provided further*, That the Public Housing Administration shall not, after the date of approval of this Act, authorize the construction of any projects initiated before or after March 1, 1949, in any locality in which such projects have been or may hereafter be rejected by the governing body of the locality or by public vote, unless such projects have been subsequently approved by the same procedure through which such rejection was expressed.

Administrative expenses: For administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration, \$9,500,000, to be merged with and expended under the authorization for such expenses contained in title IV of this Act.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U. S. C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$89,600, of which not more than \$84,600 shall be available for personal services.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

General expenses: For expenses necessary in performing the functions vested by law in the Commission (49 U. S. C. 1-24, 301-327, 901-923, 1001-1022), except those otherwise specifically provided for in this Act, and for general administration, including not to exceed \$5,000 for the employment of special counsel; contract stenographic reporting services; newspapers (not to exceed \$200); and purchase of nine passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; \$8,784,935: *Provided*, That Joint Board members and cooperating State commissioners may use Government transportation requests when traveling in connection with their duties as such.

Railroad safety: For expenses necessary in performing functions authorized by law (45 U. S. C. 1-15, 17-21, 35-46, 61-64; 49 U. S. C. 26) to insure a maximum of safety in the operation of railroads, including authority to investigate, test experimentally, and report on the use and need of any appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including those pertaining to block-signal and train-control systems, as authorized by the joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and the Sundry Civil Act of May 27, 1908 (45 U. S. C. 35-37), and to require carriers by railroad subject to the Act to install automatic train-stop or train-control devices as prescribed by the Commission (49 U. S. C. 26), including the employment of inspectors and engineers, \$983,000, of which not more than \$743,700 shall be available for personal services.

Locomotive inspection: For expenses necessary in the enforcement of the Act of February 17, 1911, entitled "An Act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto", as

amended (45 U. S. C. 22-34), \$706,600, of which not more than \$540,000 shall be available for personal services.

INTERSTATE COMMISSION ON THE POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

Contribution to Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin: To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay in advance to the Interstate Commission on the Potomac River Basin the Federal contribution toward the expenses of the Commission during the current fiscal year in the administration of its business in the conservancy district established pursuant to the Act of July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 748), \$5,000.

MOTOR CARRIER CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Motor Carrier Claims Commission established by the Act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 880), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$34,000.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Committee, including contracts for the making of special investigations and reports and for engineering, drafting and computing services; equipment; maintenance and operation of aircraft; purchase of four passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; not to exceed \$100 for newspapers and periodicals; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$49,250,000.

Construction and equipment: For construction and equipment at laboratories and research stations of the Committee, to remain available until expended, \$18,350,000, \$11,700,000 of which shall be available for payments under contracts entered into pursuant to the contract authority heretofore granted under this head.

NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY

Maintenance and operation of properties: For the maintenance and operation of properties under title I of the District of Columbia Alley Dwelling Authority Act, \$32,800: *Provided*, That all receipts derived from sales, leases, or other sources shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States monthly: *Provided further*, That so long as funds are available from appropriations for the foregoing purposes, the provisions of section 507 of the Housing Act of 1950 (Public Law 475, Eighty-first Congress) shall not be effective.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system: For necessary expenses for the National Capital Park and Planning Commission in connection with the acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by section 4 of the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat.

482), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and real estate appraisers, by contract or otherwise without regard to the civil service and classification laws, at rates of pay or fees not to exceed those usual for similar services; and purchase of options and other costs incident to the acquisition of land; \$155,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$17,250 of the funds available under the above appropriation during the current fiscal year may be used for regular and part-time personal services or other necessary expenses of the Commission, excepting services by contract.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only; not to exceed \$1,150 for the purchase of newspapers; and services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); \$5,378,480, of which not more than \$4,909,700 shall be available for personal services.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution: For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration, and for the construction and maintenance, of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U. S. C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$2,391,200.

Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art: For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators; purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art

for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,154,000.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Subversive Activities Control Board, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals, \$235,000.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses of the Tariff Commission, including subscriptions to newspapers (not to exceed \$275), and contract stenographic reporting services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a), \$1,144,600, of which not more than \$1,092,600 shall be available for personal services: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay the salary of any member of the Tariff Commission who shall hereafter participate in any proceedings under sections 336, 337, and 338 of the Tariff Act of 1930, wherein he or any member of his family has any special, direct, and pecuniary interest, or in which he has acted as attorney or special representative.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 12A), including purchase (not to exceed two) and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft; the purchase (not to exceed one hundred and thirty-six, of which one hundred and twenty-three shall be for replacement only) and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$238,389,600, to remain available until expended, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against prior appropriations: *Provided*, That no funds appropriated for the Tennessee Valley Authority by this paragraph shall be used for the maintenance or operation of any aircraft for passenger service that is not specifically confined to the active operation of the official business of the Tennessee Valley Authority by officers or employees of such Authority.

THE TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Salaries and expenses: For necessary expenses, including contract stenographic reporting services and not to exceed \$35,000 for travel expenses, \$818,000: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Administration, medical, hospital, and domiciliary services: For necessary expenses of the Veterans' Administration, including maintenance and operation of medical, hospital, and domiciliary services, in carrying out the functions pursuant to all laws for which the Administration is charged with administering, including purchase of thirty-seven passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); maintenance and operation of farms; recreational articles and

facilities at institutions maintained by the Veterans' Administration; expenses incidental to securing employment for war veterans; funeral, burial, and other expenses incidental thereto for beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration except burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended; aid to State or Territorial homes in conformity with the Act approved August 27, 1888, as amended (24 U. S. C. 134), for the support of veterans eligible for admission to Veterans' Administration facilities for hospital or domiciliary care; not to exceed \$6,000 for newspapers and periodicals; not to exceed \$45,300 for the preparation, shipment, installation, and display of exhibits, photographic displays, moving pictures, and other visual educational information and descriptive material, including the purchase or rental of equipment; \$873,105,770, of which not more than \$195,140,000 shall be available for personal services other than hospital, domiciliary, and out-patient care, and from which allotments and transfers may be made to the Federal Security Agency (Public Health Service), the Army, Navy, and Interior Departments, for disbursements by them under the various headings of their applicable appropriations, of such amounts as are necessary for the care and treatment of beneficiaries of the Veterans' Administration: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay in excess of seventy persons engaged in public relations work: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purchase of any site for or toward the construction of any new hospital or home, or for the purchase of any hospital or home; and not more than \$7,388,000 of this appropriation may be used to repair, alter, improve, or provide facilities in the several hospitals and homes under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration either by contract or by the hire of temporary employees and the purchase of materials.

Compensation and pensions: For the payment of compensation, pensions, gratuities, and allowances (including subsistence allowances authorized by part VII of Veterans' Regulation 1a, as amended), authorized under any Act of Congress, or regulation of the President based thereon, including emergency officers' retirement pay and annuities, the administration of which is now or may hereafter be placed in the Veterans' Administration, and for the payment of adjusted-service credits as provided in sections 401 and 601 of the Act of May 19, 1924, as amended (38 U. S. C. 631 and 661), \$2,112,230,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Readjustment benefits: For the payment of benefits to or on behalf of veterans as authorized by titles II, III, and V, of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, \$861,640,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended.

Military and naval insurance: For military and naval insurance, \$6,000,000, to remain available until expended.

Hospital and domiciliary facilities: For hospital and domiciliary facilities, \$27,505,080, of which not more than \$4,454,000 shall be available for personal services, to remain available until expended for the payment of obligations heretofore or herein authorized to be incurred under this head, including the improvement of facilities at Lake City, Florida, for extending, with the approval of the President, any of the facilities under the jurisdiction of the Veterans' Administration or for any of the purposes set forth in sections 1 and 2 of the Act approved March 4, 1931 (38 U. S. C. 438 j-k) or in section 101 of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (38 U. S. C. 693a): *Provided*, That not to exceed 5.5 per centum of the amounts available under this head shall be available for the employment of all necessary technical and clerical personnel for the preparation of plans and specifications

for the projects as approved hereunder and in the supervision of the execution thereof, and for all travel expenses, field office equipment, and supplies in connection therewith, except that whenever the Veterans' Administration finds it necessary in the construction of any project to employ other Government agencies or persons outside the Federal service to perform such services not to exceed 9 per centum of the cost of such projects may be expended for such services: *Provided further*, That amounts available under this head for portable initial equipment, are increased from \$25,000,000 to \$31,455,440 including the purchase of one hundred and ninety-eight passenger motor vehicles.

National service life insurance: For the payment of benefits and for transfer to the national service life insurance fund, in accordance with the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, \$66,795,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That certain premiums shall be credited to this appropriation as provided by the Act.

Veterans' miscellaneous benefits: For the payment of burial awards authorized by Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 9 (a), as amended, and for supplies, equipment, and tuition authorized by part VII and payments authorized by part IX of Veterans' Administration Regulation Numbered 1 (a), as amended, \$21,060,370, to remain available until expended.

Grants to the Republic of the Philippines: For payment to the Republic of the Philippines of grants in accordance with the Act of July 1, 1948 (50 U. S. C. App. 1991-1996), for expenses incident to medical care and treatment of veterans, \$1,100,000.

No part of the foregoing appropriations shall be available for hospitalization or examination of any persons except beneficiaries entitled under the laws bestowing such benefits to veterans, unless reimbursement of cost is made to the appropriation at such rates as may be fixed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

WAR CLAIMS COMMISSION

PAYMENT OF CLAIMS

For payment of claims, as authorized by the War Claims Act of 1948, from funds deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of said Act, such sums as may be necessary, to be available to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment of claims under sections 4 (a), 4 (b) (2), 5 (a) through (e), 6, and 7 of said Act to the payees named and in the amounts stated in certifications by the War Claims Commission and the Secretary of Labor or their duly authorized representatives, which certifications shall be in lieu of any vouchers which might otherwise be required: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall not be available for administrative expenses: *Provided further*, That no claims shall be allowed or paid under the provisions of said War Claims Act of 1948 from any funds other than those covered into the Treasury pursuant to the provisions of section 39 of the Trading With the Enemy Act of October 6, 1917, as amended, as provided by section 13 (a) of said War Claims Act of 1948.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the War Claims Commission, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; and advances or reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of their facilities and services in

carrying out the functions of the Commission; \$850,000, to be derived from the war claims fund created by section 13 (a) of the War Claims Act of 1948 (Public Law 896, approved July 3, 1948).

INDEPENDENT OFFICES—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 102. No part of any appropriation contained in this title for the Atomic Energy Commission shall be used to confer a fellowship on any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence or with respect to whom the Commission finds, upon investigation and report by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the character, associations, and loyalty of whom, that reasonable grounds exist for belief that such person is disloyal to the Government of the United States: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates or who is a member of an organization or party that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment or a fellowship the salary, wages, stipend, grant, or expenses for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this title shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 103. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for travel expenses of employees and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures for such travel expenses may not exceed the amount set forth therefor in the budget estimates submitted for the appropriations.

SEC. 104. Where appropriations in this title are expendable for the purchase of newspapers and periodicals and no specific limitation has been placed thereon, the expenditures therefor under each such appropriation may not exceed the amount of \$50: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to the purchase of scientific, technical, trade, or traffic periodicals necessary in connection with the performance of the authorized functions of the agencies for which funds are herein provided.

SEC. 105. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be available to pay the salary of any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his period of active military or naval service and has within ninety days after his release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than one year made application for restoration to his former position and has been certified by the Civil Service Commission as still qualified to perform the duties of his former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 106. Appropriations contained in this title, available for expenses of travel shall be available, when specifically authorized by the head of the activity or establishment concerned, for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the function or activity for which the appropriation concerned is made; and shall be available for the examination of estimates of appropriations and activities in the field.

SEC. 107. No part of any appropriations made available by the provisions of this title shall be used for the purchase or sale of real estate or for the purpose of establishing new offices outside the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That this limitation shall not apply to pro-

grams which have been approved by the Congress and appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 108. No part of any appropriation contained in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

SEC. 109. None of the sections under the head "Independent offices, General provisions" in this title shall apply to the Housing and Home Finance Agency or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

SEC. 110. No part of any appropriation made in this title or title II of this Act, except appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Tennessee Valley Authority, shall be available for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle for replacement purposes unless each such passenger motor vehicle purchased replaces two passenger motor vehicles.

TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MARITIME ACTIVITIES

Ship construction: For the payment of obligations incurred on or after July 1, 1946, for ship construction, reconditioning and betterments, pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and the authority granted under the head "United States Maritime Commission" in the several Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, and 1951, \$105,000,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for the liquidation of said obligations shall remain available for that purpose until expended.

Operating-differential subsidies: For the payment of obligations incurred for operating-differential subsidies granted on or after January 1, 1947, as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, and in appropriations heretofore made to the United States Maritime Commission, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That to the extent that the operating-differential subsidy accrual (computed on the basis of parity) is represented on the operator's books by a contingent accounts receivable item against the United States as a partial or complete offset to the recapture accrual, the operator (1) shall be excused from making deposits in the special reserve fund, and (2) as to the amount of such earnings the deposit of which is so excused shall be entitled to the same tax treatment as though it had been deposited in said special reserve fund. To the extent that any amount paid to the operator by the United States reduces the balance in the operator's contingent receivable account against the United States, such amount, unless it is forthwith deposited in the fund, shall be considered as withdrawn under section 607 (h) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, shall be construed to affect the authority provided in section 603 (a) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, (1) to grant

operating-differential subsidies on a long-term basis, and (2) to obligate the United States to make future payments in accordance with the terms of such operating differential subsidy contracts: *Provided further*, That no part of the foregoing appropriation shall be available for obligation, nor any obligation made, for the payment of an operating-differential subsidy for any number of voyages, during the current fiscal year, in excess of fifteen hundred and twenty-two, of which three hundred and seven voyages shall be for vessels owned by companies or individuals who, on July 1, 1951, had no operating-differential subsidy contract with the Federal Maritime Board, and which number shall include the number of voyages under contracts hereafter awarded.

Salaries and expenses: For expenses necessary for carrying into effect the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, and other laws administered by the Federal Maritime Board and the Maritime Administration, \$15,651,400, of which not more than \$12,687,000 shall be available for personal services, within limitations as follows:

Administrative expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for newspapers and periodicals; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U. S. C. 55a); not to exceed \$1,125 for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Maritime Administrator; and \$75,000 to be available exclusively for ship structure research, testing and models; \$8,029,400: *Provided*, That the Maritime Administration is authorized to dispense with the administrative audit of agents' accounts covering voyages beginning prior to April 1, 1949: *Provided further*, That the administrative expenses of ship construction shall not exceed 5 per centum of the total cost of such construction;

Maintenance of shipyard facilities, operation of warehouses, and maintenance and operation of terminals, \$2,097,000;

Reserve fleet expenses, \$5,525,000.

Maritime training: For training personnel for the manning of the merchant marine (including operation of training stations at Kings Point, New York; Sheepshead Bay, New York; Alameda, California, and the United States Maritime Service Institute), including not to exceed \$2,236,500 for personal services (exclusive of pay of cadet midshipmen) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere which may be used to provide pay and allowances for personnel of the United States Maritime Service comparable to those of the Coast Guard as authorized by law (46 U. S. C. 1126, 14 F. R. 7707); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; not to exceed \$2,500 for contingencies for the Superintendent, United States Merchant Marine Academy, to be expended in his discretion; and not to exceed \$69,300 for transfer to applicable appropriations of the Public Health Service for services rendered the Maritime Administration; \$3,724,500 including the pay of cadet midshipmen and other trainees.

State marine schools: To reimburse the State of California, \$47,500; the State of Maine, \$47,500; the State of Massachusetts, \$47,500; and the State of New York, \$47,500; for expenses incurred in the maintenance and support of marine schools in such States as provided in the Act authorizing the establishment of marine schools, and so forth, approved March 4, 1911, as amended (34 U. S. C. 1121-1123); \$153,000 for the maintenance and repair of vessels loaned by the United States to the said States for use in connection with such State marine schools; and \$340,000 for uniforms, textbooks, and subsistence of cadets on an average yearly cost of not to exceed \$475 per cadet; \$683,000.

Construction fund: For an additional amount for payment of obligations (exclusive of obligations for ship construction, reconditioning,

and betterments incurred pursuant to authority contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1948, and those for operating-differential subsidies) incurred prior to July 1, 1948, against the Construction fund established pursuant to the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, \$12,500,000, to be available until June 30, 1952, for expenditure only.

War Shipping Administration liquidation: The unexpended balance of the appropriation to the Secretary of the Treasury in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1948, for liquidation of obligations approved by the General Accounting Office as properly incurred against funds of the War Shipping Administration prior to January 1, 1947, is hereby continued available during the current fiscal year.

No additional vessels shall be allocated under charter, nor shall any vessel be continued under charter by reason of any extension of chartering authority beyond June 30, 1949, unless the charterer shall agree that the Commission shall have no obligation upon redelivery to accept or pay for consumable stores, bunkers, and slop-chest items, except with respect to such minimum amounts of bunkers as the Commission considers advisable to be retained on the vessel and that prior to such redelivery all consumable stores, slop-chest items, and bunkers over and above such minimums shall be removed from the vessel by the charterer at his own expense.

No money made available to the Department of Commerce, for maritime activities, by this or any other Act shall be used in payment for a vessel the title to which is acquired by the Government either by requisition or purchase, or the use of which is taken either by requisition or agreement, or which is insured by the Government and lost while so insured, unless the price or hire to be paid therefor (except in cases where section 802 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, is applicable) is computed in accordance with subsection 902 (a) of said Act, as that subsection is interpreted by the General Accounting Office.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration, and payments received by the Maritime Administration for utilities, services, and repairs so furnished or made shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof: *Provided*, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy on account of items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

No obligations shall be incurred during the current fiscal year from the construction fund established by the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, or otherwise, in excess of the appropriations and limitations contained in this Act, or in any prior appropriation Act, and all receipts which otherwise would be deposited to the credit of said fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

The general provisions applicable to appropriations contained in title I of this Act shall apply to appropriations for Maritime Activities contained in this title.

TITLE III—EMERGENCY FUND FOR THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL DEFENSE

For expenses necessary to enable the President, through such officers or agencies of the Government as he may designate, and without

regard to such provisions of law regarding the expenditure of Government funds or the compensation and employment of persons in the Government service as he may specify, to provide in his discretion for emergencies affecting the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That any unexpended balance in this fund on June 30, 1951, shall remain available during the fiscal year 1952: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for allocation to finance a function or project for which function or project a budget estimate of appropriation was transmitted pursuant to law during the Eighty-second Congress and such appropriation denied after consideration thereof by the Senate or House of Representatives or by the Committee on Appropriations of either body.

TITLE IV—CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies, respectively, are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1952 for each such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided:

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY

Federal National Mortgage Association: Not to exceed \$3,060,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, fees for servicing mortgages, expenses (including services performed on a force account, contract, or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, protection, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of real or personal property belonging to said Association or in which it has an interest, cost of salaries, wages, travel, and other expenses of persons employed outside of the continental United States, expenses of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with the performance of legal services, and all administrative expenses reimbursable from other Government agencies; and said Association may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That the distribution of administrative expenses to the accounts of the Association shall be made in accordance with generally recognized accounting principles and practices: *Provided further*, That administrative expenses not under limitation for the purposes set forth in the budget schedules for the fiscal year 1952 shall not exceed \$150,000.

Office of the Administrator: Not to exceed \$157,250 shall be available for all administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis, of carrying out the functions of the Office of the Administrator incident to providing financial assistance for prefabricated housing and large-scale modernized site construction, but this amount shall be exclusive of costs of services performed on a contract or fee basis in connection with termination of contracts and legal services on a contract or fee basis: *Provided*, That no additional loan shall be made under the authority transferred to the Administrator pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 23 of 1950 for the foregoing purposes

after the effective date of this Act unless the Administrator shall have determined that such loan is in the interest of the Government in the furtherance of any existing loan or for the refinancing of any existing loan.

Home Loan Bank Board: Not to exceed a total of \$750,000 shall be available for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board, including the purchase of one passenger motor vehicle for replacement only, and shall be derived from funds available to the Home Loan Bank Board, including those in the special deposit account established under the provisions under the head "Federal Home Loan Bank Administration" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1944, and receipts of the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, or the Home Loan Bank Board for the current fiscal year and prior fiscal years, and the Board may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the conservatorship of institutions insured by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation and all necessary expenses (including services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the handling, including the purchase, sale, and exchange, of securities on behalf of Federal home-loan banks, and the sale, issuance, and retirement of, or payment of interest on, debentures or bonds, under the Federal Home Loan Bank Act, as amended, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Board shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act of July 22, 1932, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1421-1449): *Provided further*, That the non-administrative expenses for the examination of Federal and State chartered institutions shall not exceed \$1,664,000.

Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation: Not to exceed \$435,000 shall be available for administrative expenses, which shall be on an accrual basis and shall be exclusive of interest paid, depreciation, properly capitalized expenditures, expenses in connection with liquidation of insured institutions, liquidation or handling of assets of or derived from insured institutions, payment of insurance, and action for or toward the avoidance, termination, or minimizing of losses in the case of specific insured institutions, legal fees and expenses, and payments for administrative expenses of the Home Loan Bank Board determined by said Board to be properly allocable to said Corporation, and said Corporation may utilize and may make payment for services and facilities of the Federal home-loan banks, the Federal Reserve banks, the Home Loan Bank Board, and other agencies of the Government: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitation in amount hereinbefore specified, the administrative expenses and other obligations of said Corporation shall be incurred, allowed and paid in accordance with title IV of the Act of June 27, 1934, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1724-1730).

Home Owners' Loan Corporation: Not to exceed \$75,000 of funds of Home Owners' Loan Corporation shall be available to the Home Loan Bank Board for expenditure as nonadministrative expenses to carry out final liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

Federal Housing Administration: In addition to the amounts available by or pursuant to law (which shall be transferred to this authorization) for the administrative expenses of the Federal Housing

Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law, not to exceed \$4,949,000 of the various funds of the Federal Housing Administration shall be available for expenditure, in accordance with the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1701): *Provided*, That, except as herein otherwise provided, all expenses and obligations of said Administration shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act: *Provided further*, That funds available for expenditure shall be available for contract actuaries services (not to exceed \$1,500); and purchase of periodicals and newspapers (not to exceed \$1,500): *Provided further*, That expenditures for nonadministrative expenses classified by section 2 of Public Law 387, approved October 25, 1949, shall not exceed \$23,300,000.

Public Housing Administration: Of the amounts available by or pursuant to law for the administrative expenses of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out duties imposed by or pursuant to law including funds appropriated by Title I of this Act, not to exceed \$12,780,000 shall be available for such expenses, including purchase of not to exceed three passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; and expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the work of the Administration: *Provided*, That necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects in connection with the construction of such non-Federal projects by public housing agencies with the aid of the Administration, shall be compensated by such agencies by the payment of fixed fees which in the aggregate in relation to the development costs of such projects will cover the costs of rendering such services, and expenditures by the Administration for such purpose shall be considered nonadministrative expenses, and funds received from such payments may be used only for the payment of necessary expenses of providing representatives of the Administration at the sites of non-Federal projects or for administrative expenses of the Administration not in excess of the amount authorized by the Congress: *Provided further*, That all expenses of the Public Housing Administration not specifically limited in this Act, in carrying out its duties imposed by or pursuant to law shall not exceed \$33,000,000: *Provided further*, That funds made available by the Act of June 29, 1936 (49 Stat. 2035) shall be available for necessary expenses, including administrative expenses, of the Public Housing Administration in carrying out the provisions of the Act of May 19, 1949 (Public Law 65).

INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

Inland Waterways Corporation (administered under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of Commerce): Not to exceed \$481,200 shall be available for administrative expenses, to be determined in the manner set forth under the title "General expenses" in the Uniform System of Accounts for Carriers by Water of the Interstate Commerce Commission (effective January 1, 1947): *Provided*, That no funds shall be used to pay compensation of employees normally subject to the Classification Act of 1949 at rates in excess of rates fixed for similar services under the provisions of said Act, nor to pay the compensation of vessel employees and such terminal and other employees as are not covered by said Act, at rates in excess of rates prevailing in the river transportation industry in the area (including prevailing leave allowances for vessel employees, but the granting of such allowances shall not be construed as establishing a different leave system within the meaning of that term as used in section 3 of the Act of December 21, 1944 (5 U. S. C. 61d)).

CORPORATIONS—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 402. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used to pay the compensation of any employee engaged in personnel work in excess of the number that would be provided by a ratio of one such employee to one hundred and fifteen, or a part thereof, full-time, part-time, and intermittent employees of the agency concerned: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section employees shall be considered as engaged in personnel work if they spend half-time or more in personnel administration consisting of direction and administration of the personnel program; employment, placement, and separation; job evaluation and classification; employee relations and services; training; committees of expert examiners and boards of civil-service examiners; wage administration; and processing, recording, and reporting.

SEC. 403. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by, any corporation or agency included in this title shall be used for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle for replacement purposes unless each such passenger motor vehicle purchased replaces two passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 404. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any civilian employee of the Government, whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur or driver of any Government-owned passenger motor vehicle (other than a bus or ambulance), and any funds appropriated in this Act for any such purpose shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. This section shall not apply with respect to any person whose duties consist of acting as chauffeur for the President of the United States.

TITLE V—FEES AND CHARGES

It is the sense of the Congress that any work, service, publication, report, document, benefit, privilege, authority, use, franchise, license, permit, certificate, registration, or similar thing of value or utility performed, furnished, provided, granted, prepared, or issued by any Federal agency (including wholly owned Government corporations as defined in the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945) to or for any person (including groups, associations, organizations, partnerships, corporations, or businesses), except those engaged in the transaction of official business of the Government, shall be self-sustaining to the full extent possible, and the head of each Federal agency is authorized by regulation (which, in the case of agencies in the executive branch, shall be as uniform as practicable and subject to such policies as the President may prescribe) to prescribe therefor such fee, charge, or price, if any, as he shall determine, in case none exists, or redetermine, in case of an existing one, to be fair and equitable taking into consideration direct and indirect cost to the Government, value to the recipient, public policy or interest served, and other pertinent facts, and any amount so determined or redetermined shall be collected and paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prohibiting the collection, fixing the amount, or directing the disposition of any fee, charge or price: *Provided further*, That nothing contained in this title shall repeal or modify existing statutes prescribing bases for calculation of any fee, charge or price, but this proviso shall not restrict the redetermination or recalculation in accordance with the prescribed bases of the amount of any such fee, charge or price.

TITLE VI—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. No part of the funds of, or available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this or any other Act, including the government of the District of Columbia, shall be available to pay for annual leave accumulated by any civilian officer or employee during the calendar year 1951 and unused at the close of business on June 30, 1952: *Provided*, That after July 1, 1951, no civilian officer or employee shall be entitled to earn annual leave at a rate in excess of twenty days per year: *Provided further*, That the head of any such corporation or agency shall afford an opportunity for officers or employees to use the annual leave accumulated under this section prior to June 30, 1952: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to officers and employees whose post of duty is outside the continental United States: *And provided further*, That this section shall not apply with respect to the payment of compensation for accumulated annual leave in the case of officers or employees who leave their civilian positions for the purpose of entering upon active military or naval service in the Armed Forces of the United States.

SEC. 602. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation included in this Act, shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit has not contrary to the provisions of this section engaged in a strike against the Government of the United States, is not a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or that such person does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who engages in a strike against the Government of the United States or who is a member of an organization of Government employees that asserts the right to strike against the Government of the United States, or who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation or fund contained in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 603. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act, or of the funds available for expenditure by any corporation or agency included in this Act, shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress.

SEC. 604. No part of the money appropriated by this Act to any corporation or agency or made available for expenditure by any corporation or agency which is in excess of 75 per centum of the amount required to pay the compensation of all persons the budget estimates for personal services heretofore submitted to the Congress for the fiscal year 1952 contemplated would be employed by such corporation or agency during such fiscal year in the performance of—

(1) functions performed by a person designated as an information specialist, information and editorial specialist, publications and information coordinator, press relations officer or counsel, photographer, radio expert, television expert, motion-picture expert, or publicity expert, or designated by any similar title, or

(2) functions performed by persons who assist persons performing the functions described in (1) in drafting, preparing, editing, typing, duplicating, or disseminating public information publications or releases, radio or television scripts, magazine articles, photographs, motion pictures, and similar material, shall be available to pay the compensation of persons performing the functions described in (1) or (2).

SEC. 605. No part of any appropriation or authorization contained in this Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any incumbent appointed to any civil office or position which may become vacant during the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 1951: *Provided*, That this inhibition shall not apply—

- (a) to not to exceed 25 per centum of all vacancies;
- (b) to positions filled from within and by transfer to agencies provided for by this Act;
- (c) to offices or positions required by law to be filled by appointment of the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;
- (d) to employees of the White House Office;
- (e) to employees engaged in the care, maintenance, and so forth, of the Executive Mansion and Grounds;
- (f) to all employees in veterans' medical facilities, exclusive of medical departmental personnel in the District of Columbia;
- (g) to employees of the General Accounting Office;
- (h) to employees of the Smithsonian Institution, including the National Gallery of Art;
- (i) to employees of The Tax Court of the United States:

Provided further, That when any department or agency covered in this Act shall, as a result of the operation of this amendment reduce their employment to a figure not exceeding 90 per centum of the total number on their rolls as of July 1, 1951, such amendment shall cease to apply and said 90 per centum figure shall become a ceiling for employment during the fiscal year 1952 and if exceeded at any time during fiscal year 1952 this amendment shall again become operative: *And provided further*, That amounts for personal services, in those paragraphs where amounts for such personal services have been expressly limited in this Act, may be exceeded by 2 per centum of said limitation on personal services if said 2 per centum is available from the total amount of any such appropriation or authorization.

SEC. 606. This Act may be cited as the "Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1952".

Approved August 31, 1951.

